FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1000

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SOBOECI:VVAW
FILE NO: HQ 100-448092
SECTION: 50
PAGES REVIEWED: 37/
27/
PAGES RELEASED.
REFERRALS:
EXEMPTIONS Of by DIV b

part 2 32

1 - Mr. 1 - Mr. 11/6/73

SAC, Denver (100-10467)

111

Director, FBI (100-448092)

VIRTHAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS - VVAW/WBO

Restreport 10/12/73 captioned "VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM), St. Louis, Missouri, 8/23 - 27/73."

Referenced report set forth identities of individuals who were in attendance at NSCM, 8/23 - 27/73 at St. Louis or whose automobile was observed parked near the meeting, the occupants of which were believed to have attended the meeting.

Headquarters indices have been checked on these individuals and it has been determined that these individuals listed below have not been subjects of active investigation. Because of their attendance at NSCM, you are directed to conduct appropriate preliminary inquiries to fully identify them and to determine extent of their VVAW/WSO activity. Be guided by Bureau letter 6/2/73 which given guidelines as to the scope of investigations to be conducted in VVAW/WSO matters. Individuals who attended NSCM should be of sufficient interest to warrant complete investigation in view of their role in shaping the policies and international contacts of the VVAW/WSO.

Individuals from your area are as follows:

or or		
07	EX-1111 REC-26 100	1-4480923
WNP: 1m/m (5)		15 NOV 7 1973
(5)		

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE:

11/2/73

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) IS - VVAW/WSO (00:CG)

> Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Also enclosed for other receiving offices are two copies each of LHM.

A copy of the LHM is being furnished to NIS, Charleston, S.C.

Confidential source furnishing information is

The dateline of LHM is shown as Chicago to protect source since Chicago is the national headquarters for VVAW and it could reasonably be expected that most of the information from the VVAW would ' emanate from there.

The LHM is also being classified conf to protect the source.

Information in the LHM is being furnished to the military since it identifies members of VVAW who are also in the armed forces.

h7D

Copy also being furnished to Cincinnati since was furnished by NOSCAM office information to MEC-69 100-1198112 3256 there.

2-Bureau (Enc. 5)ENCLOSURE 2-Chicago (100-50772) (Euc. 2) 2-Cincimpati (100-194743) (Euc. 2)

=5, Dept (2), pac'y

NOV 3 1973



In Raply, Please Rafer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FRDERAL RUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Chicago, Illinois November 2, 1973

> VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) is a national organization composed primarily of veterans of the war in Vietnam, that has organized and participated in numerous demonstrations against the war in Vietnam during 1970-72, including the seizure of the Statue of Liberty, New York City, and the occupation of the Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in December 1971. Six members of the VVAW were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Tallahassee, Florida, July 1972, on charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Antiriot Law.

6750

A confidential source, who has furnished

has joined the WIAM. He suitted a mem ership application and was sent a VVAW button and membership card. Also as a member, he will begin receiving, on a regular basis, the VVAW newspaper, "Winter Soldier" and "Camp News", a GI paper out of Chicago.

Classified By: Exempt From DGS:

Date of Declassification:

No. 100 Category 2 Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL

S/4/95 BY D6 4 IVE

100-448012-3256

ENCLOSURE

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

67C

was also furnished with the names

WAN leaders and offices and advised he would

be contacted as to VVAW activities. He also was requested
to pass on names of any other GI's who displayed an
interest in the VVAW.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

MAY 1963 ENTION GEA GEN, REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/2/73

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) IS - VVAW/WSO) (00:CG)

3/4/95 265prim

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A copy of the LHM is being furnished to NIS, Charleston, S.C.

Confidential source furnishing information is

The dateline of LHM is shown as Chicago to protect source since Chicago is the national headquarters for VVAW and it could reasonably be expected that most of the information from the VVAW would emanate from there.

The LHM is also being classified confidential to protect source.

Information in the LHM is being furnished to the military since it identifies members of VVAW who are also in the armed forces.

Copy also being furnished to Cincinnati since information to was furnished by NOSCAM office there,

2-Bureau (Enc. 5 ENCLOSURE) 2-Chicago (100-50772) (Enc. 2) 2-Cincinnati (100-194743) (Enc. 2)

2-Miami (Eng....

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION November 2, 1973 Chicago, Illinois

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) is a national organization composed primarily of veterans of the war in Vietnam, that has organized and participated in numerous demonstrations against the war in Vietnam during 1970-72, including the seizure of the Statue of Liberty, New York City, and the occupation of the Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in December 1971. Six members of the VVAW were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Tallahassee, Florida, July 1972, on charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Antiriot Law.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past

was an active me her with the TVAW

From a letter received from for possession of apparently arrested on narcotics, was tried and convicted and sent to a Japanese prison. His how address in the United States

> Classified By: Exempt from DGS:

Category

Date of Declassification: Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL

0-44209:3257

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

VVAW leader and advised that the VVAW would keep in contact and furnish him with VVAW literature.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

11/2/73 DATE:

: SAC.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) IS - VVAW/WSO. (00:CG)

Enclosed for the Burean are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Also enclosed for other receiving offices are two copies each of LHM.

A copy of the LHM is being furnished to Commander, MI, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Confidential source furnishing information is

The dateline of LHM is shown as Chicago to protect source since Chicago is the national headquarters for VVAW and it could reasonably be expected that most of the information from the VVAW would emanate from there.

The LHM is also being classified confinintial to protect source.

Information in the LHM is being furnished to the military since it identifies members of VVAW who are also in the armed forces.

Copy also being furnished to Cincinnati since information to Tampa was furnished by NOSCAM office there.

REC-69 100-448112-3258 2 Aureau (Enc. 5)ENCIOS 2-Chicage (100-50772) (Enc. 2) 2-Cincinnati (100-194742) (Enc. 2) 2-Jacksenville (100-1745) (Enc. 2)

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In Raply, Please Rafer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Chicago, Illinois November 2, 1973

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) is a national organization composed primarily of veterans of the war in Vietnam, that has organized and participated in numerous demonstrations against the war in Vietnam during 1970-72, including the seizure of the Statue of Liberty, New York City, and the occupation of the Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in December 1971. Six members of the VVAW were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Tallahassee, Florida, July 1972, on charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Antiriot Law.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that source social Security Number

that since he was from the area, his VVAW region would be the was furnished the name of the VVAW leader and told that he would be contacted concerning the activities of the VVAW in the was also told he would be receiving VVAW newspapers as well as other literature on a regular basis.

Classified By: Exemple from DGS: Date of Declassification:

No. 100 Category 2 Indefinite

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

In joining the VVAW, apparently advised that he was stationed in terms y and would be there until 1976. He also apparently inquired about information on obtaining discharges other than honorable in an effort to get out of the Army. He was told that he should not attempt to obtain a dishonorable discharge because they are very difficult to have upgraded.

membership applications in a VVAW packet so that he could pass them on to any other persons in his ontfit that might be interested in VVAW.

for the Laywers Military Defense Committee who were described as persons who could be helpful to him. Their address was furnished as: 69 Heidelberg 1, Marzgasse 7, West Germany (06221) 46582.

In membershi application ave

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CONFINENTIAL

IINITED STATES COVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/5/73

SAC, JACKSON (100-1882) (P)

SUBJECT:

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER

ORGANIZATIONS IS - VVAW/WSO OO: CHICAGO

who is acquainted

Re Bureau letter to Jackson, 10/17/73.

Raferenced letter pointed out that (FNU)
Post Office Box University of Mississippi, Oxford,
Mississippi, 38655, listed as a member of the VVAW/WSO.

MR- -- C Investigation by the Jackson Division as early as January. 1973. identificate white male. as enguilni in a lve anti-war activities. his wife. white female, born again came to the attention of the busing Division on 4/2/73 when they were identified by being in attendance at the Southern Conference on World Affairs held at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, 3/30-4/1/73.

represented themselves at this time as members of the VVAW during a workshop on the activities of the VVAW headed by JOHN KNIFFEN, one of the Gainesville 8." KNIFFEN was accompanied by the during the conference which was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, Highpoint, North Carolina.

Source coverage and active investigation at Oxford. Mississippi, fails to reflect the existence of a WAW Charter and has advised as late as 11/1/73 that were not known to actively recruit members for the VVAW or distribute VVAW literature.

BCC 67_ 100-On 10/18/75 advised that a (LNU) attended the Chicago VVAHAUGO (LNU) was identified as Regional meeting 9/30/73. Coordinator for VVAW for and was gurrently

(2 - Bureau (RM)

Chicago (100-50772) (Info.) (RM)

Jackson CS/bkh (5)

Ruy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan.

JN 100-1882

attraling the University of Illineis. Information regarding the change of address to Chicago verified by and Iniversity of Management address, which indicate that have current address of Chicago, Illinois.

formerly

University of Mississippi and work in sociology.

completed Traveate

regarding VVAW activity through his association with Marxist-Leninist group in Mississippi and adjacent states.

Jackson maintaining VVAW file to produce status until it can be ascertained whether plan to return to the State of Mississippi or whether a VVAW Regional Coordinator replacement will be made.

Investigation conducted to be furnished Bureau and Chicago under individual caption.

1 - Mr. 67C

SAC, Minneapolis (100-15819)

11/7/73

Director, FBI (100-448092)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS - VVAW/WSO

ResLreport 10/12/73 captioned "VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting (MSCM), St. Louis, Missouri, 8/23 - 27/73."

Referenced report set forth identities of individuals who were in attendance at MSCM, 8/23 - 27/73 at St. Louis or whose automobile was observed parked near the meeting, the occupants of which were believed to have attended the meeting.

Headquarters indices have been checked on these individuals and it has been determined that these individuals listed below have not been subjects of active investigation. Because of their attendance at NSCN, you are directed to conduct appropriate preliminary inquiries to fully identify them and to determine extent of their VVAW/WSO activity. Be guided by Bureau letter 8/2/73 which gives guidelines as to the scope of investigations to be conducted in VVAW/WSO matters. Individuals who attended NSCH should be of sufficient interest to warrant complete investigation in view of their role is shaping the policies and international contacts of the VVAW/WSO.

Individuals from your area are as follows:

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10/31/73

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TO :	DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092		
FROM:	SAC, CHICAGO (100-50772)		_
	<i>O</i>		
SUBJECT:	VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATI IS-VVAW/WSO		b7C
	Re Bureau letter to Omaha	, 10/15/73.), 0
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			ONAT
b7C	Cedar Mapils, Lwa 5240 (319) 363-	3	7,11
regardin	Omaha should conduct appr as set forth in re	opriate preliminary ferenced letter.	inquiry
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Approved:	Sent_	M Per	
Approved:	Special Agent in Charge	M Per	

1 - Mr 11/7/73 b7

SAC, Houston (100-12219)

Director, FBI (100-448092)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS - VVAW/WSO

Restreport 10/12/73 captioned "VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting (MSCM), St. Louis, Missouri, 8/23 - 27/73."

Referenced report set forth identities of individuals who were in attendance at NBCM, 8/23 - 27/73 at 8t. Lonis or whose antomobile was observed parked near the meeting, the occupants of which were believed to have attended the meeting.

Headquarters indices have been checked on these individuals and it has been determined that those individuals listed below have not been the subjects of active investigation. Because of their attendance at NSCM, you are directed to conduct appropriate preliminary inquiries to fully identify them and to determine extent of their YYAW/WSO activity. Be guided by Bureau letter 8/2/73 which gives guidelines as to the scope of investigations to be conducted in YYAW/WSO matters. Individuals who attended MSCM should be of sufficient interest to warrant complete investigation in view of their role in shaping the policies and international contacts of the YYAW/WSO.

Individuals from your area are as follows:

Assoc, Dir. WNP: 1m Cm. Asst. Dir.: (4)	X-111 REC-46 / 0	3262
Asst. Dir.: Admin Comp. Syst Ext. Affoirs Files & Com, Gon. (nv Ident	in a second seco	2 NO. 13.13
Inspection	SP	5/4/95 5065/0000
Telephone Rmil V U V Director Sec'y MAIL-ROOM	TELETYPE UNIT	O Wer

1 - Mr. 11/7/73 67C

SAC, Dallas (100-12222)

Director, FBI (100-448092)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS - VVAW/VSO

ReSLreport 10/12/73 captioned "VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM), St. Louis, Missouri, 8/23 - 27/73."

Referenced report set forth identities of individuals who were in attendance at MSCM, 8/23 - 27/73 at St. Louis or whose automobile was observed parked near the meeting, the occupants of which were believed to have attended the meeting.

Headquarters indices have been checked on these individuals and it has been determined that those individuals listed below have not been subjects of active investigation. Because of their attendance at MSCM, you are directed to conduct appropriate preliminary inquiries to fully identify them and to determine extent of their VVAV/WSO activity. Be guided by Bureau letter 8/2/73 which gives guidelines as to the scope of investigations to be conducted in VVAW/WSO matters. Individuals who attended MSCM should be of sufficient interest to warrant complete investigation in view of their role in shaping the policies and international contacts of the VVAW/WSO.

Individuals from your area are as follows: WNP: lm As soc. Dir. (4) Aget. Dint Admin. Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs Files & Com. Gan. Inv. Inspaction Intable Laboratory Plan. & Eval. Spec. Inv. _ Training Telophone Rm. --teletype unit 🗀 MAIL ROOM T

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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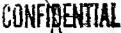
TO DATE: 11/5/73 DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS - VVAW/WSO 00: CG the Bureau. 1/19/73: 9/27/73; and Bureau airtel to teletype to the Bureau, 1 /16/73. Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of a self-explanatory LHM and for each receiving office, one (1) copy of the above enclosure, with the exception of Chicago, receiving two (2). LHM is being classified confidential. location: 100~14635~539 is/peing given a designation to further protect his identity as the state as with was small and only two tre from the - Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM) 2 - Chicago (100-50772) (Encs. 2) 1 - Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM) 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM) 1 - Norfolk (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM) **b7D** VDC:cd (9)NOV 9 1973 Depit (2) - 155

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Chicago, Illinois

November 5, 1973

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

VVAW/WSO was organized in New York City in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest the American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. VVAW/WSO engaged in various protest activities but during late 1971 demonstrated increasing militancy, culminating in December, 1971 with VVAW/WSO takeover of various American landmarks and public buildings. Information was also developed indicating that some VVAW/ WSO chapters were cooperating with or infiltrated by communist-dominated groups including the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party. Certain VVAW/WSO leaders were quoted as telling members VVAW/WSO is a revolutionary organization and not "just another group of war veterans." VVAW/WSO leaders have traveled to North Vietnam and have reportedly established liaison with revolutionary or terrorist groups internationally. During July, 1972, VVAW/WSO leaders and members were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Tallahassee, for violation of Federal statutes, including conspiracy to riot during Republican National Convention, August, 1972. One of these individuals was also



CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED BY JAMES R. GRAHAM
ENSMIT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
ENEMPTION CATEGORY 2
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON INDEFINITE

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ENCLOSURE

3264

VVAW./WSO

indicted for possession of an unregistered expolsive and incendiary device. In January, 1973, at a National Steering Committee meeting, VVAW/WSO leaders discussed programs aimed at obtaining support from or influencing active duty military personnel. "They also discussed obtaining access to classified Government information to be used against U. S. interests and one leader subsequently actively engaged in such activity. There were also indications at this meeting that VVAW/WSO activists possessed the technical knowledge and training to carry out any revolutionary program proposed. In addition, Information has been reported from a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, that a VVAW/WSO member previously discussed engaging in sabotage and was possibly involved in the destruction of a munitions train in Arizona. VVAW/WSO is currently headquartcred in Chicago, Illinois.

The CPUSA and SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows recarding a VVAW member from

located at the

said the following individuals were

New York City Chapter New York City Chapter Lawrence, Kansas

CONFIDENTIAL

VVAW/WSO

670

were concerned about the current condition of VVAW financial records as it was their belief that since President Nixon "failed to get them at Gainesville" he would be trying some other tactic to break up the VVAW: i.e. income tax evasion.

said that the National Office was located in a three-story structure with the ground floor being vacant and members of the Nation 1 Office live on the second floor.

said that

I TOLLOWS



3 CONFIDENTIAL

VVAW/WSO

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said

it appears it cannot meet it and int

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asked

but

In this regard,

67 67C 61D

explained to

said members of the

the person

of the VVAW

said the Wall has violated numerous

as well as its sources and isposition.

said that

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67D

woul! Institute 1 promotional campaign commencing
October 1, 1973 in which expects the VVAW to net
\$10,000. Among its promotional activities will be the
mailing of information regarding their history, purpose,
and objectives and asking for donations.

said

said on

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62 67C) 97D CONFIDENTIA

stated that the hallon I treasury

4

VVAW/WSO

of the VVAW was almost empty but a large mailing was to start taking place in a few days thich would bring in several thousand dollars. several thousand dollars. overheard to say he had be said remaind a militant attitude toward the wait the fellowing individuals were located id the following two individuals in addition years of age, former employee of of th and a member of the VVAW/WSO until ears. inia conversation was the

CONFINENTIAL

VVAW/WSO

cond individual <u>wisiting</u> was named girl in her described as a tall, dark hair, slender build, pounds. From her conversation. ill to late 20's, and approximately it as etermined she resides in with for ideas on and only came mailings. said that ssisted on the was overheard to say that said the using the o send mentioned that the next harmal Steering Committee meeting will be Anti-ch Ohio December 27 - 31, 1973 and he would the National VVAW Office in order for said that on closed door session on Communication intro uce to attend. Per rule le lin the instructor, cribed as a white male

hair, and

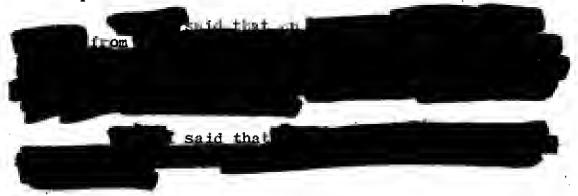
VVAW/WSO

670

American pounds, long and in his late

National VVAW has planned massive demonstrations in Norfolk, Virginia if Nixon sends troops to Israel.

wentioned in general that the VVAW National Office takes no definite security measures and the only security is that each individual living there is to know who they are talking to when discussing their plans and business.



CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/31/73

FRIMING SUBJECT:

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-4299)(C)

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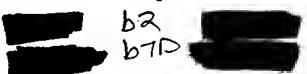
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SH THE

00: Albuquerque

There are enclosed for the Bureau four copies of an LHM re the captioned subject.

The following confidential informants were utilized in preparing enclosed LHM, which is classified confidential in order to protect their identities:



No recommendation is being made that the subject be included in ADEX since it is not felt his overall activities to date so warrant. Subject's activities continue to be followed through established sources and in the event his future activities warrant recommendation for ADEX, such recommendation will be submitted. No recommendation is being made subject be interviewed in view of fact his participation in VVAW activity has been minimal, and subject lost both legs while serving in U.S. Army in South Vietnam.

It is noted that the author is also to of the subjects in the case caption aka; aka; aka, aka, aka, aka, aka under the control of dissident Indian element. This case is still in a pending status in the Albuquerque Office.

YENCLISURE

2 - Bureau (Enc 4)(RM)

1 - Albuquerque

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S.S.C.Y

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Figure 1 Bureau of Investigation
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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Albuquerque, New Mexico
October 31, 1973

CONFIDENTIAL ON SHIPS OF SHIPS OF SHIPS ON SHIPS

Residence

b2, b70 has advised that the subject's current address is rost Office Box 1000 New Mexico.

Birth Data

The records of the Veteran's Administration Regional Office, Albumer Mexico, Haddand that the subject was arm at at

Education

The records of the Registrar's Office, University of Texas at El Paso, disclosed that the subject was admitted for the semester but failed to complete it. There is no record of the subject ever having been enrolled at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, New Mexic

Military Service

The records of the Veteran's Administration
Regional Office, Albuquerque, direless that the subject served in the U.S. Army from the U.S. Army fro

10

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, ory 2
Date of Declassific ion Indefinite

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



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Credit

There is no record of the subject in the files of the El Paso, Texas, or the Albuquerque, New Mexico credit bureaus.

Arrest

There is no record of the subject in the files of the El Paso Police Department, the El Paso County Sheriff's Office, the Albuquerque Police Department, or the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office.

The following description of the placet was obtained when he was interviewed on the left wounded Knee, South Dakota:

Male

Name
Race
Sex
Date of birth
Place of birth
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Social Security No.
Residence

Scars and marks

Education

Military service Parents Served step-father mother; parents recently moved to Colorado

authorise at the versity of auth-

CHUTTER THE THE NEXT CO

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Arrests

CONFIDENTIAL

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aka

b7C

ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (WSO)

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), is a national organization composed primarily of veterans of the war in Vietnam, that has organized and participated in numerous demonstrations against the war in Vietnam during 1970-1972, including the seizure of the Statue of Liberty, New York City, and the occupation of the Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in December, 1971. Six members of the VVAW were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Tallahassee, Florida, July, 1972, on charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Antiriot Law.

On April 25, 1973, source advised that during a meeting of VVAW National Steering Committee at Placitas, New Mexico, on April 21, 1973, it was voted to change the name of VVAW to VVAW/WSO.

On December 4, 1972, made available the 1972-1973 issue of "Campus Key," which sets for the organizations chartered for that academic year on the University of New Mexico campus. It this publication the subject is listed as the

On May 31, 1972, dvised that the subject had attended the VIII/VEA meeting held a but that the subject had indicated he was with ratio from the VVAW/WSO.





In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

TED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Albuquerque, New Mexico October 31, 1973

Title aka b7C

Character

SECURITY MATTER - VIETNAM VETERANS

AGAINST THE WAR

Reference

Albuquerque memorandum dated and

captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Memorandum

TO N: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/9/73

SAC, LOS ÁNGELES (100-77703) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS TIL THEORY ATTOM CONTAINED LAW UN

A review of the minutes of the most recent Sub-Regional meeting of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Minter Soldier Or anization (VVAW/WSO) which was held

California, has disclosed that the and and and coordinators.

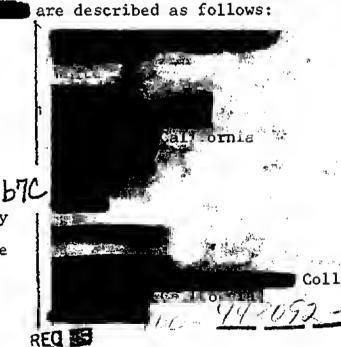
It is noted that represents of the VVAW/WSO and VVAW.

570

Name Sex Race Date of Birth Address

b1C

Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Social Security
Number
Drivers License
Number
Occupation



2) - Bureau (RM) 1 - Chicago (Info) (RM) 5 - Los Angeles (1 -

- 100-81944) - 100-81131) 16 NOV 12 1973

ENTE

TMD/c11 (8)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



LA 100-77703

Name

Sex:

Race:

Date of Birth

Address

Height Weight

Social Security Number Drivers License Number Occupation



b2,67D

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will conduct background investigation and prepare suitable communication.

UNITED STATES G

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/7/73

SAC2 BALTIMORE (100-27909) (P)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR SUBJEC WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS-VVAW/WSO 00: Baltimore

Re Bureau letter to Baltimore dated 10/12/73.

Referenced Bureau communication advises that lists of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) Regions and Chapters dated 4/5/73 and 9/8/73, reflect the following within the Baltimore Division:

- 1.) Regional Office (Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia) 1590 Annapolis Road Odenton, Maryland 21113 (301), 569-9499
- 2.) VVAH/WSO Post Office Box 7162 Baltimore, Haryland 21218
- 3.) (Delaware-East Pennsylvania-South New Jersey)



It is additionally noted that the September-October, 1973 issue, of "Highway 13" (Bureau file 100-476844; Baltimore file 100-30723), formerly a VVAW/WSO publication,

100-448092-326 LX-1111 REC-35

2)- Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL) (100-50772) (Info)

(Info) 5 NOV 12 1973 (REGISTERED MAIL) (100-47162) 3 - Baltimore

1 - 100-30952 (Military Law Project)

CJJ:rrd

BA 100-27909

and now published by the Military Law Project (MLP)
(Bureau file 100-47397; Baltimore file 100-30952; WFO file
100-57285), lists, in addition to Items One and Two above,
a VVAW College Park Chapter, Post Office Box 35, College
Park, Maryland 20740 (third floor, University of Maryland)
Student Union).

CURRENT STATUS OF VVAW/WSO IN THE MARYLAND AREA

As the Bureau is aware, up until about February, 1973, "Highway 13" was designated as the local VVAW/WSO publication, and was being published, in the main, through the combined efforts of (ADEX) [Bureau file 100-458708; Baltimore file 100-26681] and (Baltimore file 100-28407), American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). Both are associated with the VVAW/WSO.

The MLP came into being in February, 1973, under the combined financial sponsorship of both the AFSC and the Washington Area Military and Draft Law Panel (DLP), formerly located 1734 20th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., but now moved to 2111 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WFO has described the DLP as set up in the Washington, D. C. area by servicemen to advise interested persons as to their legal rights regarding draft and other military questions. No active investigation of the DLP is being conducted.

The MLP is located at 1590 Annapolis Road, Odenton, Maryland, and is in very close proximity to Fort Meade, Maryland.

has, in the past, identified and as the guiding forces behind the MLP. Upon the creation of the MLP, that organization took over sponsorship of "Highway 13." It is noted that since its inception, to date, issues of "Highway 13" carry VVAW/WSO membership application blanks.

62 670 670 BA 100-27909

The above source has recently advised that there is little VVAW interest in the Baltimore area, that its current membership here could be numbered at zero, that VVAW finances do not exist in this area, and that what little organization there is, Source noted that

676 676

Contact with United States Postal authorities on 10/19/73, has determined that Post Office Box 7162

Baltimore, Maryland 21218, is listed in the name "News Reel" (film rintal), and was, in 11/13/72, taken out by Street, Baltimore, Maryland, This is still an open box.

This is still an open box.

Secure current literature and films from the VVAW National Office in Chicago, Illinois.

the MLP, the first counseling is a stated purpose of the MLP. The first the furnished the MLP objective as being the recruitment of GI's, following which they will be directed to cause disturbances associated to their every day assignments at Fort Meade.

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610

on 8/31/13, Washington, D. C., had been attending MLP for about the past month, their purpose being to gain approval for the MLP operation to become also the Washington, D. C.-Maryland Regional Office for the VVAW. VVAW Headquarters in Chicago had apparently agreed to this, and at the MLP weekly meeting of 8/29/73, the MLP membership also voted in favor of this proposal. It was indicated that one meeting a month would be a VVAW one, with the remainder continuing as MLP-"Highway 13" meetings.

According to the same source, a special MLP meeting on the above matter was held on 9/24/73, apparently because AFSC representatives had second thoughts.

BA-100-27909

The main point at issue was that the tax exemption status of both MLP sponsors might be adversely effected should the VVAW be allowed in, and following more rational consideration, it was agreed that the VVAW should not use the MLP office or address.

It was decided that the VVAW should make its own arrangements for a regional office. In a conciliatory vein, it was agreed that the VVAW could use the MLP office as a mailing address for about two to three weeks.

On the there was a WVAW meeting at the MLP, at which Regional Coordinators.

Also, in view of MLP's unwillingness to allow the VVAW to use its facility and mailing address, the local VVAW local address will now be that of which is not now known. They are still searching for a VVAW Regional Office site.

The source personally doubted that there would ever be a VVAW Regional Office in the Baltimore area. The basic push was made by individuals connected with the VVAW, Washington, D. C. office, and it is most doubtful that they will go out of their way to arrange for another office in the Baltimore sector. Also, in view of their defeat at the MLP, they will most likely now stop coming to MLP meetings, as they have little to gain.

It is additionally noted that telephone (301) 569-9499 is listed to the MLP, but paid for by the DLP.

Based on the above, it would appear that future Washington, D. C.-Maryland-Virginia Regional Office listings will most likely no longer reflect the 1590.
Annapolis Road address.



Best Cory Available

67L

BA 100-27909

Regular contacts are maintained with sources familiar with New Left activities in Delaware where there has been no known VVAW activity for several years.

Post Office Box 35, College Park, Maryland, was checked out in May, 1973, and was found registered to the VVAW since July, 1972, and paid up until 6/30/73. The application for this box was completed by application for this box was completed by and correge

Mary Land, home address

Maryland.

was the subject of Baltimore letter to 200=29733, on which Bureau dated 9/28/72, basis that case was closed.

> has recently advised that the VVAW College Park, Maryland Chapter is now defunct.

> The following Baltimore sources familiar with New Left activities were contacted on the indicated dates regarding their knowledge of VVAW/WSO activities in the Baltimore area, with negative results:

Date	Source
10/31/73 10/31/73	b2
10/31/73 10/26/73 10/26/73	b70

CONTEMPLATED INVESTIGATION

- 1.) Baltimore is currently recontacting sources in Delaware regarding any known VVAW activity and is conducting additional investigation regarding
- 2.) United States Postal authorities at College Park, Maryland, are again being rechecked to determine if Post Office Box 35 is still open to the VVAW/WSO. Sources in that area are also being recontacted regarding known VVAW activity in that area.

BA 100-27909

3.) Continuing contacts with the literature of t

62 610

4.) Active investigations of are being conducted, as well as all known MLF members.

5.) Additionally, the Baltimore Division has secured the names of some recently, honorably released Vietnam veterans, who are currently the subject's of sounding out interviews so as to determine their willingness to assist the FBI.

Those felt to have informant potential, will be directed into the MLP, which now appears to be the closest organization to the VVAW in this area, and where may take an interest in them.

The Bureau will be kept advised.

An information copy of this communication being furnished to Chicago since that division is office of origin in the VVAW/WSO matter.

An information copy of this communication is also being furnished to WFO in view of the inter-activity of VVAW members from Washington, D. C. with the MLP.



BIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-21603) (p)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ winter soldier organization (vvaw/wso) IS

00: Chicago

Re Bureeu letter to St. Louie, 10/15/73.

A review of captioned file in St. Louie revealed the following information: 100-448095

St. Louis has one active chapter of VVAW/WSO with headquerters at the Cheffing Tree Coffee House, 1023 Allen Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., which is e poor white erea of St. Louie called "Soulard" after a large open market plece by that name. Thie group coneiste of approximately 10-15 known members who ere relatively active. The group hee eponsored end participated in numerous enti-war ectivities including marchee, paradee end vigils. This chepter'e ectivities to date have not tended to rd violence, however, Cthe chapter president led several

campouts in the eummer of 1973 to members were invited and during these campoute, he ellegedly held fireerms practicee and trained members in guerilla warfare "in ceee it ie needed in the etreete." There were also reporte, believed false and not substantieted, that the chapter had a "cache of firearms." Many members of this chapter own personal fireeras. This chepter hoeted the NSCM of VVAW/WSO from 8/23/73 to 8/27/73 during which meeting 20 members or friends of VVAN/WSO in St. Louis, Mo. ettended. One member, , of the 8t. Louie chapter,

who was also Regional Coordinator of the Southern Illinois-Eastern Miseouri-Arkaneae-Oklahoma Region, was elected to National Office and during October, he moved to Chicego, Illinois. The moet recent ectivity of the group was NOV 12 1973 participation in an "Impeach Nixon" demonstration of 10/26/73 eponsored by the Peece and Freedom Party at the University of Miccouri at St. Louie, Normandy, Mo. Huch factionalism exiete in the chepter end eince the NSCM in Auguet, 1973, eeveral members have left St. Louie and gone to other ereae of the country and others heve become inactive. The fectionalism resulted from internel differences

Z - Buneau (100-448092) (RM) Chicago (100-50772) (Info) (RK)

Par Louis

Kecords Filea CC 100 - 47/432 Banger

XEROX NOV 28 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly of the yarroll Savings Plan

TEMBER OF

ss to who should replace BANGERT as RC and who should lead the St. Louis chapter, as was considered by many as becoming part of the so-called establishment due to his employment with a private investigative agency.

> Ь2 Ь7D

The following informants have periodically furnished information relative to VVAW/WSO activities during the psst yesr:

62,610

St. Louis will keep alert for opportunities to develop additional sources within VVAW/WSO especially during this period of internal dissension.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

10/31/73

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM

SAC, CHICAGO (100-50772)

SUBJECT:

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/

WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

IS-VVAW/WSO

Re Bureau letter to Springfield, 10/15/73.

A review of the April 5, 1973, VVAW/WSO Chapter list and individuals connected therewith, also reflects the following names under the Northern Illinois-Iowa heading:

ЫC

Kankakee 60901

51C

nparement in 5 Champaign, Ellinois 61820

Springfield should conduct appropriate preliminary inquiry regarding these individuals as set forth in referenced letter.

REEX PIT

NOV 2 1973

(2 - Bureau (RM)

2 - Springfield (100-12685)(RM)

1 - Chicago

PRW/gk

(5)

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Sent

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64) FBI Date: 11/5/73 Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code) AIRTEI (Priority) DIRECTOR, FBI TO: FROM: SAC. Wisconsin amnesty project SUBJECT: SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION, MADISON, WISCONSIN 10/26-28/73 IS - VVAW/WSO 100: MILWAUKEE Re Bureau Nitel dated 10/25/73. On ource le cr. by 50 to 60 people. One of the spearers was MILLIAN THRSE was made the statement that the coople in the audie should by any means possible. and as a result,

by FD-306.

REC-8

Source's report is being forwarded to Milwaukee

No LHM being prepared by Chicago, UACB.

2 - Bureau (RM)

2 - Milwaukee (RM) (1 - 100-21561)

(1'- 100-

) (KARL ARMSTRONG DEFENSE COMMITTEE

EGB; css

br

NOV 8 1973

- Mr. - Er. 11/12/73 - Kr. 1 - Mr.

(100-50772)SAC, Chicago

The State of the S

Director, FBI (100-448092)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ winter soldier organization (yeav/wso) IS - YVAW/WED

dated 10/25/73 at Rerep of Chicago, captioned "Revolutionary Activities, IS - RA."

A review of that portion of referenced report concerned with captioned organization discloses information reported to be inadequate when compared with the wealth of pertinect information available to your office which clearly portrays the revolutionary and Margist/Leninist posture of the VVAW/WSD national leadership and a willingness to cooperate with intelligational revolutionary groups as well as detailed information regarding VVAV/VSO finances.

In view of the abundance of unreported information concerning the VVAV/VSO and the activities and contacts of its national office and representatives, you should carefully review this matter to insure the Britisent information is included io a report in this regard, I'd dev of the fact VVAV/WSO is nov headquartared in Chicago and activity appears to be on the increase, you may want to consider aubaission of information relating to the VVAW/VSO under its own caption rather than including it in the Bevolutionary Activities report.

1 - 100-446997-9 (Revolutionary Activities - Chicago)21 NOV 12 1973 (9)

NOTE: A lengthy review of VVAW/WSO activity was recently made 07 at FBIHQ and all offices were furnished the results by letter dated Assoc. Dir. 10/4/73. This letter showed the leftward drift of captioned organi Asst. Dir.: zation for the past two years and was intended as a guide for the field in order that it would be aware of the potential for revolutionary activity offered by this group. Much of the information is that letter is current and, as yet, has not been included in an investigative report. The information in the Revolutionary Activi report was wholly inadequate and did not portray the VVAW/WSO to proper perspective necessituting the shove instructions.

NOV 0 9 1973 MAIL ROOM [ST] TELETYPE UNIT

Laboratery . Plen. & Eval. ___ Spee, Inv. -Legal Coun. __

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/7/73

TROP OF

SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-14635) P

SUBJECT:

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS-VVAW/WSO (Kansas City Division)

Re Bureau letter to Kansas City, 10/17/73, and Kansas City report of SA 10/3/73

Aforementioned report furnished the current status to the Bureau of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), including the various chapters located within the Kansas City Division. This report also set forth the current activities, as well as the names of the leaders presently associated with this organization. It is to be noted since the referenced report was furnished, information has come to the attention of the Kansas City Division through reliable sources that a new chapter has been formed at the University of Missouri at Columbia (UMC), Columbia, Missouri.

The above referenced letter listed several names and indicated appropriate preliminary inquiries should be conducted to identify these individuals. Regarding these individuals, Kansas City has conducted investigation re all these individuals as follows:

KC file 100-14976 67C Bufile 100-471829

Fig. 1 3 5 18 670

DECLASSIFY ON THE

Kansas City furnished a letter and LHM to the Bureau, dated 4/30/73. EX-112 REC-20 /00- /// 2072-30

Files have been opened and closed administratively on the following individuals as their activities did not warrant investigation, nor did they meet the ADEX criteria:

KC:tile:100-14927 67C

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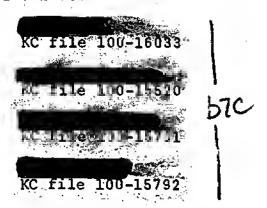
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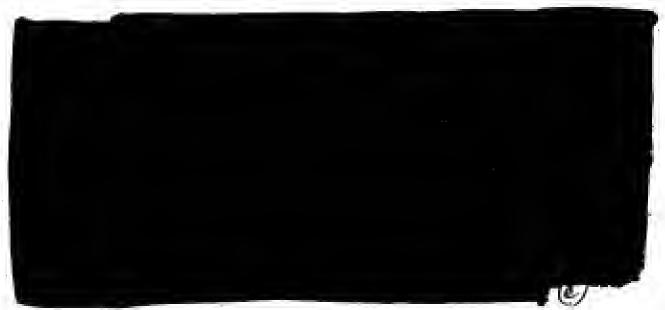


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KC 100-14635

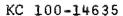


Names of other individuals who appear from time to time to be associated or connected with the VVAW/WSO in the Kansas City Division are immediately opened to determine their affiliation with this group. If more than a preliminary investigation is conducted, which shows they are active or have a potential to become leaders, either reports or LHMs are furnished. If they do not fit into this category, the cases are closed administratively



As evidenced in referenced report, the VVAW/WSO group in Kansas City is not associated with any extremist or subversive groups on a regular basis, other than the WRL.

The above cited Kansas City sources all have been furnished cover stories to protect their identity, which appear to be sufficient, especially 52,570



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Kansas City realizes an office can never rest on their laurels, and does appreciate the Bureau's comments that our sources are adequate. Kansas City, therefore, will continue to attempt to obtain additional sources, and in fact, one new one should be opened in the very near future. Agents handling these cases have all been reminded that in every pending case, an attempt should be made to develop the subject as a possible source.

was to be fill being

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/8/73

FROM

SAC, BOSTON (100-42739) (P)

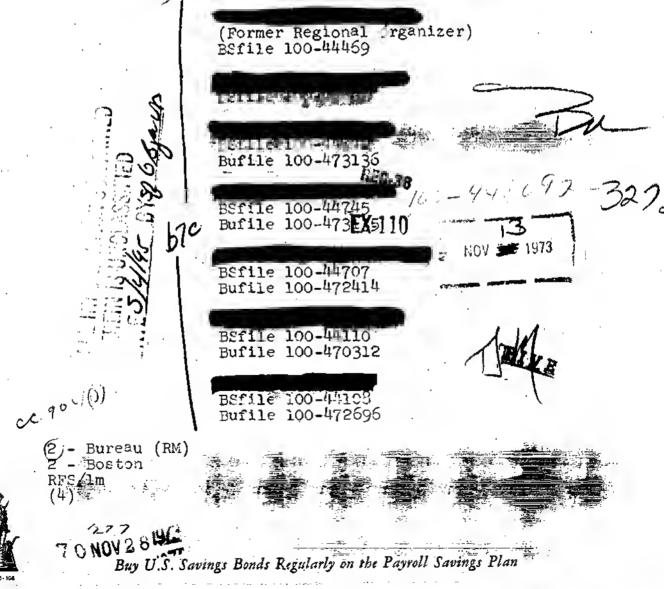
SUBJECT:

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) INTERNAL SECURITY He (mp)

RROR LETTER SENT W. B. Jordy C. J.

Re Bureau letter to Boston, 9/28/73.

The following is a list of the most active members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), Boston Chapter, during the past year:



BS 100-42739

4,494,5621

BSfile 100-44114

BSfile 100-37982

Bufile 100-450959

BSfile 100-44097.

The above cases on the listed individuals are all presently in closed status in the Boston Office inasmuch as the activities of these individuals did not come within the present criteria for inclusion in ADEX.

It is to be noted that activity of the Boston Chapter, YVAW has been limited, almost nonexistent, during recent months. It is also noted that the telephone for the VVAW has been disconnected indicating the inactivity and financial straits that the Boston Chapter is encountering.

FEDERAL SUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copies Continued:

- 1 U. S. Attorney, St. Louie
- 1 Secret Service, St. Louis (RM)
- 1 Atlants (Info) (RM)
- 3 Baltimore (RM)
- 3 Birmingham (100-6041) (RM)
- 3 Buffalo (100-21623) (RM)
- 3 Butte (100-9147) (RM)
- 3 Chicago (100-50772) (RM)
- 3 Cincinnsti (100-194743) (RM)
- 3 Cleveland (100-31431) (RM)
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- 3 Denver (100-10467) (RM)
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- 3 Little Rock (100-4158) (RM)
- 3 Los Angeles (100-77703) (RM)
- 3 Louisville (RM)
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- 1 Minneapolis (Info) (RM)
- 3 Mobile (100-2408) (RM)
- 3 New York (100-160644) (RM)
- 3 Phoenix (RM)
- 3 Pittsburgh (100-17114) (RM)
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- 3 Sacrsmento (100-3447) (RM)
- 3 Ssn Antonio (100-12620) (RM)
- 3 Ssn Francisco (100-71012) (RM)
- 3 Springfield (100-12685) (RM)
- 3 Tampa (100-2514) (RM)

Encloeuree Continued:

- Campaign for Amneety Table of Contents 7.
- 8.
- colum us ree Press 9.
- 10. Discharge Upgrading
- In China, Managers Work! 11.
- 12. Johnson Library Document No. 31 Million 13



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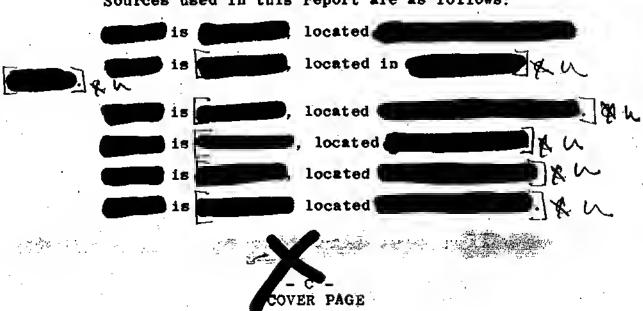
- 13. National Steering Committee Meeting
- 14. Operation Return
- 15. Peoples Amnesty Treaty
- 16. Proposal: Great Plains Region
- 17. Rich Man's War, Poor Man's Fight
- 18. The Veteran
- 19. This Petition to be Submitted Directly to the Congress of the United States
- 20. Trial Report #:
- 21. Unitarian Universaliat Association
- 22. Veterans
- 23. Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization
- 24. VVAW/WSO
- 25. Winter Soldier
- 26. Winter Soldier Extra

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is being submitted in lieu of an LHM as required by SAC Memo 72-3 (6). M

This report is being classified CONFIDENTIAL in order to protect an informant of the St. Louis Office who continues to furnish valuable information regarding VVAW/WSO activities and who received some of the information contained in this report on a personal basis.

Sources used in this report are as follows:



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The following Special Agents of the FBI furnished characterizations from their respective offices:

Chicago

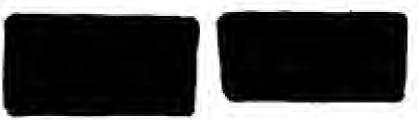
Chicago

Washington Field

Detective St. Louis Police
Department Intelligence Unit, and the following Special
Agents of the FBI accigned to the St. Louis Office
ohserved the vehicles parked near the VVAW/WSO NSCM.
All of the automobiles observed were helieved connected
with the VVAW/WSO NSCM hy observation of the occupants
attending meetings or hy VVAW/WSO decals and humper
stickers.

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All persons from St. Louis mentioned in this report are or have hesn cubjects of escurity investigations with the exception of

and whose interest to helieved to have stemmed from activities. St. Louis ic not opening a security case on the control of the

on 8/29/73, furnished the following information: 62,670

Weeks before the meeting in St. Louis, Mo., a sense of building tension was noticed emerging from





the organization. When arriving at the meeting it was even more obvious as delegates from the entire country came drifting in. Nothing was ever stated before or during the meeting, but an explosive stmosphere was present by what was inferred and not spoken. If any breaking down on fractionalizing of VVAW/WSO existed, the conclusion of the St. Louis meeting appeared to leave it all repaired. There were several proposals asking the national body not to change policy but instead to reaffirm its existing policy and these proposals were passed. The confusion of an organization whose main issue seemed to be the war in Indo-Chins now left without an issue, is now less confused.

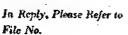
on 8/24/73, adviced that he had the NSCM who have the NSCM the NSCM in water that the nscM in which program is an arm of the Model Cities program. by this program.

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ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF

TICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535 October 12, 1973

Director United States Secret Service Department of the Treasury Washington, D. C. 20220

RE:

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI AUGUST 23-27, 1973

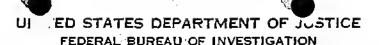
Dear Sir:

INTERNAL SECURITY - VVAW/WSO The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.
1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. Trotentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U.S.
Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.
Charence M. Kelley Charence M. Kelley Director ALL PRINCIPATION CONTAINED HIGHER IN UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPTIONER SHOWN OTHERWISE
West Motorial Co. D

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
 U. S. Secret Service St. Louis

Enclosure(s)

REGISTERED MAIL



CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Secret Service, St. Louis (RM) 1 - U. S. Attorney, St. Louie

of:

SA October 12 , 1973

ST. LOUIS

Field Office File #:

SL 100-21603

Bureau file #:

100-448092

Title:

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM) ST. LOUIS MISSOURI

ST, LOUIS, MISSOURI AUGUST 23-27, 1973

INTERNAL SECURITY - VVAW/WSO

Synopsis:

Character:

A Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM) was planned, organized, and convened in St. Louie, Miseouri, from 8/24-27/73. Following registration reports were given by each region representative. Films showing activities in Cairo, Ill., and a caravan traveling to the Republican National Convention in 1972 were shown. Reporte given on "Gainsville 8" trial and "People's Farm" at Bogue Chitto, Ala., followed by 11 workshops. Reporte and proposale from workshops. Elections to and qualifications ? for national office. Miecellaneous proposals and recults. VVAW/WSO representatives to World Peace Council 8 Date and place of next NSCM and report given on trip to East Germany. Ninety-two persons representing 15 regions and national office attended NSCM and automobile from 17 statee observed.

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

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Classified by Exempt from GDS, Category 2,
Date of Declassification: Indefinite

DATE OF DESCRIPTION OF THE SECOND OF THE SEC

t contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents distributed outside your agency.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

eit .		Page
	PREDICATION	7
II.	ORGANIZATION FOR VVAW/WSO NSCH	9
111.	REGISTRATION AND ACTIVITIES ON FRIDAY,	
	AUGUST 24, 1973	12
	A. ROUND ROBIN REPORTS FROM REGIONS	12
	l. Alabama-Mississippi-Tennessee	12
	2. California-Nevada	13
	3. East Pennsylvania-Delaware-Southern	
	New Jersey	14
	4. Florida	14
	5. Kansas-Western Miseouri-North Dakota-	
	South Dakota-Nebraska	15
	6. New York-Northern New Jersey	16
	7 Newthern Illinois Issue	17
	7. Northern Illinois-Iowa	
	8. Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana	18
	9. Oregon	18
	10. Southern Illinois-Eastern Missouri-	
	Arkansae-Oklahoma	19
	11. Texae	19
	12. Waehington, D. CEastern Maryland-	
	Virginia	20
	133. Western Pennsylvania-Weetern Maryland-	
	Weet Virginia	21
	14. Wisconsin-Minnesota	22
	15. National Office	24
	15. RECTORE OFFICE	4
	B. FILM "ON THE BATTLEFIELD"	31
	C. FILM "THE LAST PATROL"	31
IV.	ACTIVITIES ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1973:	33
	A. "GAINSVILLE 8" TRIAL REPORT	33
	B. "NOSCAM" PROGRAM IN OHIO	34

C. "PEOPLE'S FARM", ALSO KNOWN AS OPERATION COUNTY FAIR IN BOGUE ALABAMA	CHIT				
OPERATION COUNTY FAIR IN BOGUE ALABAMA	CHIT				
ALABAMA					
	• •			_	34
D. WORKSHOPS		• •	•	•	. 54
	• •.		•	•	36
1. Diecharge Upgrading					37
2. Electronic Surveillances.			•		. 37
3. Winter Soldier Paper					43
4. Amnesty				•	43
5. Prieons					45
6. GI Organizing			٠		46
7. Gainesville Actions (Past	and	Fut	ure	•)	47
8. War				•	48
9. Maee Organizations				•	48
10. Winter Soldier Investigat:	ions				50
ACTIVITIES ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 197	73				51.
	16 7,50	3.140	***	i Time	t i mer attached blind
A. WORKSHOPS			•	•	51
1. Women					51
2. Silk Screening					51
3. Internal Re-organization.					51
B. REPORTS AND PROPOSALS FROM WORK	KSHOI	PS .	. •		51
1. Discharge Upgrading					52
2. Amneety					5 2
3. Winter Soldier Investigat:	ione	_	_		53
Intelligence			•		•-
4: Mass Organization					54
5. Prieons					54
6. Gainesville Actions (Past	and	Fut	ure)	54
7. Winter Soldier Paper					55
8. GI Organizing					55
9. War					55
10. Women					5 7
11. Silk Screening					58
				. 4	A simple.
/ L	730		i.x 	4	59
ACTIVITIES ON MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 19	<i>.</i>	2.	,	40	SECTION .

Canfidentiel

	er.		Page
B.	QUALIFICATIONS FOR NATIONAL OFFICE		60
c.	LENGTH OF SERVICE AT NATIONAL OFFICE.	•	60
D.	NATIONAL COLLECTIVE DECISION MAKING POWERS.		60
_			
E.	VETOES		
F.	STRAW VOTES	٠	61
G.	PROXIES	•	61
H.	POST VIETNAM SYNDROME (PVS) (SYNDROME		
	VERSUS STRUGGLE)		
I.	NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE	•	61
J.	DEFUNCT REGIONS	•	62
ĸ.	LEARNING FAIR	•	62
L.	AMENDMENTS TO LAS PLACITAS AMENDMENTS	•	62
M.	ATTENDANCE RESTRICTIONS FOR NSCH	•	62
n.	MISCELLANEOUS PROPOSALS	·•	63
	1. Power of National Office		63
	 Power of National Office National Defense Committee 		63
	3. Festival of Learning		63
	4. Child Care		63
	5. Planning NSCM		63
	6. Support for United Farm Workers.		
рас	7.		
	8. Grand Juries	•	64
	9. "In From the Cold" Winter Soldier	•	0.4
	Investigation		64
	10. VVAW/WSO Demonstration,	٠	0.1
	Washington, D.C. Spring, 1974		64
	11. Workshop on Death Drugs		64

		<u>P</u>	age
	0.	WORLD PEACE COUNCIL, MOSCOW, RUSSIA	84
	P.	NEXT NSCH.	65
	Q.	TRIP TO EAST GERMANY	65
vīi.	PERS	SONS WHO ATTENDED VVAW/WSO NSCM	67
	A.	ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI-TENNESSEE	67
	В.	CALIFORNIA-NEVADA	67
	c.	CALIFORNIA-UTAH-WYOMING	67
	D.	EAST PENNSYLVANIA-DELAWARE-SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY	67
	E.	FLORIDA	67
	F.	KANSAS-WESTERN MISSOURI-NEBRASKA- NORTH-DAKOTA-SOUTE DAKOTA	68
	G.	NATIONAL OFFICE	68
	H	NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY	68
	I	NORTHERN ILLINOIS-IOWA	68
	J.	OHIO-INDIANA-KENTUCKY	68
	K.	OREGON	69
	L.	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS-EASTERN MISSOURI- ARKANSAS-OKLAHOMA	69
	M.	TEXAS	69
	N.	WASHINGTON, D. CVIRGINIA-EASTERN MARYLAND	70
	0.	WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA-WEST VIRGINIA-	70

																	1	age
	P.	WISCONSIN-	MI:	NN:	esc)TC	١.		•		•		•	•	•	. •		70
VIII.	AUTO NSC	MOBILES OBS	SER	VEI •	D 1	PAI	RK!	ED.	NI •	EA)	R 1	۷V.	AW.	/\\	08			71
	. A.	ALABAWA.		•								•	•		•	.•		71
	В.	ARIZONA.			•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	71
	c.	ARKANSAS			•		•	•	•	٠		•	•		•		•	71
	D.	CALIFORNIA	Α,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠	•	٠	71
	E.	COLORADO		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	٠	72
	F.	FLORIDA.		÷	•		•	•	•			•	•		•	•	٠	72
•	G.	ILLINOIS .		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• .	•	72
	н.	KANSAS .		•		•	•		•	٠	•	•	•	•		•		73
	1.	KENTUCKY		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	74
	J.	MARYLAND			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	74
·	K.	MICHIGAN					•			•	•	•			•		•	74
	L	MISSOURI		•		•			•	•	•	•		•		•	•	7 5
	M.	NEW YORK		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	75
	N.	оніо			•		•	•	• .	•	•	•	•	•		•.	•	76
	o.	SOUTH DAK	ΣTΑ	•		•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	76
	P .	TEXAS		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	76
	Q.	WISCONSIN				•				٠				•		٠	•	76

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DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. PREDICATION

This invastigation is hased on information which indicates that captioned organization is engaged in activitias which could involve violations of Title 18, U. S. Code, Sectione 2383 (Rehellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conepiracy), 2355 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 2387 (Sedition), 793 (Espionage), 844 (Explosives and Incendiary Davices), 2155-56 (Sahotage), 2101 (Anti-Riot Lawe).

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) was organized in New York City in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam vaterane to protest the Amarican involvement in the war in eoutheaet Aeia. VVAW/WSO engaged in varioue proteat activities but during late 1971 demonstrated increasing militancy culminating in December, 1971, with VVAW/WSO takeover of various landmarks and public buildinge. Information was also developed indicating that some VVAW/WSO chapters wara cooperating with or infiltrated by communiat dominated groups including the Communiat party USA (CPUSA) and the Socialiat Workere Party (SWP). Certain VVAW/WSO leadere were quoted as telling membera VVAW/WSO ia a revolutionary organization and not "just anothar group of war veterane". VVAW/WSO leadere have travaled to North Vietnam and hava raportedly eatabliahed liaison with revolutionary or terroriat groupe internationally. During July, 1972, VVAW/WSO leaders and membere were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Tallahaaaae, Florida, for violation of faderal etatutes including conapiracy to riot during the Republican National Convention in August, 1972. One of these individuals wae alen indicted for poseession of an unregietered explosive and incendiary device. In January, 1973, at a National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM) VVAW/WSO leadera diacussed programa aimed at obtaining support from or influencing active duty military personnel. They also discuseed obtaining access to classified government information to he used against United States interests and one leader subsequently actively engaged

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in such activity. There were also indicatione at this meeting that VVAW/WSO activists possesse the technical knowledge and training to carry out any revolutionary program proposed. In addition, information has been reported from a source who has furnished reliable information in the past that a VVAW/WSO member previously discussed engaging in eabotage and was possibly involved in the destruction of a munitione train in Arizona. VVAW/WSO is currently headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.

The SWP has been deeignated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The VVAW/WSO Newsletter #10 dated July 16, 1973, reported that the VVAW/WSO NSCM originally planned for Gainesville, Florida, had been changed. The meeting would now be held in St. Louis, Missouri, from August 23-27, 1973.

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II. ORGANIZATION FOR VVAW/WSO NSCM

The following letter was received in the Florida Region from the VVAW/WSO in St. Louis, Miseouri:

& U

"VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION 1023 ALLEN AVENUE ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63104

July 25, 1973

"Dear Brothere and Sisters:

"The National Steering Committee
has moved the naxt maating of that Committee
from Gainaavilla, Florida, to St. Louis, Missouri.
This letter is in preparation for that maeting.

"We have secured meeting apace in St. Joaeph'e Croation Church in the Soulard Neighborhood of South St. Louia. The epace will be air-conditionad and there ie an adjoining kitchen. You will be staying in the luxurious confines of THE CHESTNUT TREE, a VVAW/WSO run coffee house which is not yet open, not air-conditioned and you need to bring sleeping gear. It ie located three blocke from the Church. Both placaa ara located in a poor, white working-clase eection of St. Louis.

"Because the National Office has allocated very little in the way of financial support (compared to what we need) for this meeting, and because the St. Louis Chapter cannot afford any substantial outlaye, it will be necessary to collect \$5.00 per person for food and a \$1.00 registration fee. We underetand that there will be those who cannot afford theee coste, and we sek that each delegation make up what its members individually cannot afford.

"Please forward all agenda items, including proposed workshops, to us as soon as possible.

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"We will mail out the agenda, maps, and any other useful information on August 14th. If you have any questions in the meantime or need to call:

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"In etruggle,

"St. Louis VVAW/WSO"

62,67D (August 13, 1973) & 4

Security procedures for the NSCM are as follows:
Two guards will be posted at the front door of The
Cheetnut Tree Coffee House 24 hours a day to make sure
that no unauthorized persons enter the area. A
second guard will he posted in the entrance to the meeting
area at St. Joseph's Church or inside the door to the
cafeteria when the meetings are in progress. Drugs
will not be permitted at the church but will he permitted
at The Cheetnut Tree. All delegates and alternates
will he issued a card on Friday morning, August 24, 1973,
which will have his or her name, a number which will
correspond to a master list and the corporate sale of
the St. Louis Chapter. Only delegates and alternates
will he allowed to he present at the meeting and
everyone must he recognized by a regional coordinator.

62,677) Auguet 10, 1973 Auguet 27, 1973 September 4, 1973)

The etructure for the maximum number of membere who may attend the meeting ie ae followe:

1. All members of the VVAW/WSO National Office

& h

- Eight members from each region (five delegatee and three alternatee)
- 3. Any member of the hoet region who wishes to attend; however, only five delegatee and three alternates from the host region are allowed to vote or addrese the hody.

September 4, 1973)

Food will be eupplied by the Food Co-op, 510 Limit, St. Louie, Missouri, for a total coet of \$480.00.

September 4, 1973) 4 6 67 D

The first meeting of NSCM was postponed one day because of the delsyed arrival of most of the delegatee and the lack of a quorum to conduct business.

August 30, 1973) 4 h

III. REGISTRATION AND ACTIVITIES ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1973

At 7:30 A.M. attendants hegan registering at the guard post, St. Joseph's Croation Church, 2100 South 12th Street, St. Louis, Missouri. Regiatration was \$1.00 plus \$5.00 for food for the duration of the conference or a total cost of \$6.00 per person.

At 8:15 A.M. an individual identifying

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was observed walking next to the walls inside the meeting hall of St. Joseph's Church carrying what appeared to he an electronic device deacrihed as a hlack box approximately five inches hy aix inches square with a window and meter in front and an antenna.

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September 4, 1973) 6 6

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At 9:00 A.M. the NSCM was convened at the St. Joseph's Cromtion Hall, 2100 South 12th Street, St. Louis, Missouri. A roll call was taken and 13 regions of the VVAW/WSO were present for the meeting. It was decided that for any votes to be taken on husiness nine regions would have to he present for a quorum. The morning hours were spent discussing the agends to be followed and workshops to he held.

A. ROUND ROBIN REPORTS FROM REGIONS

The first order of business was round rohin reports of past activities hy all the regions present.

b2,67D August 30, 1973 September 4, 1973) & L

1. Alahama-Missisaippi-Tennessee

This region is not too active. The campua veterans are screening the prisons as a form of outreach for the organization and work is continuing on the

"Penple'e Farm", elsn known as Operation County Fair, at Bogue Chitto, Alahame.

August 29, 1973 August 29, 1973) 4

2. California-Nevade

Lne Angeles conrdinator, edviead thet the VVAW/WSO was lunking for a man to work in Japan for one year organizing VVAW chapters at U. S. stated that he had heen military hazes. personally given clarge farm in California which will be used as a coffe tive by the California Region. He stated that in order to raise funds his reginn has been selling bumpar etickers, poatara, and amnesty Their reginn hae also bean working with the Gnry Lawton Defense Committee but its foremet activity has been for amnasty. The Diecharge Upgrading Prinjact, which is located in San Francisco, is highly activa end is concarned with the abolishment of all degrees of dischargas and is striving for e singla discharge without designation. Plans exist for tha ragional nrganization to participate in recruiting at high echnols throughout the reginn by means of leaflats and speeches during the full of 1973. This recruiting is aimed at nnt nnly additinnal mambarship for VVAW/WSO but to acquaint high schnol students with tha nrganizatinn. Operatinn Cnunty Fair at Bogue Chitto, Alabama, continues to be a project of the California-Nevada Region and it was indicated that this was an ideal incution for deserters or other individuels snught by law enforcement authorities to hide nut. San Francieco chapter in also supporting empeety end the region is helping the United Farm Workere by providing pickets. Five per cent of the members' income goee tn the San Franciecn chapter end they have had e cnhla televieinn ehnw to raise mnney. They also had e car tuna-up henafit like a car wash end reised \$200 tn This henafit was conducted by mechanics end mechenic sympethizere within the Sen Francisco chapter.



August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 Auguet 29, 1973)

A Secretary

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3. Eastern Penneylvania-Deleware-Southern New Jersey

It was announced that this region is not currently very active and the main order of business has been the raising of funds for the "Gainesville 8" triel in progress in Gainesville, Florida. The Pennsylvania area has had lote of haracement and they have been trying to start a paper in Reading, Pennsylvania, but have not succeeded at this as yet. They are currently trying to reorganize the region.

August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 August 29, 1973)

The "Gainesville 8" are a group of eight individuale headed by SCOTT CAMIL of Florida who are membere or friends of the VVAW/WSO. On July 13, 1972, they were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury and subsequently tried in U. S. Dietrict Court, Gainesville, Florida, for conepiracy to violate Federal anti-riot laws at the Republican National Convention in Miami, Florida, in August, 1972. In September, 1973, the "Gainesville 8" were acquitted.

4. Florida

that all the active chaptere in Florida are working to raise money and other support for the "Gainesville 8" trial in Gaineeville, Florida. The Florida Region is also attempting to organize new chaptere in Lakeland and Plant City and ere rebuilding the chapter in St. Peterehurg. Chaptere have voted to support farm work demonstratione end hoycotte within the state and the Miami chapter hee been recruiting members at the Homestead Air Force Base. The Tampa chapter proposed the absorption of Georgie due to the lack of interest in that state and the fact that Georgia has pretty well fallen apart

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reginn-wise. The Bach Mei Hospitel in North Vietnam is still a project of the Tampa chapter; however, the construction of such e hospital under VVAW/WSO euspicee ie etill remote. Thie region claimed that they are being haraseed by the FBI. Florida also reported that a JOHN HOGG hee passed away.

August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 August 29, 1973 September 17 and 21, 1973

5. Kansas-Weetern Misenuri-North Dakota-Snuth Dakota-Nebreska

Reginnal Conrdinator, adviced that hie region was experiencing difficulties in keeping members end needed suggestions from many members of the VVAW/WSO who could provide helpful euggestions. He eaid the VVAW/WSO was trying to open a food cn-op in Kansas City, Kansas, and thet the region was also working on emnesty for deserters. They also have a food co-np in Wichita, Kaneas, and they are currently raising mnney for the "Geineeville 8". They have been doing enme GI counseling at the Manhattan Methodiet Church. They are currently sharing their reginnal office with the War Resieters League, whn ere a enurce of news end have ferms and more resourcee then the VVAW/WSO. They are planning e film forum with the War Resisters League end have dnne several speeking said thet engagements with them in the past. he would he stepping down in September, 1973; however, nn replacement for him wae mentioned. He further advised that he would be attending the Wnrld Peace Cnnference in Mnscow, Rueeia, in October, 1973. said that the membership in hie reginn is having difficulty understanding VVAW/WSO, ite gnals, end directinn. He seid ite directinn is mot ee it was in 1971 with Dewey Canynn III in Weshington, D.C.

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August 29, 1973 August 29, 1973 September 17 end 21, 1973

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War Resietere League is a branch of the War Resisters International, a pacifist organization.

Dewey Canyon III was the name of a national VVAW/WSO eponsored anti-war demonstration held in Washington, D. C., from April 19-23, 1971.

6. New York-Northern New Jereey

Thia region hae approximately 15 chaptere; however, only eight of these are active. The Burfalo and New York City chaptere are the largest and most active in the region. The New York City chapter meets in the Waehington Square Methodist Church quite often, They have a chapter paper called "Lock 'n Load". They are for amneaty and diacharge upgrading. The Buffalo chapter has approximately 15 to 20 active membera and they have a paper called "Column Left" and another paper "Fire Base Buffalo" that they are printing. They raise their funde by going around aeking other organizations for money and membere of thie chapter donate one day'e pay a month to the organization. They have rap groups and radio showe and have an amneety and antirecruitment campaign going. A bar in Buffalo, New York, allowed them to use ita space one night a week at which time the VVAW/WSO furniehed a dance band, food and drinke and through this they were able to raise \$250. the first week and \$400 the eccond and third weeks. The Buffalo chapter has a successful anti military recruitment program in progrees and they are planning an Attica demonstration from September 6-16, 1973, and invited all chaptere and regione to attend thie as houeing will be provided. The Buffalo chapter is working with the college veterane groups and has plane to contact Buffalo area high achools, particularly concentrating on ROTC membera.

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Auguet 29, 1973
Auguat 30, 1973
September 4, 1973
Auguat 29, 1973
September 17 and 21, 1973
Auguet 29, 1973)

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7. Northern Illinois-Iowa

This region has been rether inscrive as most of their chapters are on campuses and the summer recess caused a lull. This region, however, visited the Operation Connty Fair in Bogue Chitto, Alahsma, to determine what help they could give that project. One of their members stayed in Bogue Chitto to live and work with the County Fair project. They are slso. attempting to publish a newspspsr to be distributed. concerning the VVAW/WSO. The DeKslh chapter is working for smnesty and discharge upgrading. They are attempting to organize the reservists and "guard unit" hy going out to the National Guard unit when they have weekend training and hand out pamphlets and talk to the members from about 4 to 5 A.M. They have a printing press and school started. The Chicago Peace Council has helped them on amnesty and demonstrations and they have a Lawyers Guild and are very close friends with the Chicago Area Military Project (CAMP). They are having classes on Marxist-Leninism and have s workshop on military law.

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August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 August 29, 1973)

The Chicsgo Pescs Council, located at 592 South Dssrborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, is a coalition of anti-war and anti-draft organizations in the Chicago srea.

The December 15, 1971, issue of "CAMP News", the publication of CAMP, included the following in part on page 13 under the heading, "CAMP Political Statement": "Present Practice: The Chicago Area Military Project (CAMP) is an independent radical organization made up of men and women living and working in the Chicago area. We operate to: (1) counsel and give regular support to active duty GIs and to reservists seeking discharges or other assistance in their struggle against a military machine from within and to develop political consciousness (as well

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as practical understanding) hoth in our counseling and in written analyses and 'how to do it' memos."

8. Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana

This region is actively working to provide information and educate on amnesty. Efforts are also heing made to open a coffee house in the near future in Cincinnati, Ohio. This region will host the Midwest Conference on Amnesty from September 21-23, 1973. They helieve that the County Fair in Bogue Chitto, Alabama, and activities aimilar to that are great for getting people interested in VVAW/WSO. Ohio is also operating their own 20 hy 24 inch offset press. Their region is going to county fairs, aetting up hooths, and selling or giving away literature such as the Winter Soldier publication.

Auguat 29, 1973
Auguat 30, 1973
Auguat 29, 1973
Auguat 29, 1973
September 17 and 21, 1973)

9. Oregon

The Portland chapter is working on amneaty and they have been speaking in many churches. They had a booth at the county fair and pasaerahy voted on whether they favored amnesty, conditional amnesty, or no amnesty at all. Eugene and Aahland, Oregon, are working on upgrading discharges and henefita for Vietnamese orphana. They have had ar waahea in efforta to raise money and all their chapters are in University towns. Work is now heing done to publish newspaper and other forms of information to he distributed on military hasea.

August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 August 29, 1973)

 Southern Illinoie-Eastern Missouri-Arkaneae-Oklahome

st. Louis chapter coordinator, advised that his region had sent a VVAW/WSO member to Alton, Illinoia, to reactivete the chapter in thet The St. Louis chapter wee continuing work on the Chestnut Tree Coffee House in St. Louis and was paying \$1.00 per month rent for the property. coffee house would be open 24 hours a dey when it is finished and would have a band for dancing one night The coffee house is elso being used as a meeting place for longhaire end hippiee in the St. Louis area, as a means of recruiting from this The chapter in Columbia, Misaouri, ia e school chapter and eporadic in movement; however, there is a poeaibility of future improvement. The St. Louis chapter has a military law program at Washington Univaraity. Their chapter ia elso attempting to buy the building in which the coffee house is loceted from the City of St. Louis for \$1,000 and they have plane to put up a dark room and offact printing press They have plena for a food co-op this winter there. and ere going to put a laundremet in The Chestnut They have had a lot of hareeement Tree building. and eurveillance and before they had this convention they checked every place each day for wiretepe and They ranted tha St. Josaph's Croation Hall for \$300.00. Thay played games with the police surveillances having them follow them all over the city end other plecea for mosapparent reason. There is approximetely \$1500 inveated in the coffee house at The Chestnut Tree eo far; however, they need more money to bring the huilding up to the housing code specificatione. are also trying to get paesed off ee e non profit organization for mailing and tex benefite.



August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 August 29, 1973)

11. Texee

Thay have approximately five cheptere. They have been working to support the "Geinesville 8". The San Antonio chapter has an excellent Post Vietnem

Syndrome (PVS) program end has demonstrated egeinst the Veterana Administration for ita feilure to recognize PVS. San Antonio elso has GI organizing on a military hese and they ere pushing for jeil Austin has a food co-op and e lawyere guild, Houston has a paper called "Mockinghird" and they have a Pecificia Show on telavieion that puts on plays. An ettempt is also heing made to open a coffae house in Houston in the near future. The Veterans Administration in Texas is very poorly run. The Killeen, Texas, chepter is to get an office in the Oleo Strutz Building thet ia now closed down. The region is ectively working to recruit and gain support in prisons and jeils in Texas hy helping prisoners with their appeale and by ohteining lawyers end bonde for them. ragion is also ettempting to provide informstion to the general public as a msana of educating the public aa to the aims and purposes of the VVAW/WSO.

> August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 August 29, 1973 August 29, 1973)

12. Weahington, D. C.-Eastern Merylend-Virginia

Washington, D. C. coordinetor, edvised that his region is currently very active working on a magazine called "Counter Spy". He seid tha D. C. chapter is elao working on instructing. GIe in tha erea how to get out of the military. They are publishing newapapere end educational materiel for military bases end working to upgrade discherges for former servicemen with had discherges. They have been involved in the emnasty issue and they heve bean working with the Community for Action Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC) which organization will he co-sponsoring a conference with them in Weshington, D. C., during February, 1974. this conference former FBI, CIA, and militery end police intelligence personnel who heve been previously involved in intelligence ectivities will eppeer. Tha D. C. chapter also has e GI panel to help GIs in the service and they put out a peper celled "Highway 13" which hes been distributed in the Fort Mead eree

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illegally but ie now legally distributed on the base. They are helping the farm workers boycott the Safeway Stores and they are going to have a demonstration on Cambodia in the future. They bad stolen filee and have had a dope bust in the past. They have been getting lote of haraesment especially from the FBI. Their discharge upgrading project ie located in an upstaire office at 2028 "P" N.W., Waebington, D. C. 20036, telephone number 202-466-8293.

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August 29, 1973 Auguet 30, 1973 Auguet 29, 1973 September 17 and 21, 1973)

CARIC is a Washington, D. C. based organisation tonsisting of approximately four individuals. Its publicly stated objectives are described as "a monthly source of analysis and information on the practices, organization, and objectives of U. S. intelligence". This organization periodically publishes a bulletin entitled "Counter Spy" which sets forth alleged practices of intelligence gathering agencies in the U. S. including the CIA and the FBI.

13. Weetern Penneylvania-Western Maryland-Weet Virginia

Thie region is not currently functioning due to the resignation of the coordinator who has not been replaced. There are large numbers of people who belong to the organization; however, much organizing is now needed. The Pitteburgh area is very lax as they do not answer any correspondence or anything that people send to them. The person is charge there is apparently very paranoid and will not accept phone calle unless he knows for sure who is on the other end. They have no money in their treasury.

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They have been getting lota of harassment from the FBI and local police. This region needs motivation as the people are very pessimistic.



August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 August 29, 1973)

Wiaconsin-Minnesota

advised that the VVAW chapter in Milwaukee has a food co-op operating for the assistance of members and is operating an auto repair service on Saturdays to raise money. This chapter is also holding political education classes for members to provide information on all forms of political parties. The Milwaukee chapter has also had a high degree of activity surrounding the isaues of amnesty and "death drugs". The region has been placing emphasis on organizing in the prisons in the Milwaukee area and they have been having a great deal of succesa organizing a VVAW/WSO chapter inside the men's prison amongst the prisoners and guards; however, activity at the women's prison has been less successful. The Milwaukee chapter in particular has been using survival mechanisms in order to raise money. They are currently building up a research library like an encyclopedia for selling house to house. This encyclopedia is selling for \$6.00 to VVAW/WSO members, \$10.00 to all others, and \$50.00 to the Veterans Administration, FBI, and other government agencies. They have been allowed to speak politically in the public park in Milwaukee and they are having an Amneaty Committee and the National Lawyers Guild helping to bring people into their organization. They believe that all the telephones in Stevens Point belonging to their members and other similar organizations like VVAW/WSO are tapped and temporarily disconnected when they called. They have been conducting bake aalea, paper drives, and benefits

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to keep the Milweukee chepter going, They propose thet they need e nationel medie clearing house for pepere, movies, tapes, end similer items that would be of use by the VVAW/WSO chepters ell over the United Statee. The Minnesote chapter went to Gaineeville, Florida, and now wents to withdraw ell women from VVAW/WSO membership. On September 18, 1973, they will heve an amnesty debate; however, the city where this will take place ie currently unknown. There is a VVAW/WSO chapter in e Wisconsin prison where DAN KEMP is in jeil. The Milwaukee chapter is working heavily with the community dealing with the drug problem and wes responeible for e guerrilla theeter in Geinesville, Florida, on behalf of the "Gainesville 8". indicated she believed guerrilla theater type demonstrations were very effective and they plan to hold more of them in the Milweukee area. She stated the turn up in their region by the neme of 5 ne described him es e white mele,

hom they believe responsible for 35 people being arrested in Milwaukee on drug violations. Stated that was lest known to be in the Detroit, Michigen, area and thet ell regions would shortly receive a photograph of for identification purposes. Also announced thet en amnesty meeting would be held in Aspen, Colorado, sometime in October, 1973, end a was railroaded by the FBI to two life sentencee beceuse he was egainst methedone treetment es he felt it was a fake curing process.

National Lawyers Guild is e communist front organization of lawyers and law studente dedicated to CPUSA and New Left ideals for radical change of the social, economic, end judicial systems in the United States.

ennounced that the VVAW/WSO should be on the lookout for a who has heen identified also es en FBI informent.

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August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 September 4, 1973 August 29, 1973 September 17 and 21, 1973 August 29, 1973)

15. National Office

began the National VVAW report. He etated the VVAW/WSO is presently incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. The National Office will pay Social Security for NSC members who presently recieve \$10.00 per week for being a member of the committee. He eaid plans are to begin sending VVAW/WSO members and newspapers to bases for educational purposes and overeeas to countries such as Germany, France, and Italy for recruiting and education at U. S. bases. attempt to raise money for national projecte, the National Office hae for sale poeters, buttons, and books. Films used by regione and chaptere which were originally obtained from the National Office can now be obtained from Ohio Newe Films, Poet Office Box 19241, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219, at no charge to VVAW/WSO members. He stated that chaptere ehould eend reports to the National Office once each month in order that the information can be used to the best advantage by the National Office and placed in the VVAW/WSO newspaper, Winter Soldier. The VVAW/ WSO will eupport with monetary backing and demonetrations any individuals who were in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and who were indicted and arrested. aleo reported on the "Gainesville 8" actions and demonetrations which were held the first week of the trial in Gaineeville, Florida. He stated the indictment of the 'Gainesville 8" grew out of the Watergate breakin because it was thought by the present administration that the VVAW/WSO wae a subversive group supporting MC GOVERN and also as a coverup for the administration e further advised that they actions at Watergate.

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now have an amnesty clearing house in Chicago and are working with the National Conference on Amnesty. He stressed the importance of the amnesty issue and the need to work with other organizations. He atated the amnesty issue will have a tremendous upsurge within the next four months and that there would he a Midwest Amnesty Conference held in Cincinnati, Ohio, from September 21-23, 1973. He stated that the VVAW/WSO is much more important than it is given credit for and it has thus become a primary objective of heing destroyed by the U.S. Government.

BARRY ROMO advised that he was in charge of publishing the VVAW/WSO newapaper entitled Winter Soldier and requested that each chapter and region submit photographs of persona and demonstrationa carried out in their regions for inclusion in this newspaper. He stated this type of material is not being actively received at the present time and that this is simply neglect on the part of the chapters. ROMO stated that the VVAW/WSO had received a telegram from a Cambodian general, not further identified, thanking the American people and their organization for their aupport in stopping the hombing in Cambodia and helping to make Camhodia unified. The telegram encouraged them to keep up the good work. ROMO stated in reference to the newspaper, Winter Soldier, that some chapters are not picking up newapapera after they srrive at the Poat Offices in their city and the newapapera are thereafter returned to headquarters in Chicago. He aaid the National Office then has to pay freight for the return of the newspapers. He requested that each chapter advise how many papera they want each month so that this number can be delivered and that they ahould make sure that these papers are picked up upon their arrival in their city. There has been a decrease in the number of functioning chapters in the organization; however, they consider VVAW/WSO stronger inasmuch as those chaptera that are left are composed of hardworking and dedicated members. A lack of communication between chapters and the National Office was cited as a problem inasmuch as it was difficult for the National Office to coordinate chapter activities without information They feel that the issue regarding those activities.

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of political prisonars ia a fertile field from which new mamhara and aympathizers can ha recruitad inaamuch aa the prisonera are a captiva audianca and appaar to he a highly educatable group. to the fact that members of the organization do not have to he vetarans, thank prisoners, therafore, present a vaat opportunity for racruiting naw Thay have a mailing list of priaonars which lists will he provided to local chaptera for follow up contacts upon ralazaa of tha prisonara. would like the local chaptara to ohtain visitation rights, if possibla, and maka parsonal contacts with the prisonera during thair incarcaration; howaver, they did not want to incite incidents within tha prisons aven though thay found auch incidanta as riota and strikea as an indication of the prisonera' solidarity with movement groups on the outside. The delagatea ware encouraged to taka pride in tbeir VVAW/WSO membership. They have been making afforta to work with the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amneaty (NCUUA) on the issua of amnesty; howevar, a disagreement exista batween them aa NCUUA ia pushing for amnesty hut ia not at all concarned ahout discharga upgrading aa ia tha VVAW/WSO. Additionally, tha NCUUA desiraa to collect monias in ordar that all desarters might he located and raturnad to this country at tha same tima and tha same place whila thay faal thia is an unraalistic objective both from the standpoint of funda to be collacted and the location of deserters. The National Claaring Houae will ha under the diraction of GARY STAIGER from the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Region and it will deal with the amneaty iaaue and tha VVAW/WSO atratagy regarding amnesty.() V

The minutea of tha Steering Committee, NCUUA, datad June 28, 1973, reflect the purposa of tha NCUUA to be to mohiliza the American peopla to work for a universal and unconditional amneaty and to aducate them concerning the atructurae and institutions that created the war in aoutheast Asia. The Council is committed to working for universal and unconditional amnesty for all persons

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suffering diaabilitiea because of opposition to U.S. involvement in the war in southeaet Asia, to the draft and to the military. Council is demanding an immediate amnesty without conditions and without case-by-case review for all military realators including desertere and draft resistora whether in exile or underground in the U.S., all persons who because of their opposition to the war and the military have been adminiatratively punished, convicted by civil or military courts or are subject to prosecution and all veterans with leas than honorable discharges.

ROMO advised that the VVAW/WSO now has excellent relations with over 200 organizations in the United States and abroad and that although it has such excellent relations it is only affiliated with the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ).

PCPJ has deacribed itself as being headquartered at 1029 Vermont Avenue N.W., Washington, D. C., and as consisting of over 100 organizations which are using massive civil disobedience to combat raciam, poverty, repression and war.

of the VVAW WSO:

They took in approximately \$11,600 and paid out approximately \$15,938 which monies were broken down as follows:

Sources of income were:

l.	Contributiona	\$10,348,00		
2.	Speaking engagements	\$	792,00	
3.	Paper salea	\$	183.00	•
4.	Booka	\$	25,00	- 6
	n h t 2			•

Mejor expenses included:

1.	Loens and exchanges	\$ 790.00
2.	Benk expense	\$ 39.00
3.	Postsge fees	\$ 1,245.00
4.	Travel	\$ 3,504.00
5.	Books	\$ 249.00
6.	Office supplies	\$ 550.00
7.	Telephone	\$ 1,406.00
8.	Utilitiee	\$ 108.00
9.	Purchesee	\$ 1,727.00
10.	Office rent	\$ 1,960.00
11.	NOSCAM	\$ 100.00
12.	Legsl feee	\$ 50.00
13.	Selsries	\$20,031.00
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SCHORR slso indicated that for the month of July, income was \$6,000 end expenses \$9,557 reculting in a deficit of \$3,557. The figure of \$6,000, however, does not represent e true income picture so it is merely a trenefer of money from one source to enother. The National Office has contacted e national honded fundraiser from New York indentified ee end they expect to gain consideredly more revenue from this source. Up to the present time they have huilt their "house list" of sources of funds to 3,500. They are currently having trouble with the Internel Revenue Service trying to get their organization incorporated as a veterans organization with a tax exemption under Public Law 501C.

Office is working on a project celled Internal Politicel Prieoners. She stated that the VVAW/WSO would meil reports relating to politicel prieonere on a weekly hasie and that if this was too expensive such results would be distributed by the group. She stated that even though the VVAW/WSO has lost chapters and regione, that this was considered simply trimming off the fat end making the organization etronger. She stated the National Office gets no word from Hewsii or Okinsws; however, it

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has received communications from Japan. Upon bearing thia, tha California dalegation immediately challangad tha national group as they have been in contact with both Hawaii and Okinawa. advised that the subject of political prisoners will be a atrong issue during the coming months and that the Defense Committee'a report on Attica and Wounded Knee will reflect the most important political trials in many years and will perhaps be more involved than those in Gainesville, Florida. She atated the relationablp with prigoners is very good and many of these prisonera subscribe to the Winter Soldier publication which publication is currently in the process of being translated into foreign languagea. She also noted that books are distributed through the First Catholic Free Press and that 500 copies of "Tha Frea Fira Zone" ware diatributed fraa tbrough tbis prass. Sba statad that the moat important mattara that ara now pending for the VVAW/WSO are the issuea of amneaty and tha trial of tha "Gainesville 8". She statad that they now hava good working relations with Attica and Wounded Knae and she believes the National Defense Organization Against Racism and Political Repression is merely a front to build the CP and that this organization should be voted down by the VVAW/WSO.(%)

At the founding conference of the National Defense Organization Against Racism and Political Repression held in Chicago, Illinois, May 11-13, 1973, this organization was described as being an outgrowth of various committees formed to free ANGELA DAVIS. It is further described as a front group of the CPUSA and controlled by CPUSA members.

ANGELA DAVIS is an admitted member of the CPUSA indicted and evantually acquitted on murder-kidnapping charges in Marin County, California.

advised that a gag rule was put into effect at Gaineaville, Florida, because the preaa would not believe the government's case against the

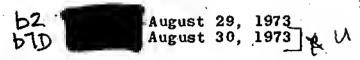
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"Gainesville 8". He noted that since the trial was nothing more than a farce, the government insured that hy enforcing the gag rule the public would never know what actually went on during the trial. overcome this dilemma the VVAW/WSO has been keeping a press library collecting Gainesville press releases. SCHORR also indicated that NOSCAM, a GI project, has been maintaining contact with troops on an excellent basis in foreign countries. He noted that there is a strong GI revolution in progress particularly in Germany where two to five persons joined the membership ranks of VVAW/WSO every week. SCHORR indicated that the NOSCAM project requires a budget of \$20 per week to operate effectively. He further stated that there was a NOSCAM chapter at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which is very strong. He stated that troops in Japan have given very strong impetus to the organization and that when members send mail to soldiers overseas the VVAW/WSO return address should not be placed on return envelopes because the FBI opens such mail. Return addresses instead should show various churches or YMCA organizations. SCHORR stated that VVAW/WSO plans to keep a mail log and he suggested that each member who writes to a soldier make an entry into the chapter logs. He advised the following are addresses of current VVAW/WSO chapters in Japan:

> VVAW/WSO Post Office Box 447 Peoples House Koza, Okinawa

VVAW/WSO Iwakuni Post Office Box 49 Iwakuni, Shi Yamaguchi-Ken, Japan 740

VVAW/WSO Yokosuka Box 26 Yokosika, Japan



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August 29, 1973 Ssptsmber 17 and 21, 1973 August 29, 1973)

The National Offics For Service Peoples Counseling and Matsrials (NOSCAM) was created by the VVAW/WSO NSC in July, 1972, in Milwaukee. NOSCAM's job is to help VVAW/WSO huild a atrong, viable and ongoing GI movement.

B. FILM - "ON THE BATTLEFIELD"

AUDREY ARONSON and SCOTT MEYERS, both representatives of the United Front of Cairo, Illhoia, arrived to speak and show a film antitlad "On The Battlefiald" which film showed tha history of the Cairo, Illinois, hoycott against white busineasmen. The film dapicts tha VVAW/WSO as the organization that has kept the black United Front active and is the only organization that has not sold out like other organizations.

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August 29, 1973 Septsmber 4, 1973 August 29, 1973)

The Unitsd Front of Cairo is a pradominantly black organization which has maintained an economic hoycott of the whits msrchants of Cairo, Illinois, since August, 1969.

C. FILM - "THE LAST PATROL"

Two unidentified white males showed a video taps entitled "The Last Patrol". This film included the caravan trips to the 1972 Republican National Convention and dapicted the VVAW/WSO actions at the convention.

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At approximately 9:00 P.M. KICH MENGERT, Regional Coordinator, Southern Illinois-Eastern Missouri-Arkansas-Oklahoma Region, adjourned the meeting of the NSC until 9:00 A.M., August 25, 1973.

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IV. ACTIVITIES ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1973

A. "GAINESVILLE 8" TRIAL REPORT

also known as a member from the Florida Region, gave the following report on the "Gainesville 8" trial and dsmonstration which was held at the heginning of the trial. advised that the demonstration headquarters on South Second Street in Gainesville wae still open and currently in need of money to continue their support work for the indicted members. Hs mid thers hae hsen a necessity to keep the demonstration support group eeparate from the Gainesville members since the court had imposed a gag rule on the Gaineeville membere. The Defense Committee is presently keeping two men in the Federal Court House in Gainesville each day to pase on information to the demonstration: headquarters and to furnish news reports to newspapers. They are currently keeping neweclippings from all papers for future reference regarding the trial. The main problem confronting the VVAW/WSO at the demonstration campsite during the first week of the trial was child care eince the men in attendance at the campsite did not help the women take care of the children. He advised that something would have to he done about this problem in the future. stated that the VVAW/WSO newe bureau at Gainesville was composed of five membere and is attempting to become financially independent of the National Office; however, they have been unsuccessful in doing this so far. Three of the five members of this news bureau were identified as of the National Office. of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Region, and himself. Another purpose of this group is to always be precent at the trial in order to act as a clearing house on all trial material and to be the only source for "official VVAW/WSO etatements of position" and prese releases.

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B. NOSCAM PROGRAM IN OHIO

outlined an ongoing program in the Ohio Region identified as NOSCAM. The meaning of each letter ie vague; however, the purpose of the program ie to recruit active duty personnel into VVAW/WSO and to keep them active after discharge. The structure of this program ie to gather the namee of GI organizations and individuale wherever available, send them a package in a plain wrapper and attempt to achieve ongoing correspondence. Thie pankage would contain political education materiale and inetructione on how to file for varioue types of discharges. The individuals are then asked to recruit other personnel into VVAW/WSO and to attempt 10 to form a chapter at their particular installation. Upon dischargs these persons are given the name and addrsss of the regional offics in the area that they are teturning to and their name is likswise furnished to that regional office. encouraged other regions to follow up on thie program and to start thinking about creating one in their own areae. He further adviced that all correspondence cent to active duty personnel should be in a plain envelope without the VVAW/WSO as the return addrese and that you could uee a personal name and address, the purpose of which is to get this material paet the military intelligence. He advissd that NOSCAM is now working with four chaptere in Japan, ons in Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, Homeetead Air Force Baee, Florida, and ie starting one in Germany and one in Fort Hood, Texae. adviced that he projecte in one year that they will have 3,000 members and "tobyhaves a revolution you must control the military".

> 62,61) August 29, 1973 September 4, 1973) & U

C. "PEOPLE'S FARM, ALSO KNOWN AS OPERATION COUNTY FAIR, BOGUE CHITTO, ALABAMA

a report on the Bogue Chitto Operation County Fair as follows:

Thie operation coneiete of VVAW/WSO functioning ae a support organization for the people's medical clinic set up in that area. project is coordinated by the California Region ae the responeible individual. formal name for the medical center is the Martin Luther King Memorial Clinic with an address of Box 125A Browns, Alabama 36724, telephone 205-996-8205. This telephone is located at the "People's Farm" which is showed slides of the part of the project. project during her presentation and asked for continued support as they currently need office supplies, linens, soap, health education equipment, cough medicine, diarrhea cures, splints, and numerous other items. She invited all VVAW/WSO members to come down to the project and work for any length of time that they wished. The land in Bogue Chitto used in the Operation County Fair operates like a collective in that each person who owns or operates a small lot plants and harvests crops together with other land holders within the County Fair operation. stated that they desperately need school books of any type to help with the schooling of the children at the collective at the day care center which is maintained by the operation. She further adviced that they do not have an adequate fire department at the present time.

Region advised that they had gone down to Bogue Chitto to work and found staying there.

hae traveled through a number of VVAW/WSO chaptere and has caused considerable disruption in most of them.

When found at Bogue Chitto, advised was and that he was a medic. Due to the fact that he was creating dieeeneion at the Bogue Chitto community, was aeked to leave the area by They

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etated that wae hurting the VYAW/WSO hy making unauthorized news releases, stealing money from memhere, and creating probleme with the blacke while working at the County Fair. They etated that it was not known for sure, however waa suepicioned ae heing possibly an informant. Due to the fact he was considered a mother in the VVAW/WSO, he should have a chance to defend himself hefore them. The Florida Region was directed to talk with his etory regarding the charges and aend their opinion to the National Office. In addition, it was should attend the next MSCM suggested that in order to defend himself. proposed to the hody. not he allowed to participate in any more VVAW/WSO activities at precent, which motion was paseed.())

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August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 September 4, 1973 August 29, 1973 August 29, 1973)

D. WORKSHOPS

VVAW workshops consist of emall groups of interested parties who diacuss issues that they feel are relevant to the organization. They then come up with proposals from the workshops to he presented to the main hody for a vote.

62,570 September 4, 1973) 4 V

Carried to Tare

1. Diacharge Upgrading

This workshop, which dealt with the mechanica of obteining an upgrading of discharge, was conducted Much of the discussion was highly technical and was not well received by the delegetes. However, it was indicated that if additional information wes required, inquiries ahould be directed to the Discherge Upgrading Project, 3067 24th Street, San Frencisco, Celifornia 94110. The issue discussed at this workshop centered around the allegation thet the wer in coutheest Asia was undeclared and illegal end, therefore, any acts committed by individuals drafted could not be legally prosecuted either within military or civil courta. The central demand of VVAW/WSO would be that all those who heve received dishonorable discharges for violations of militery rules should have these discharges upgraded to honorable. Tt was generally agreed that the best method of operation was for persona to act es counaelora to military personnel seeking discharges. It was also egreed that each method should be used to see that justice prevails for those persons discharged due to their feilure to fight in the Vietnam War. The political foundations for discharge upgrading should be fully recognized and used. The primary aspect of discharge upgrading is to build an antiimperialiat movement in this country, build up memberahip through this organizing tool, and build up an antiimperieliet conaciousnees to help bring about total amneety.

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September 17 and 21, 1973 September 10, 1973 August 29, 1973)

2. Electronic Surveillencee

on electronic urvellances.

As described es

Missouri, telephone

was further discribed as a right

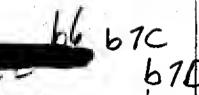
ving salremist who is now coming eround to the left.

is also allegedly paramoid and keeps a loaded.

As caliber pistol in his bedress, a loaded sawed-off

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removed the following iteme from hie two briefcesee:

- 1. "The Anarchiet Cookbook" by W. POWELL
- 2. "The Electronic Invasion" by R. M. BROWN
- 3. A counter-surveillence device, number CSD-8
- 4. A tone activator
- 5. A set of eerphones
- 6. A smell bleck box with three wires extending from it later described by are as e "bug"
- 7. Two telephone receivers with dieling mechanisms etteched
- 8. One ordinary radio
- 9. One amplifier with jecks for battery and microphone
- 10. Three or four other unidentified pisces of electronic equipment

One of the delegatss made a comment regerding had removed from bis briefcasee the litereture comment wes "I am en enerchist." opened bis presentation by edvising the group that he hed worked for the U. S. Government in en intelligence capacity and exposed them with respect to an operation deeling with helicopter perts end had thereafter been then stated. "If beaten almost to deetb by them. there ere any informers in the room, your deve ere numbered." edvised that he had used e detection device prior to opening his presentation to determine wbether or not there were eny FBI or metropoliten police units in the aree of the NSCM. He then eteted thet there were no euch units in the area. further edvised that be bad worked on General HALSEY's steff in en intelligence capecity during World Wer II end had continued in this capacity after the wer. He then went on to describe eeverel weys in which to bug a telephone as followe: Pick up e phone, remove the mouthpiece, and inetall enther mouthpiece with e built-in bug. This bug would be picked up by e receiver at a nearby location.

J M

Carridon Land

He diaplayed and deacribed how to inatall a small hox with three wires, advising that one wire was an antenna, and the other two could be attached to a terminal junction box anywhere where two wires from the phone are available.

described and displayed a tone activator which is attached to the relevant line, after which the desired phone number is disled except for the last digit. You then activate this device and disl the last digit. The phone will not ring hut all activity in the room with the phone can then be monitored. Stated that when using this activator, all incoming calls will get a busy signal and outgoing calls will get a dead line.

next described the various usee of a police band radio, stating that these radioe could he purchased at any Radio Shack Store and thereafter used to monitor radio transmissions. He advised that transmissions of the following agencies could be monitored at the following megacycle positions, all of which are FM:



Highway Patrol
Bomb Squad, Secret Service and
Alcohol, Tohacco and Firearms
FBI
Police and almost everyhody else

This police hand radio can also be used hy detecting electronic eavesdropping equipment.

advised that if a small receiver called "The Patrolman" which coats shout \$25.00 is tuned to 167 megacycles and held near a bug, said radio will begin to aqueal as it creates a circuit of feedhack from the receiver. He further advised that the unit doing the hugging will know that they have heen detected.

He diaplayed am amplifier which uses a six volt hattery, has terminals for earphones, and amplifies what

Contident to ?

is elready there end coete epproximetely \$6.95. He eteted that this emplifier is very similar to the ones used by the FBI in Geinesville, Floride. He further stated that this emplifier had a capability of edditional attachments.

Following this, dieplayed a eet of radio eerphonee end advised that they could he clipped onto any part of a telephone line where hoth wires ere present in order to lieten to conversetinns on thet line. He then turned on an ordinary radio that he hed hrought with him and displayed a smell gray rectengular device with e pueh type ewitch on the side. While doing eo he edviced that this wes e jamming device or scremhler which could cost in the neighborhood of \$750. He moved approximately 20 feet awey from the radio, preceed the ewitch on the above-deecrihed device and the radio emitted nothing but static. He adviced that this device did not need to he tuned in to e specific frequency but that it would have to he near the receiver transmitter to be jemmed. He stated that one way to use it would he that if a police unit were calling in your license number and you had this device with you, you would simply push the hutton on the device and the officer would never receive the return transmission. He stated that a device similer to thie could be mede from the instructione in either one of the booke that he dieplayed. eteted that this device cen aleo jam any incoming or outgoing transmissione from police, fire department, airlines, rader, or anything elee thet handlee ehortweve or enything like that. then described how to huild a jamming device explaining thet e person could take an old electric razor, especially one that is good and loud that hee any spark gap in it like en euto distributor, which he edvised could also he used, and ettachowires to hoth sidee of the epark gap. wiree would be run to two antennace and then the razor etated that thie device would he plugged in. would jem any redio within e three to four hlock eree and thet the lerger the entennece, the greeter the eree jemmed. Thie device ie celled a spark gep trenemitter.

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This spark gap transmitter can also he used as a mobile unit hy getting a razor that works off a car cigarette lighter and hooking up two antennas on the car. You can then ride around hehind police cars and acrew up their communications all day long.

Stated that this device, however, can he located hy a radio fix and, therefore, it should he moved frequently in order to avoid detection.

Then discussed some hasic signals that would indicate to a person that his telephone was heing monitored. The following are several that he mentioned:

l. When an FBI Agent turns down the handle of his briefcsse he may be activating a tape recorder inside it.

X

- 2. When you pick up a telephone and there is low volume, cross talk, or music on the line, it msy he hugged in that the line is out of halance.
- 3. Remove the telephone unit from the wires snd sttsch s micro-ammeter to the line. This device should resd zero snd if it does not some piece of equipment is causing a current drsw on the line.

adviced that some recorders are voice sctivated and a person will usually have no indication when this type of a unit has been activated.

sdvieed that in order to blow a hug out of: a telephone line you ehould remove the phone from the line, attach a plug to it, and plug it into 220 volts such as a kitchen stove outlet which would hurn out all of the hugs on the line without doing any serious damage to the legitimate portion of the system. Telephones generally operate on approximately 94 volts.

said that a good way to psyche out the FBI or sny other authorities that happen to he watching your meetings is to put on a set of earphones or simply hring s set of earphones with you to a meeting. This

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makea the FBI or other anthorities very suapicious. He demonstrated bow to make your own wiretapa hy aplicing into anyone's telephone. After showing this, a female member from the Colorado Region, advised that she was a telephone company installer and volunteered that you can use a handset like those the telephone company uses with a disl on the hack and splice into anyhody's phone that you want. The person whose phone you tapped into then gets charged for the bill. She stated that this is really great if you want to save money and it is also nice to aplice into somehody's telephone whom you hate. 1.

cup type of a bug which could not he detected by any means except visual as there is no electronic gizmo or anything that will show that this bug is present. He indicated that the telephone companies cooperate with the FBI so as to provide a sound-activated device at a remote point from the subject's telephone which device would ring when the subject's phone did and all subject's communication on the phone would thereby he taped.

a hug on the phone hy simply calling the suspect phone. His normal \$200 fee for such a service would be reduced for movement organizations. He thereafter gave a lineman teet eet to the Ohio delegation and he indicated that others like this could he stolen from telephone company trucks.

indicated he could huy bugs directly from the manufacturera as he is on a liat of authorized huyera. At timea, when a local or federal major case is being investigated, he has left bugs marked with the letters "FBI" and a serial number in places where persons involved in the investigation could find them. This was done simply as a harassment technique.

also claimed that he had marked his own hugs with the letters "FBI" and serial numbers so as to discourage removal hy local authorities or phone company personnel if they were inadvertently discovered.

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claimed that he has the ability to conduct surveillances and video tape subjects thereof with a personally owned, unmarked truck. He advised he and his wife are very knowledgeable regarding weapons and are armed while in their residence, although neither one carries weapons on their person when away from home.

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Throughout preaentation be interjected comments regarding explosives and incendiary devices and at one point he indicated that an effective method of blowing up automobiles was to utilize detonating wire and a blasting cap in the automobile gas tank. He also described firebombs made from oil and fertilizer. These comments regarding explosives and incendiary devices were not well received hy the delegates; bowever, continued to refer to them throughout his presentation.

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August 30, 1973 September 4, 1973 August 29, 1973 September 17 and 21, 1973 August 29, 1973 September 10, 1973 August 29, 1973)

3. Winter Soldier Paper

This was more of a "bitch" seasion as many of those in attendance released growing hostilities. During the workshop of Kansas City of Kansas City atrongly criticized the VVIII publication stating that much of it was irrelevant to the aims and objectives of the organization and many of its articles prejudiced people against VVAW/WSO.

b2,b70 August 29, 1973—August 29, 1973)

4. Amnesty

Approximatel, eitht persona attended the amnesty workshop and beard of Kansas City War Resistors League who presented an esty proposal entitled "Operation Return". Indicated that the WRL was

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supporting this proposel which in essence proposed that ell military displaced persone, draft dodgere, AWOLS, es well as other displeced persons and fugitivee, return to the United States during a given time end at a given place en masse, thus clogging the court systems of that perticular judicial district. Upon heing released on hond ell of these participents could then move to Washington, D. C., or some such area and form their own lobby for emneety. This idea received support sufficient to have it presented to the entire body as an alternate or suxilliary plan to a plan the VVAW/WSO had previously endorsed hut on the floor it was rejected in view of the financial difficulty attendant to the return of so many individuels.

indicated that the VVAW/WSO is the major force in the Toronto Amneety Conference of the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty. He stated that VVAW/WSO can control major decisions by these conferences in that they have a sufficient number of votes to do so, consisting of four votes of their own and the pledged votes of Christian Education Fund.

It was voiced that during the amneety workehop the VVAW would continue to implement emnesty plans which were agreed upon in the recent VVAW NSCM in Les Placitee, New Mexico.

A "Cempeign for Amneety" position peper wee distributed among attendees which peper eppeared to represent VVAW/WSO's officiel position on amnesty.

Those in ettendence et this workshop egreed to the preparation of two esperete petitione es follows:

l. A petition designed to ettrect public support which would provide nemes end eddreseee for future supportere end contributors end

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2. A regular petition designed to appeal to Congress thue forcing emnesty legislation. It was agreed

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that all priaoners that have fled the Unitad States or had recaived priaon santences for their objection to sarving in the Vietnam War should be granted amnasty.

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August 29, 1973 Septamber 17 and 21, 1973 Saptambar 10, 1973 Auguat 29, 1973)

5. Prisons

Tbe prison worksho<u>p was mada</u> up of (Milwaukaa cbapter, Kansaa City chapter, and representativas of the Oakland, Naw York. Alabama, and Texas contingenciea. led tbe discussion and all of tham concluded that a project would be presented to the next Steering Committae meeting which would contain concreta proposals. Genarally, all agraad that the prisona program naaded aomething attractiva to intarast priaonara and it would raquira a program to find diffarant ways of gathering information in and out of prisons without officials datacting auch activity. Also, it was decidad that it was necessary to build an information claaring bousa for prisons and priaonera. Anothar objectiva of this group would be to assist in bringing about aoma type of prison reform.

This workabop also wanta to re-eatablish a national VVAW/WSO prison committae to coordinata and ragulate defensa committaea, forward communicationa on prison movaments, and aid the prisonara to organiza within the prisona. It was generally agreed that the prison was a good place to begin calling attention to the hardships created on a prisonar's family due to the prisonar being confined behind prison walls. It was discussed in detail that more VVAW/WSO mambers should go out on apasking engagements and apask on prison raform. It was expressed that each paraon in the United States abould be contacted and a mamorial weak established for Attica, New York, so that Attica would be remembered and talked about.

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August 29, 1973 August 29, 1973 September 10, 1973 August 29, 1973)

6. GI Organizing

The GI Organization workshop was conducted Regional Coordinator, of the Wisconsin-Minneeota Region. Texplained the NOSCAM operation which he said is the attempt to organize GIs on bases for the VVAW/WSO. He eaid the GI office is sending delegates to military bases. and sbips. It was further explained that the VVAW/WSO wants to infiltrate the military because if the revolution comes, help will be needed within the military establishment. It coete approximately \$20,000 per year for literature to be sent by NOSCAM to bases to help the VVAW/WSO in GI recruitment and education. was requested in raising the \$20,000 and it was noted that the National Office is providing \$100 per month. to NOSCAM as an allowance for poetage and mailing costs. In addition, VVAW/WSO newsletters and literature are being sent to the following addresses in Japan:

> VVAW/WSO c/o Post Office Box 447 Koza Oknai Henson Free Press

Iwakni Post Office Box 49 Iwkni Yamaguch 1 Ken Jap 740 Yohosuka, Box 26

Issues which they are going to point out to the GIs are working conditions, housing, and anything else which they feel the GIs might become disgruntled about. They feel these would be the best suggestions for organization which is now very elow due to the end of the war in Vietnam. They are also going to bring up the class problem between the officers and enlieted personnel. It is felt that GI organizing is not so much recruitment for the VVAW/WSO as it is raising political

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consciousness. Thay should not toy with the mechanics of GI organizing so much as the political reasons behind it and counseling centers should be near military bases. The GI organizing project should be separate from the chaptars but at the same time supported by the chapters and regional office wherein they are located. Thay want the VVAW/WSO to take a national position on organizing the GI movement. The military should be either fully organized their way or so badly disoriented and disorganizad in its power structure that it cannot do anything to stop the ravolution. It was also stated during this workshop that different area regions should try to get volunteers from their chapters to do this GI counseling. An organization called the "Blue Screw". Post Office Box 841, Aurora, Colorado 80010, which is sponsored by the VVAW/WSO in Denver, Colorado, will send out a GI organizer if the organizar's expenses are paid. The GI organizing should also be coordinated with other existing programs and they should make and maintain contacts with other regions which are supplied by Noscam.

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August 30, 1973 August 29, 1973 September 10, 1973 August 29, 1973)

Tha Blua Screw is an antimilitary, anti-establishment newspapar distributed at Lowery Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, and supported by the VVAW/WSO.

7. Gainesville Actions (Past and Futura)

During this workshop a paper antitlad "Trial Report" was distributed to those in attendance. This report gave a day-by-day account of testimony and activities regarding the trial of the "Gainesvilla 8".

Thay are calling for a national action at federal huildings, Army bases, FBI huildings, and police stationa each night from the time tha trial goes to the jury starting on Saturday after it goes to the jury, all the way up until it finishas. This proposal was passed by a vote of all the mambers present at this workahop. During this workshop a discussion was held ragarding the fact that tha "Gainasvilla 8" should not ha forgotten and that thay should ha always presant in the members' minds in order that their illegal arrest would not occur in the future.

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August 29, 1973 September 10, 1973 August 29, 1973)

8. War

from Los Angeles, California, gave a lengthy report and discussion of what is happening in Vietnam. Most of his report centered around atrocities of the U.S. military in Vietnam and his assessment of the future of Viatnam. indicated that South Vietnam would acon be defaated by the North Vietnamese.

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9. Msss Organization

During this workshop a proposal was presented hy the Kansas-Wastarn Missouri-Nehraska-North Dakota-South Dakots Region, also called the Great Plains Ragion, and accepted hy the members of the workshop. This proposal raquested that the VVAW/WSO NSC reaffirm the stance of the VVAW/WSO hy voting to keep dogmatic political rhetoric in particular and political ideologies out of national VVAW/WSO publications and out of the vocabulary of speakers representing the national VVAW/WSO.

D. C., proposad that a pravious rula of the NSC dalating certain organizations from the VVAW/WSO be repealed in respect to the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC).

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on demonstrations and activities throughout the country since they were the group sponsoring most campus demonstrations.

The SMC is controlled by the SWP and its youth affiliate Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). SMC initiates and supports public demonstrations against the war in southeast Asia.

As the youth organization of the SWP, the YSA serves as the main force of recruitment into that organization. The YSA is described in the masthead of its official publication, "The Young Socialist Organizer" as "A multinational revolutionary socialist youth organization."

A dispute between officers of the National Office, notably BARRY ROMO and SAM SCHORE and delegates and ensued.

and expressed fear that the National Office was leaning toward a communist ideology as recent articles in the Winter Soldier newspaper relied heavily on Marxist-Leninist doctrines. It was feared hy that the VVAW/WSO was endangered of being co-opted by non veterans or other movement groups with communist leanings. ROMO indicated that it was the opinion of the National Office that VVAW/WSO needs to progress and grow politically and that an inquiry into Marxist-Leninism was a proper means for such political growth and education.

Discussions were held around the fact the VVAW/WSO is failing to get attention inasmuch as they are unable to utilize a mass news media process due to their lack of funds. A discussion was held as to whether or not the VVAW/WSO should affiliate itself with the NCUUA. No decision was made regarding this.

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10. Winter Soldier Investigations - Intelligence

This workshop dealt with the VVAW/WSO and the Committee for Action - Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC) investigation into the intelligence community. It was acknowledged that VVAW/WSO would no longer be functioning with CARIC inasmuch as CARIC wants the project for itself and is of the opinion that the VVAW/WSO has been infiltrated by informants and, therefore, their participation in this investigation would jeopardize a successful inquiry. Any information needed at all on intelligence and surveillance by the FBI and other organizations similar to that should be addressed to CARIC, Post Office Box 647, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D. C. 20044. CARIC plans to hold a meeting in February, 1974, at Washington, D. C.

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August 29, 1973 September 17 and 21, 1973)

V. ACTIVITIES ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1973

A. WORKSHOPS (Continued)

Women

conducted this workshop with the theme that women must become more involved in furthering the goals and aims of VVAW/WSO. In this VVAW/WSO women strongly identified themselves apart from the current Women's Liberation Movement. They emphasized support for equal rights for women but did not embrace other Women's Liberation objectives. This workshop ultimately turned into a big disorganized mess and those in attendance decided to handle the problems of women in their individual chapters and bring reports back to the next NSCM.

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August 29, 1973 September 10, 1973 August 29, 1973)

2. Silk Screening

This workshop exhibited methods of reproducing posters and stenciled materials such as banners and posters by use of a silk stencil operation.

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3. Internal Reorganization

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At approximately 9:30 A.M., St. Louis, advised that this workshop had been cancelled.

62,670 August 29, 1973 September 4, 1973)

B. REPORTS AND PROPOSALS FROM WORKSHOPS

At approximately 2:30 P.M. reports from each workshop were presented at the NSCM. Discussions were held and votes taken on each proposal from the workshops. The following are the workshops and proposals as presented:

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1. Discharge Upgrading

SAM SCHORR of the National Office advised that discharge upgrading was dealt with in a political. context and is an integral part of universal amnesty. It was proposed that the VVAW build a broad base concerning discharge and upgrading by working with other national groups such as the American Indian Movement (AlM), helping to get jobs for members with bad discharges, and helping to get others out of the military by advice, counsel, and assistance. This proposal passed. The delegates also answered an official statement to the effect that discharge upgrading is not a service program but rather a political tool to build an anti imperialist movement in the United States and VVAW/WSO's position with universal and unconditional amnesty.

> ugust 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 September 4, 1973)

Alm wae founded in Minnesota in 1968, dedicated to improving conditions for the American Indians. AIM recently led and participated in confrontations with local authorities in Scottsbluff, Nebraeka, and the Rapid City - Custer area of South Dakota. AIM led the takeover and occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in February - May, 1973.

2. Amnesty

It was stated that VVAW/WSO already has the skills on organizing from their past experiences in the anti-war movement. Although the motivation ie somewhat less than that generated by the masees when the war was going on, an attempt to relate the connection of amnesty with the war and both of them to imperialism. is now going to be stressed. It was also proposed that in regard to amnesty a petition calling for amnesty be

placed in the Winter Soldier newspaper and furnished to all members of the VVAW/WSO. These proposals would then be signed by members and sent to the U. S. Congreas. This proposal pasaed.

SAM SCHORR of the National Office made a proposal that the proposal for "Operation Return" by taken hack to the regiona for discussion and thereafter be brought up for a vote. This proposal failed. The National Office proposed that the VVAW/WSO join with the National Clearing House for Unconditional Amneaty, which group is actively seeking amnesty for servicemen who have deserted. A discussion resulted which showed that the VVAW/WSO knows nothing about this group as to its political background and this proposal was defeated.

August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 September 4, 1973)

3. Winter Soldier Investigation - Intelligence

It was announced that in February, 1974, an open intelligence conference and debriefing will be held in Washington, D. C., featuring presentations by a former FBI Agent, former CIA Agent, and a former policeman. This conference will be conducted outside of VVAW/WSO by four VVAW/WSO members. A name and address of the person to be contacted was as follows:

Post Office Box 647 Ben Franklin Station Washington, D. C. 20044

This group calls itself The Committee for Action - Reaearch on the Intelligence Community (CARIC) and gathera information from military and civilian intelligence pereons active and inactive agents, techniciana, and informants. From their investigation, an exposure type

public presentation will take place. It was proposed that any VVAW/WSO member who wanted to attend this intelligence dehriefing should feel free to do so and, in fact, members should make an effort to attend. This proposal passed.

62,67D August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973)

4. Mass Organization

The proposal requesting that the VVAW/WSO reaffirm their stance against allowing certain political ideologies within the VVAW/WSO was presented and passed.

The proposal that VVAW/WSO work with SMC in presenting demonstrations on campuses and elsewhere was defeated.

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5. Prisone

It was proposed that the National Office of the VVAW/WSO should take on the task of promoting mass support for persons in jail and on trial in an attempt to help those persons through the outlay of money, press releases, obtaining of attorneye, and in general assisting persons in getting out of jail.

This proposal paseed. During the presentation of this proposal, of Milwaukee adviced that she is in contact with a prison and organizing therein.

August 29, 1973) August 30, 1973)

6. Gainesville Actions (Past and Future)

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It was announced that the National Office was low on funds at the current time and could not monetarily support any demonstration efforts at the "Gainesville 8" trial. It was proposed that when the trial goes to the jury in Gainesville, the National Office will designate a day for all regions to picket court houses in their respective regions to show their solidarity with the indicted members. This proposal passed.

b2,b7D August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973)

7. Winter Soldier Paper

It was proposed that the Winter Soldier newspaper include political education in future issues to help the members learn more about all forms of political ideologies. This proposal passed.

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8. GI Organizing

It was proposed that the VVAW/WSO contact and work with GIs on all bases throughout the United States to recruit members into the VVAW/WSO and to educate GIs. It was also proposed to keep in touch with all former GIs in an attempt to convince them not to join the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other organizations after their discharge. These proposals passed.

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9. War

The following is a report given by 570,570 from Los Angeles, California:

Four days ago he was in Vietnam. He had answered a published newspaper ad in Los Angeles which

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ad had been placed in the newspaper by "an Oklahoma based firm contracted by the U. S. Air Force" under the name of "LSI". He walked in to the location. specified in the ad advising that he had had six years experience maintaining Huey Helicopters. Without any background check of any kind on Monday following his answering of the ad on Friday, he had had hia shots and pasaport and he was on his way to Vietnam. When he arrived there he advised that he knew nothing about helicopters and so he was given a desk job and had responsibility for insurance of some kind. During his time in Vietnam he traveled extensively in South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand. He met with the Soviets and others including the International Control Commission. He atated that MAC-V is now called DAO. His report was accepted by the NSC as proof of the United States' continued involvement in Indo-China.

67C stated that when the U.S. Government pulled out of Vietnam they left all equipment behind, most of which was then buried. However, much of this equipment was confiscated by the Viet Cong. He further advised that an advertisement was run in English in Vietnamese newspapers advertising employment at the Ramada Inn in Saigon, South Vietnam. However, when the prospective employee contacted the Inn he would be placed in contact with an American general and a CIA Agent who were offering \$2,400 per week salary for helicopter pilots in Cambodia and Laos and \$1,800 a week for mechanica. They were also hiring mercenariea at \$900 to \$1,000 per week to train nationals in Cambodia and Laos.

> August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973)

It was proposed that they have a "Week of Solidarity" from October 1 through October 8, 1973. During this week there would be numerous speeches, leafleting, demonstrations, political education, and

movies against the war in Camhodia, Laos and the Philippines. The regions would later be notified hy the National Office when and how the mass outreach would be conducted. This proposal passed.

10. Women

It was proposed that study groups he held in all chapters throughout the nation on the function and role of women in the VVAW/WSO. It was also proposed that a nursery he set up at the next NSCM so that the women can fully participate in the meeting and not he concerned with the care of their children. The amount collected for registration fees would he raised to 50¢ per member in order to defray the cost of this hahysitting. It was decided that no action would he taken on this proposal at the present time hut it would be hrought up again for discussion at the next NSCM.

It was also proposed that a women's newsletter concerning the work of women in the VVAW/WSO he prepared and sent out hy the Milwaukee VVAW/WSO. An amendment was made to the proposal that the newsletter be prepared and sent out hy the National Office in Chicago and this proposal passed.

It was proposed that a women's report should be given at the next NSCM and that also under business at each chapter meeting women's reports he given concerning what work has been accomplished by women. This proposal passed.

It was proposed that VVAW/WSO work with former women service personnel who received had discharges in order to get them upgraded in the same manner as their male counterparts. This proposal passed.

b7D August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 September 4, 1973)

11. Silk Screening

This was a demonstration of the silk screening process and was non political in nature. No proposals came out of this workshop.

62,610 August 29, 1973)

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VI. ACTIVITIES ON MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1973

On Monday, August 27, 1973, the NSCM convened at approximately 9:00 A.M. with new business being taken up at the meeting. The following topics were discussed at the meeting:

A. ELECTIONS TO NATIONAL OFFICE

was re-elected to one more year as National Coordinator. His election was accomplished with a great deal of discussion centering on his health as it was stated that he has occasional physical collapses.

National miles and correspondence from another nominee for National Office, was read in which also declined his nomination.

was elected to the National Office to replace advised that he proposes a speakers bureau and a fool co-op within the VVAW/WSO.

The following three candidates were nominated, two of which will be elected to the National Office in December, 1973:

Assistant at the National Office

From Wisconsin

From Colorado

The following individuals are automatically up for re-election:

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B. QUALIFICATIONS FOR NATIONAL OFFICE

It was proposed from the floor that the present qualifications, which indicated that only Vietnam veterane could hold National Office, be changed to read that it was not necessary to be a Vietnam veteran to hold National Office in the VVAW/WSO. This proposal passed.

C. LENGTH OF SERVICE AT NATIONAL OFFICE

It was proposed that the length of service for a National Office would be one year and that during the last 30 days of the year the officer would have to work in the field at chapter level to re-identify with the problems and policies at a chapter level. The officer could then run for re-election. This proposal passed.

It was further proposed that inquiry be made of all regions to determine if any member wanted to hold a national job. If it was learned that members did want to hold national jobs these members would have to go to Chicago and spend 30 days in indoctrination at the National Office prior to the next NSCM to determine if they qualified for a National Office. This proposal passed.

D. NATIONAL COLLECTIVE DECISION MAKING POWERS

It was proposed that the National Office have the power to decide if any member of the VVAW/WSO would be eligible to work with the National Office euperceding any vote by the VVAW/WSO that placed a member as a national officer. This proposal failed.

E. VETOES

It was proposed that the National Office cannot veto any elected or appointed coordinator or staff member to the National Office and also that the National Office collective may appoint staff people which consequently must be confirmed by the NSC. This proposal failed.

F. STRAW VOTES

It was proposed that straw votes must be five votes per region passed through regional coordinator or regional officers. A regional coordinator must take responsibility for taking the vote and should state simply the source and reason for the vote. National officers should not try and influence the vote and it should be published and disseminated to all regions upon completion of the tally. This proposal passed.

G. PROXIES

It was proposed that a portion of the proxy proposal from Las Placitas NSCM that says "On specific issues unless otherwise specified" was ambiguous and should be changed to read "On specific issuea as authorized in the proxy". It was also proposed that the statement "There will be no blanket proxies" be inserted as a sentence just after "authorized in the proxy" and just prior to "these proxies". This proposal passed.

H. POST VIETNAM SYNDROME (PVS) (SYNDROME VERSUS STRUGGLE)

It was proposed that any persona who are engaged in a struggle against the U. S. Government and who hold the same thoughts and heliefs as the VVAW/WSO will be supported by the VVAW/WSO. This proposal passed.

I. NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

It was proposed that in the future any VVAW/WSO member who is indicted will have their defense completely

Confidential

handled by the National Office including lawyers and funds. This proposal passed.

J. DEFUNCT REGIONS

It was announced that Western Pennsylvania and Michigan would now be taken over by the Ohio-Indiana-Kentucky Region.

The Georgia Region will be taken over by Florida. The coordinator in Atlanta, Georgia, resigned and a Florida representative was appointed to contact the former Georgia coordinator to obtain all records and to help choose a new coordinator. The prior coordinator in Georgia was listed as University Station, Box 2373, Athens, Georgia 30602, phone number 404-742-8870.

67C

It was proposed that new annexations of defunct regions be done through the NSC workshops. This proposal passed.

K. <u>LEARNING FAIR</u>

It was proposed that a workshop be held at the next NSCM concerning education about other groups and organizations involved in the atruggle for freedom against the U. S. Government. This proposal passed.

L. AMENDMENTS TO THE LAS PLACITAS AMENDMENTS

It was proposed to amend the Las Placitas NSCM minutes concerning officers to read "coordinators". It was also proposed that coordinator liaison to regions be attended to "with the knowledge of the regional coordinator".

M. ATTENDANCE RESTRICTIONS FOR NSCM

It was proposed that there be no restrictions as to the number of persons from each region who can attend an NSCM. This proposal failed and it was reiterated

that only eight members from each region could attend with five votes allowed at the meeting by each region.

N. MISCELLANEOUS PROPOSALS

- l. The National Office shall have the power to decide on non-controversial issues and publish the results to the regions. Failed.
- 2. That a National Defense Committee be set up to deal with future attacks on the VVAW/WSO and to deal with such activities as the Gainesville trial. The mechanics of this committee would be worked out in a workshop at the December, 1973, NSCM. Passed.
- 3. That there be a festival of learning dealt with at a workshop in December or in May or June of 1974. This festival of learning would be a combination of fun and education and might be held at a ranch somewhere in New Mexico. Results unknown.
- 4. That a workshop be instituted in December to instruct members in the care of children and that a professional person be brought in to care for the children brought to meetings and actions until this is accomplished. Passed.
- 5. That there be a workshop in December on how to plan NSC meetings. Passed.
- 6. That the National Office send a letter to the home office of the United Farm Workers assuring them of the continued support of the VVAW/WSO in all their demonstrations and boycotts and that a section of the Winter Soldier paper be reserved for telling the people what items or places are being boycotted. Passed.
- 7. That not be allowed to travel to the People's Farm or County Fair in Bogue Chitto,

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Alabama, in the name of the VVAW/WSO since he apparently created much dissension among the blacks and they advised they do not want him to return. Passed.

- 8. That since the Kent State grand jury has reconvened and is looking further into the tragic Kent State killings, the NSC should conduct their own investigation to determine if the VVAW/WSO should support this grand jury's efforts. Also, that VVAW/WSO condemn the Kent State and other grand juries and refuse to cooperate with them. Passed.
- 9. That all intelligence information gathered by members of the VVAW/WSO whether in the United States or overseas should be sent to washington, D. C., for inclusion in their magazine by entitled "Counter Spy". Also that the name of "In From the Cold" be given to the Winter Soldier investigation in Washington, D. C. Passed.
- 10. That a demonstration be held in Washington, D. C., around the issues of GI rights, veterans benefits, and amnesty. That it be taken back to the regions to be discussed and that it take place in the spring of 1974. Failed.
- Il. That there be a workshop on death drugs at the next NSCM. Passed.

O. WORLD PEACE COUNCIL, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

It was announced that the World Peace Council would be held in Moscow, Russia, from October 26, 1973, through November 2, 1973. The PCPJ has advised that they would provide travel money for 160 delegates from the United States to travel to Moscow for this conference. This would include two voting members from the VVAW/WSO.

Was picked to represent the National Office and was picked to represent the National Office and was picked to represent the alternate to delegate.

Was chosen as the alternate to attend if either of these selected delegates could not attend this conference. In addition,

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advised they were going to the World Peace Council but they are making arrangements for their own financing of this travel.

The state of the Hungarian Embassy and thereafter to go from Moscow to North Vietnam.

57C

The U. S. delegation to this conference was cut from 200 to 167.

P. NEXT NSCM

proposed sites for the next NSCM were San Clemente, California; Florida; Bogue Chitto, Alabama; and Ohio. It was voted to hold the next meeting at Antioch College near Cincinnati, Ohio, from December 27-31, 1973, with an alternate location of Kent, Ohio. This NSC conference will be hosted by the Ohio-Indiana-Kentucky Region.

Q. TRIP TO EAST GERMANY

At approximately 7:00 p.M.

showed slides and talked about their trip
to East Germany. They stated that the function which
they attended in East Germany was attended by about 300
Americans, most of whom were from the CPUSA and the
Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL). Both
and expressed bitter feelings that they had been
co-opted by these groups.

The YWLL was formed at a convention at Chicago, Illinois, on February 7-9, 1970. Individual clubs were left the alternative of using the name Young Communist Workers Liberation League if they deemed it advantageous to use the word communist. This organization has been establishing chapters throughout the country for the purpose

> of educeting youth in Merxist-Leniniet doctrine, hopefully to develop them for membership in the CPUSA.

The national headquarters is meintained et 29 Weet 15th Street, seventh floor, New York, New York.

BARRY ROMO expressed similar feelings to those of ehout the trip to Moscow. He further etated that the trip should be to meet with the liheretion groups from Africa, Latin Americe, and the Orient and not to ect es etoogee for the Soviet Union end the CPUSA.

The NSCM edjourned at approximately 10:00 P.M.

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August 29, 1973 August 30, 1973 September 4, 1973 August 29, 1973 September 17 end 21. August 29, 1973

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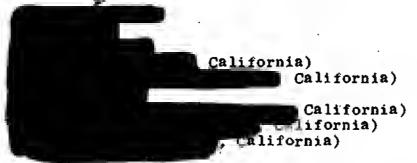
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VII. PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE AT VVAW/WSO NSCM

A. ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI-TENNESSEE

(last name unknown) (Bogue Chitto, Alabama)

B. CALIFORNIA-HEVADA



C. COLORADO-UTAH-WYOMING

PLO



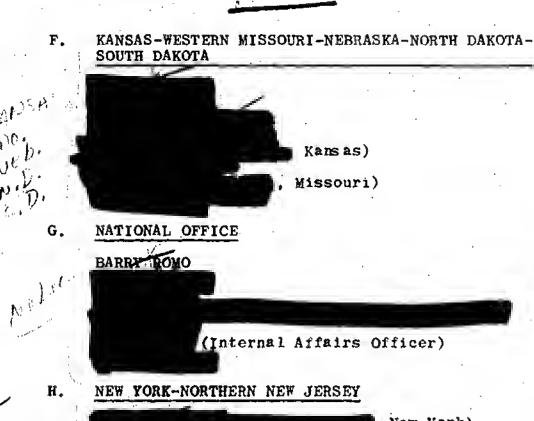
D. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA-DELAWARE-SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

Chapter)

E, FLORIDA



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New York) New York)

· I. NORTHERN ILLINOIS-IOWA

> Illinois) Illinois)

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(Chicago, Illinois)

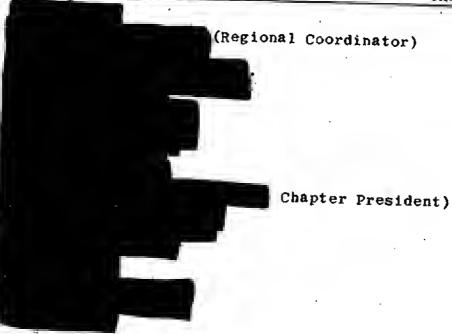
OHIO-INDIANA-KENTUCKY J.

Ohio)

, Ohio) Ohio) Ohio) (Regional Coordinator)

OREGON

L. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS-EASTERN MISSOURI-ARKANSAS-OKLAHOMA



TEXAS M.



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P.

Aprildential

N. WASHINGTON, D. C.-VIRGINIA-EASTERN MARYLAND



PLO

O. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA-WEST VIRGINIA-WESTERN MARYLAND

Pennsylvania)
WISCONSIN-MINNESULA

VIII. AUTOMOBILES OBSERVED PARKED NEAR VVAW/WSO NSCM WHOSE OCCUPANTS WERE BELIEVED ATTENDANTS AT SAID MEETING DUE TO VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

A. ALABAMA

Alabama, on a white Iss Volkswagen, two-oor selan.

B. ARIZONA

License number [F. 001 (1971) resistered to Arizona, on a 1960 M.G. Magnette, four-loor sedan.

C. ARKANSAS

License number DEH 058 registered to
Arkansas, on a 1965
For Mustang, two-door.

D. LIFORNIA

California, on a white 1961 Chevrolet van (station wagon).

Licase number SEP 061 (1973) registered to San Dranci County, California, in a 1888 Ford sedan.

Lucense number Top 5/5 (1971) registered to California, on a 1977 Volkswagen sedan.

Lichie number TOB 595 (1973) registered to California, on 1977 Volkswagen camper.

License number 895 EM (1973) registered to California, on a Datsun.

(M)

Calculator

number AV 6628 (1973) resistered to

License number A 5314 (1973) registered to License number A 5314 (1973) registered to Colorado 80218, on a 1970 Volkswagen two-door selan.

F. FLORIDA

License number DV 7307 a disabled veter n tare registered to Florida, on a 1968 Ford, four-door.

G. ILLINOIS

on a 1965 For . two-loor.

Illinois, on a 1968 Dodge van but attached to a gray MG.

Icense number 10 8344 (1973) registered to
Illinois, on a
1970 Pont ac hardtop.

License number 9345 (1973) registered to Illinois, on a 1962 Ford, two-door.

License number 7221 (1973) relistered to Illinois, on a 1970 Mercury two-noor.

on a 1973 Buick Regal, two-door, hardtop coupe.

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License number KN 5724 (1973) registered to Illinoia, on a 1971 volkswagen s/w bus, white over tan.

License humber to £185 (1873) resistered to

on a 1507 Ol smobile two-loor hardtop.

on a 1964 Plymouth station wagon.

Illinois, on a 1967 Dodge coupe.

License number of Siff (1973) registered to Illinois, on a 1968 MGB Roadster.

Liminse number VB 8934 [1973] registered to
Illinois, on
a 1965 Ford Mustang two-oor.

License water 194-840 (1973) registered to Illinois, on a 196 Ford Jour-Joor sedan.

License number 29898 (1973) registered to Illinois, on an orange 1971 Hon a 325 months.

License number 50 047B (1974) registered to Willett Truck Leasing, 700 South Des Plaines Street, Chicago, Illinois, on a 1972 Ford van truck.

H. KANSAS

License number H/V #385 (1973) registered to Kansas, on a 1971

(4)

Chevrolet four-door sedan but currently attached to

Kansas, n a p o de 2014 Chevrolet van truck.

Wise Hatchery, Inc., Route 1, Emporia, Kansas.

I. KENTUCKY

on a rown 1971 Toyota.

on a 156 Pontiac, four-door.

J. MARYLAND

License number AR 6040 registered to on a black/red 1971 Plymouth Skamp.

on a 1964 Rambler four-door sedan.

on a 1.69 Ford station wagon.

K. MICHIGAN

License number LV 509, issued to

Michigan, on a 1973 Honda.

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L. MISSARI

a 1971 Ford, two-page

to Misswil, on a 1972 Vol'swagen selan.

on a 1.67 Rambler American four-door.

License number Rid 107 (1971) registered to Missouri, sh a 1960 Jaguar two-door.

Lights purker NG 786 (1973) registered to Missouri, on a 1966 Ford hardtop.

[**U**]

Cadillac se an.

on a tan 1965 For Econoline truck.

M. NEW YORK

Date of birth New York, on a blue 1968 Dodge Dart, two-door selan.

AKER

born on a 1971 Toyota setal, since.

born New York, on a gold 1971 Plymouth, two-door sedan.

Contraent to.

N. OHIO

on a 1961 Chevrolet four-day, ret attachen to a blue Mazda.

Ohlo, in a brack/blue 1971 Buick four-door.

O. SOUTH DAKOTA

Lic are number 2-35538 registered to or South Dakota, on a green 1973 Do ge two-door.

P. TEXAS

License number KLZ (1973) resistered to care of Texas, on a 1963 Plymouth stati

License number RJD 758 (1973) resistered to Texas, on a lue 155 Chevrolet Corvair two-loor.

License number TKZ 420 (1973) registered to Texas, on a 1966

Oldsmobile four-door har top.

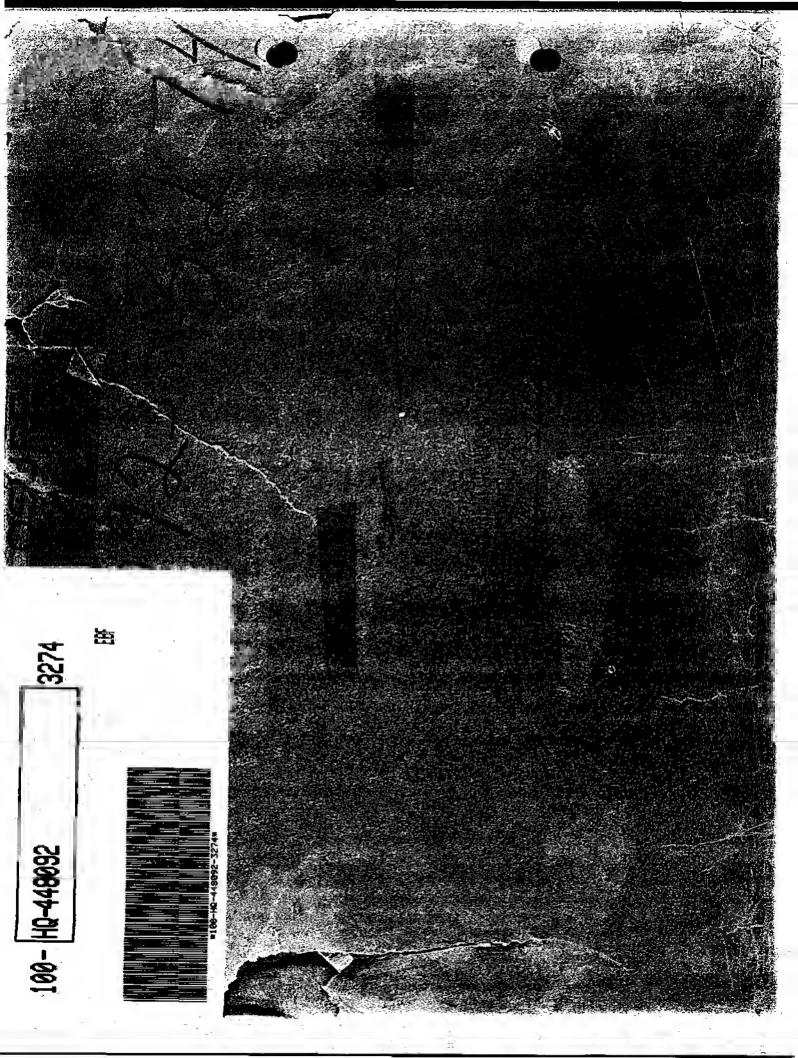
Q. WISCONSIN

on 1966 Volkswagen two-door sedan member of St. Louis chapter of VVAW/WS

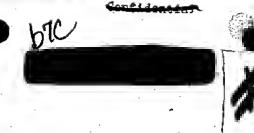
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EXTENDED BY SPS POCK 1146
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DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION

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Dear Sir:

In view of the Watergate bugging and associated wiretapping, would you consider the possibility that such could happen to your office or home and especially to some of your cliente? Currently, in my files are data relative to local bugging of a high ranking police officer, a prosecutor, a judge, and many others. I have the most complete detection of bugging device equipment in this area and probably in the United States.

For several years I have specialized in "Electronic Debugging", which is the detection of bugging devices through electronic sweeping of homes, offices, conference rooms, automobiles, etc. Additionally, I am available on an advisery and consultation basis, including specific court cases, on matters pertaining to those electronic invasion of privacy devices.

From investigative and documentory etandpoint, I have radio receiving and recording equipment capable of intercepting/monitoring and recording industrial espionage, private investigatore, as well as local, national, and international agencies transmissions with adequate fidelity/quality for voice print identification. Additionally, recording of swidence/data is accomplished through regular, telephoto, or stored photography, in either black and whits or color, as well as regular tape recordings and irrefutable court accepted video-tape recordings.

Last but not least, for some special clients I do offer a Counter Intelligence Security service through intercept and consolidation of data from many sources.

A court presentation is only as good as it is investigated and documented. If I have ever sat on your side of the table, you know that through my work we have never lest a case. If, however, you have sat on the other side of the table from me, you may be one whose client has, in some instances, never appeared after deposition, walked ent of the court room, or settled without trial because of evidence I had documented. May I be of service to you?

P. O. Bex
Auto-Home-Business-Phone
A Specialty

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Service

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COLUMBUS FREEDRESS & CONTOWNTIMES

REIGN OF TERROR AT LUCASVILLE

united prisoners at the Aucasville, Ohio penilentiary remain in home punilive confinement . sacrly lires wonths after a work stoppage called by the Ohlo Prisoners' Labor Union last May, The Union has saken sollou to and the three months of punishment by filing two learnits in federal court.

Over the last three months, the inneses held in twenty-four-hour lock-up have been subjected to frequent beatings and makings by guards using blackjacks And clubs. Almost no medical care has been provided. and prisoners' belongings have bean confis cated or destroyed by guards.
Lala in Jame, the O.P.L.U. filed east in

federal court in Columbus, sesking estates of prisoners from punitive confinement on she grounds that no disciplinary hearing and been hold to determine whether they ad wioleled any rule. Judge Joseph P. Kinneary has failed to acl on that request, On August 15, the O.P.L.U. filed suit

in federal sourt in Cincinnatl, again demyiding an and so she swenty-four-hour lock-up as sell as an end so numerous deprivations to which the prisoners hace been subjected during their punisies con-The complaint in that cade, known as O.F.L.U. v. Oilligen, charges good brutality, deniel of medical care, deniel of any recreation, high lemperature and lack of wentiletion in sells, inad opportunity to each cither themselses of their cells, use of "sleip cells," and denial of access to lawyers and lewbooks. In addition, the complaint charges that guarde base clotes, destroyed, or some fissaked mearly all of the presonal belongings of the prisoners who have been held in punilies confinement. Judge David Portor of the Cincinnall Tederal Court has not yel soled on that request.

Conditions have been empecially had in the maximum-security cells known as "J-Block," in 0.F.L.D. statement charges shal guards have installed a "reign of larror" against 5-Black prisoners, sub-jecting them to bealings and makings for NO apparent reason. Some of the prisoners have been subjected to a "attence system," under which guards beal or more show if shey speak to each other oe lo s guard,

The only respile for the prisoners time august 15 when those guards who are Lembers of the feasabers Union walked off the job. These had been the guards priearily responsible for the brulah erestcent of prisoners. That sleiks ended

Lucaseille officials permilled no eisits by relatives, friends, lauvees, newspeople, or anyone else for les make following a July 24 shooling insident aslbs penitenliary that resulted in ske dealh of les guards. Only after August 9, visiling was again permitted, did the publis become aware of the eidescale guard brutality that had been going on in mass relalistson for the death of lke bu guards. Keebers of the Governor's Test

Force un Corresisons, sho wislied the penilentiary ingoel 9, reported that pris-mers had been kept caked in their cells for about a week following the July 24 shooting incldent, . Task Force access Greeld Heaterman, e Classiand atlorney, termed the allumillon a "traventy with no conceleable rehabilitelion going on. Inak Force Chalrass Sernard Friedman, s Jidge of the Cayahoga County Com Press Court, called the penilsoliary a "monserossey" and said that it was "s horrible mislake' that 11 had ever been Pren Correstions Diescape Bennatt Coops: reportedly queetload

She large buy - leonard Trance, 29,

Fred Hockstobber, 29, Levis louck, 03,

Millon Tresss, 25, And Ronald Gonesies,

20 - 15 others have been picked up -

lesses Seans Fooks, 26, sho lead the INIT

sea to the "headers" of the ring. Treece, Fooks, and the other 'leader

have been changed with posessation of sarsjuans and possession of sarljuans lot

sale. Sine others also saughe liess

sharges. Pour sors got busled for non

to dal to colesees bas dal to coleses

sale. And 2 misoes for delingmency for

drug locolysment - shal makes 21 -

black tack.

Lucascille officials charply during a Task Force seeling with the staff of the nee penilenliary.

according to inside sources at the penitunilary, Warden W. J. Whealon has lost control of the guard force, which is running the penilentiary with blackjacks and clubs, Corrections Department officials are either unwilling or unable so stop the brutallly,

FOR A LUCASVILLE PRISONER'S VIEW OF THE CURRENT SITUATION THURS, SEE P. ELEVES!

The Law the Cops Won't Enforce

Columbus Police Chief Earl Burden has rdeeed Columbus police not le enforce lhe slay's new and i-lockout ordinance. The ordinance, passed by Clly Council last January, makes il a miademeanor for a landlord so evict a lemant owner than Ihrough sourl proceedings - like by selving a lemant's belongings or charg ing locks,

In an order leased so all police offi-mere Jely 27, Burden shaled that soul lockous silualions "involve inlerperconal disputes and are sivil in majore, They soundly do not poss an immedials threat to this and property and, for this resmon, should be referred to the City Prosecutos's offles." The effect will be shes polace will so outsing to pewant a landlard from seizing tenants' belongings

or looking thes out of an apartment, Columbus Tenant Union statter Linda Couper salls Barden's order "culrageous," Cooper sald lhal the order shows shal the Columbus polses are nol eschously interseled is projecting tanants' righle. "A lockout is a serious masser for a Senans, who may not have a place so slasp," she said. "Naybe if Burden were locked out he sight have a differestlauda."

TO representations have complained to clay officiale in an effort lo get harden 10 receind his order,

Multi-State Unit:

No Laughing Matter

An arbiele is the last issue of this paper suggested that Multi-State Unit, Inc., a resl-a-sare agency sended by former Columbus Police Chief Dright Joseph, is laughable, 'A turious chooting incldeal in Wellston, Ohio, pressplanted by 2 Mulli-Steen agesle, prosided she humoe however linged wish other feelings.

Recent evense is Union, Marion and Delaware Counties suggest that Pultinot entarely temperable." [ast weak Hulli-Stass bussed 21 people and 300 lbs. of "high grade surlimane,"

Mulli-Stale, after 5 cents cork under contend to the Delevare Pollos Dept., set up and bassed 5 people in one deal and bought dope from "aumerous courses." Other arresse are expected. This le not funy or laughable.



Multi-Stale Boll Inc. when flesh omtimed in this paper had 5 contracts. New Delevars - well - 1980's lub ous of the 5 known contracts — so as of accumulation to belling 500. None of the 21 scople arreated or the cohere to follow, will take UST: lightly, this extra-legal [if legal of all] esot-a-mare outris so in business - The arress business. And even if they aren's 'real' sope, the share gen and bin come and bhe jull size are the ease.

Is some respecte WOT is isughable, but ise busts in Delawars, Marlou and Welon Countles are not humorous ansedetes I have only one question: how can UNIT be put out of business?

"I know that they will not be satisfied until they've pushed me out of this existence altogether."

George Jackson Soledad Brother

"...but I knew I'd never get paroled, never ... I can't live up to the expectations of prison life. I never will. "The whole truth is

that I would hope to

murdered by guards august 21,1971 WE WILL NOT FORGETHIM!

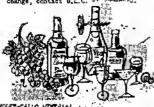
& cowtownthees



Curtificat (, ecpiess -

ENTIVERSAY, LIFE CHURCH MEETING The Universal Life Church invites all its numbers to attend its next meeting on Sunday, Aug. 26, at 5 P.M., 75 E. 9th Are As always, a covered dish should be brought. For information call 299-8520.

CAST YOUR VOTE FOR U.L.C. The University Assembly of the Universal Life Church asks all O.S.U. students who are members of the Universal Life Church to so indicate on the University's "Religious Preference Card" when registering for autumn quarter. There is no separate space for U.L.C., so you must check #99 (other) and write in "Universal Life Church." If you've already indicated another preference or none and wish to change, contact U.L.C. **



SOTOST -GILLO MINERALA! Galio Wines is one of the largest, wine producers in the nation. It leads the earket in popular priced vises. In the Gallo vineyards, farmvorkers work 14 hrs/day, 7 days/week for 70s/hr. Recently Guile signed a contract with the Teamsters Union. Previously, they had had a contract with the UTV. Student and ecomunity groups in Callfornia doing support work for U/W have. called for people across the country boycott Gallo Wines. Gallo wine products to boycott include: All Boone's Farm Vines, Strawberry Hill Vines, Gallo Surgundy, Galla Gallo Chatlis, Gallo Shine Wine, Gallo Sangris...and anything also that has Gallo on the label?



UPW MAKES SAFEWAY THISAFE

From Herb Coen in S.F. CHRONICLE: Nob dy's anfe, even Safeway, Policy Bull. 199, just issued by Safeway's high command in Gakland, orders that "All confidential" materials no longer needed be shredded, cremated or otherwise destroyed," mainly because of "concentrated attacks on our company by the United Farm Workers Union and



WORLD LEADERS FLX U.S.

In a survey last month of "copresentate Lve leaders" from 70 mations, 66% said they thought it was a mistake for the U.S. to interrene in Victory to the first place and 66% felt the U.S. lost prestige by Ita involvement, On the other hand, 55% that "communites" suffered my setback



The COLDERS PRESPRESS to published every other Wednesday (every third Wednesday in the summertime) at Columbus, Chie, D.S.S. Member: Liberalion News Service and Undermond Press Syndicate, Kailing addrays: P.O. Roz 3162, Columbus, Ohie 43210, 701: 299-2756, 299-0196, 294-3336. Folks this time: dekton, Angula, Elbos, Bill, Churyl, Bob, Chris, Debbie, Dyane, Klaine, Fred, H., Jean, Joe Hill, Leun, Little Moo, Linda, Lie, Mac, Hart, Sy brother's nine, Moran Jean, Ralph Poincettia, Loger, Slic, Rufus, Shep, Sunny, the Kidz, Trung, Varye, Weteria. Cover Graphic: LHS.

RAD DODE: N.

Recent reports have it that some pig rip-off dealers are selling large red cap-sules as sopore. How selling separa is back enough but these aren't seem sopors. They are 5 milligram caps with 2.5 mg belladon-na 6 2.5 mg opius. If you take 2 bits of this shit here is what to expect: severe ballucinations (no laughing matter), nameea, partial loss of vision, street total loss of coordination. Stay away from this shit. If you get hold of any take it Onen Boor Clinic. By the way, there supposed to be 10,000 of these in the OSU

TOP BORRS

(2MS)-Save you over numbered what the ten most boring jobs in the world are? According to the results of a servey by the Institue of Policy Studies as Maryard Driversity, these are the open; assembly line worker, operator of a self-service elevator, pool typist, bank guard, conying mach-ine worker, highway toll collector, car watcher to a tunnel, file clerk, and house-

VOCATIONS FOR SOCIAL CHARGE GOES TO TOWN-VSC has moved. The Canyon Collective, which puts out WREFFURGE (formerly WSC).

a bi-modthly compendies of apportunities for effecting radical social change within A around the system, decided they'd like to drop back in. So from Canyon they've sovef to 4911 Talagraph Ars., Dakiand, Cal. 94609, [415]653-6533. The move fers TSC \$4000 in debt—they welcome contributions & will probably send a sample copy for a small densition.



The Southern Poverty Law Center has withdrawn its lawsuit on behalf of Minnie Lie and Mary Alice Relf, 14- and 12-year-old Alabama sisters, who were sterilized recently at a Montgomery clinic without their consent, and without their parents consent. Lawyers dropped the suit after the judge, a notorious racist, refused to disqualify binself in the case.

NEW MEMBERORS.

(205)-Barry Goldwater, who lives in a plush residential area of Phoenix, Arizon has a new next door neighbor. On the fact of it, it would seen that the Arizon's sen ater and his young neighbor ought to hit it off well. Goldwater's neighbor is young man in his 20's, a hard worker, and has made millions of dollars in the American fashion-all on his own, However, it's very unlikely that Sen. Goldwater will inwite him neighbor ever for a barbequa: the new young millionaire in the maightorhood is Alice Cooper,

TELL DIS WHAT'S SAPPENITURE.

The PRESERVES is glad to announce a new feature. It's going to be a calendar avents and happenings, generally just what is going on in ole Coutown. Now the way this is going to work is that all interes Led people, organizations, atc. that wish to participate will be asked to do one of two things. Either bring the date, time, place, and general description (price, if emy) to the PRESPRESS suggestion tox either Trade Winds, 1568 W. High, or 62 E. 16th Ave. Or sail the info to FREEP, P.O. Box 3162, Cole, 43210, Deadline for next icone is Sapl. 12. We'll try to cover the rest of September this time, But start those October dated in af you have them.

EAT THE PRESS



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NEW CLASS

Women's comp garage - basic sutomechanics for women begins Sept. 15 -Oct. 9, Thes, evenings 7 - 9 P.M. and Sat. 10 A.M. - 12 moon. Course fee \$10.00 . \$5.00 co-op membership if not already a neuber. Call 291-7543 sak for Caroline or 263-4610 ask for Beth.

Calorado Tiute University renortation.
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Grape Boycott On

•

Struggle In Delano

w Joe Hill

Driving through the central vatleys of Catifornia you become acutaly aware of the ansatve amount of farmland there te. Pros Colmabus the reality between wearing a boyset buttom in twoer of the United Para Workers and the intensity of a people struggling for survisal is phenominal. Arriving in Delano, the home of 40 cores (a sain senies for DPV regularing in the grape fields and the center of the now-famous grape eight of 1965-1970) a new world opened to us. We apent that swemming with a group of thigh school, students from the lacetsan Priends Serviss Counties who were in Ditano for the suames halping butta Agblyand Villege, a retirement village for Filipino farmworkers.

Pablo Agbiyani was a 70 year old Filitpino who died on the picks!! lines during the first grape starks. Since (bair arsteal to this country, Pitipine formmittiant struggls for a decent life for Caltfornia farmworkers, Addresesd by sll as the Brothers, these sen are inspedibly besutiful. It was their group that joined with Chausz's U.F.V. esganizing countties in 1965 to carry out the grape etrike and boysott. That strike fessed the growese to righ with a union that represented the workers During the time American copitaliwere transporting Filtpino men to this sountry for cheap labos, the capitalists refused to allow those wen'to bring theis familtss. Now thees era in their 60's and 70's are a community. They are their family, the brothers. Some still have come faully in the Phillipines. willage is being built by the union with money negotialed from contracts won in

1970 by the U.F.W. Totanteers from the union, the Amssican Friends, Icosi radisals, and the brothers swike each sorning at 4:30 and etert working at 6:00 as the sun coses up. Although considerably etder than to, the Filipino hoothess wask lard and erso hunder than most eines this te their home and they use anxious to are the built. I epent the morning putting up tur pupes with a brother named Fettstano. As you work, him disappars and an international community of Philipinos, Chunnos, and Whites observable myss. I disapplied, losing community.

40 Aeree, the eaniss for U.F.W. in Detano, conststs of a somperstive gurage which was fireboubed sarlisr this numes, a medical stints, 4 Mater hatt, Aphyani Village, and a hiring halt. The biring hall was use of the things incorporated into the 1970 contsus's. The anten tiself hires workers who then go to the fistds. Along with sauch committees; having halle have ansured workers that the sometacts sould be honored. Before, the union ground always did as Ilitia as possible to seems the bealth and well-being of workers on their retabes. Now with the unlos, uurksse have bettsr waget, bettss to bealth funlities, ets. This is what the leadersaip of the Teamsters Union, & once militant, prosorking class unlon, now full of buresucrate and pro grower eresps, is toying to destroy. The Teamstern hass been oliming what are called "Desetheart" eastracts, contracts that favor the growers and not the workers, never eating workers about representation. The Teamstars has been fell-rate and



v.F.W. contracts through californic and sugging these costraits in backroom deals. Then the Team there have goods at \$67,00 a day to beat up U.F.W. plakets and ore geniess and to this indate scale from leaving the fields to join U.F.W. The bletant racine of the Teamster-leadership our shown by Frank Filliansens comment, "I swild nown lower week!" I wild nown lower week!

In the serming we went out to like wickett lines at the Roberts grape ranch. Jorrounding the fields, we found ever 100 shtrame propis, all anton warbers, orying "Healgn!" (Stsike!), "join we brothers" and waring large red Hage with the inter angle of the U.F.W. They spent a long, bot, tiring day miling, hoping to reach the scube. The massy towel of the pickette was atways high, lass than a week after we test, thaves at a ratty of eves 2,000 people at 40 Acres, called for a massive use of strit disobedience to defy a court order Matting the number of ptckeite. In tess than] weeks, over 2-3,000 peopts were seructed, fitting the jaits, proving the yover and determination of the U.F.V. to the stalks. On July 29th, a week on on before the arrests, talks had broken off with the 29 Delmo grovers, tven an tatks between U.F.V., AFL-CTO leaders and Temmsters had gotten under way, to

Sisture the Tennetas's "union burting". There talks also broke down when Chaves issuanced that the Tennetars were still trying to sign winthest contamy to an agreement before the opining of the talks. This last week a number of UTV was murdered on the plaint! Inn. With this Chaves, as of Saturday, august 18, called for an and to picketting and for the spening of a full scale boyrott of grupes and lettuce.

Mare in Columbus, rome of the major supermarkete carry U. P. V. produse, Stain that the dispute between Teamstare and the U.F.V. to jurtattetional and therefore they don't want to makes into tt. What to happening, in effect, though, is that by not carrying U.F.W. produce, these auckets are helping the grower-Teamster recist conspiracy to destroy U.F.V. The Boysott (not buying grapes or lettuce unises they are ptcked by the U.F.V.) will force the growers once again to sign with the only union which really sepresents the best interests of the fermioricane. Demand that thees markets carry U.F.W. grupes and tettuce. You can also help by soutseting the U.F.V. office here in Cotumbus at 258-7568. We can make true Conser Chaver's threat that if the groups won't eign with U.F.V. "We wilt match their (the growers') grapes turn to









TRY AN ENGINE OF PAPER OF TRADEWINDS 1568 K. HIGH





DEAR FREEPRESS,

In your Angust 1-21 tesus in your article "Manguine "Femines," you ask quite sincerety, "How do we call off the game." There is indeed a way to do this for the individual who truly desires to de so.

Let's first look at the attitudes we have adopted and have become very attached to. When we were born, our parents taid us attacked to them we were born, our parents taid us attacked to them. Now, truly, I so not a main, noe a female. I am soul, and soul has no gendee. There to such thing so a female soul, ac a mate soul. I so soul, and presently in a male hody. But 1, soul, so just so much femula as malt, and I do not deep either.

If I could remainer all ey past locarmations, I would remainer all ey past locarmations, I would remaine thei I have been in
e male body and in e femalt body thousands
of timeo. Just imagining this belie as
realitt how ellly the game 1t. Even if
you cannot secept reincarmation as e
possativity; It can help-you toe that
flighting to show your individuality, your
stence (the toul or etas within that you
are), is not necestary. Alt you here te
do It know that yoe are soul, and thet you
are tripreceing yourself through e physical
female body or physical sale body, and
that you can exprese-yourself any say you
desire. You do not have so be controlled
desire. You do not have so be controlled

by the thoughte and expectations of others. Sont is a very happy bring; it does not bees to prose to anyone that if 15, it need only know that 17 15, and if exists sotely because of God's tere for it. We do not belong to anyone, including our parents; us, soul, betong only to God.

The ties started when you were born. Tet you tan't really blaze others, for alfost alt lieing in this world at ettli tiving this lie. Hen through your past ections and thoughts, you been created all that has harmand created all that has happened to Until you take the responsibility for your cam actions, you will not be abte to "call off the game." Calling off the game doesn't do any good exyony, for one sust eispiy take the attention off the game. it util then drep on its een accord. Open isurning compassion, are ease the poor etetas of censciousness others are in, and starts to see these souls as soul, and to ions then anyway. This will beip uplift than, an that they too will be while to drop attitudes, and see everyone an And this game to each more than just a vasculine-fesining guat.
All attitudes of asparetenets or

Ill attitudes of separatment or espacelents or espaceleity or trying to possess, all intecfers with equi's following the widdle path to self-preshestion, God-realisation, and to the God-comecloussest or total searcess statt. A beautiful little paperback book by Lancer (\$1.25) goes into greater detail about all these little stantudes and conditions I hast just touched upon. It le In My Soul I am Pres, by Prad Steiger (about Paul Tvitchell). This book and others by Paul Tvitchell less belied as superience for systif the mobilities, and subtequent letting so of to many ettitudes I didn't even know I had.

PHIL WILSON 36 tj W. Third tve. Columbus, Ohio 4320

Gutter Uttering Freedre from cited to tie, congressional inquirite, etudent petitions and an investigation into the rolt of PM. Freedress Sports Column Browns vs. Bengals informer Ferreice Review user apparently behind the Juettee Department's decision.

The Cteesland Browne and Cincinnati Bengale clashed in citual combat lest Sunday on nettral ground in 0.5.0, te stadies. • relettetly enail crowl (only 7 times the number of demonstrators at the '60 desoceatic convention) dressed in Studay finery glassfully attended the battle.

There are uncounted games and sports practiced by the myriad culturet of man but there are only two games that are played by human children of all cultures and societies; — tag and hids-sund-seek. The former tenches es to chart and be chared, the tetter to hids and osek.

Since there is little occeeity to stalk asparague and other eagetettom, and the we have tearned to substate on in the last 6,000 years, the detached observer might concludt that violence to indeed a part of human nature. See ead ciclence seem, to this writer at teast, to be integral components of the human coul. To deny this is to ceeate pornognyhy. Almost everyone ceads a fuck book now and them, but you elnost never ete an eat book or a eltep book. Burder mysterite are quite popular.

Anyhow, eccities tike individuals are painfully born, grow and prosper, otagnate, degenerate and die. It's a tough tife, the in these days of decadence and drugs that the assocs (God biseo us) turn to the areas for titillatten of judel hearts.

The Romans, who game much form to western civilization, had many intermating aports. Hacing horses in circice has elwaye been popular; — it'e so casy to see, Indiedual coubat develuped into e high Art. Sometimes two elaves could have their test hands tied together and heat each other along the cide of the head titl one was deed. After Rome (c lead power) destroyed Carthage (a see possey) it became popular to give ome gladiatoe a sword and shield (land weapons), and the other a trident and a next (see weapons). Then they tet thes fight. Obviously the subteties and range of this sport such hase been greet, but cegrattably there is little remaining interwines as no cell writer has given to say shout oports although many participate by League — Big Ten — Professional Slace Trade.

Footbait is currently the feverite game of the mances (ett text issue; -- Golf -secular celigion of the ruling class). take basebuli before tt. (I recently heard tuo feiende, Teigree and Mouthpiece, discuceing e plan to cip off the busebali halt of fune in Cooperatorn, F.J. and both the hooty for rancom — hew such for fabe Suith's but? Polaroid pictures of fourth. ptece chewing on Walter Johnson's cocks, burning Lou Gehrig'e jockstesp) fnetbell is e team game. Giediatore are tesined in special cohoolo and bought and sold like entite. The intricacy of strategy and technique are rightly intriguing, the ctengglee bloody, the results seaming to the uninitiated. It provides all the exettement of a small bettle with relatively little toes of tife and limb. Good eigan fur,

Grady Who?

The name Grady Marces just keeps getting in the news. Last april Officer Marcum (Columbus Potter Dept.) shot and kitted a 22-year-ald wan named Bill Londofoly. The eight-year esteram (and marc since 1970) has now found another way to grab headlines. On Aug. 16, he was suspended from the Columbus Police Bapt. to fees departmental hearings.

offices Marons on Aug. 8, 1973 participated in a raid on 3167 f. 13th Ave., triggered by the usual hot (anonymous) shome ttp. Jesset Smith and Patricle Scurry and one ounce of berion were captured. Marons dusped the junk out on the any hose and substituted salt and Durron. He was caught, confessed and suspended on Aug. 16.

Pareum claims bt believed that the raid was e metup. He says be dusped the herein is kesp innerent persons from going to jail. Chiff hurden age he believes him — but departmental charges here to be faced: (i) interfecing with the adminstration of justice, (2) faiting to inform his immediate supervisor of cristinal activity, and (3) drinking an duty with no police purpose. (Seeme Grady inhibed a comple on sing. 9, just to steady his nerves, no doubt.)

Now, do you beet all that stealght? Then pursue e few questions and impliestions that artes, Grady Marcus killed e man over \$20 worth of downers — this was ruled justifitable homicide and he never faced ceisinal or departmental charges....

This time Marcum destroyed evidence worth over \$450 (uholesale price, about \$2000 etcest calue) and forced all charges against the arrestees to be dropped. In this case he feces two departmental charges and possible criminal action.

The implications 1 get art: (1) It'e okay to kill people as tong as you bece pretert - but don't ever violett the departmental rules of conduct. (2) Grady Marcum ie law onto himetlf - be decides who does and does not go to teinl.
(3) Notther Koslofeky nor Smith nor Scurry will been to bother about court Smith and Scurry are undoubtedly delighted. Roslofeky is not available for co (4) Grady Herous is a cary strange, and cary definite, present danger to the community and another excellent example along with Ptl, Workman (clayer of Paul adeas), of how urgently this city needs community control of its police depart-cent. If we had community control, perhane Mareum would not etill be noue, | we don't, and be in.

3 years too late

Justice Department Re-opens Kent Case

A nee investigation of the May 4, 1970 killing of four Eest State Daiversity attadate by Ohic Mational Ouardowen has been erdered by the Justice Department in the wake of "nee" evidence regarding an FBI informer who may have fired the opening shot is the ascentre.

Preceure from cicil toite, congressional inquirite, etudent pattitions and an investigation into the rolt of FMI informer Terreice Moyean were apparently behind the Juettee Department's detision to re-open the case. Attornay General Elliott Richardson, however, in anDouncing the inquiry, and that he has no resent to believe that the ere investigation with change the findings of previous investigations.

Sen. Sirch Bayh (D.-Lad.) has disctored that he esceled inforestion about Korsun from three Chin Entimed. Courdsom and frame Little Book, Ark. news reporter detailing how Borsun had been taken into custody on the day of the aboutings.

According to these courses, National Goardrean took e pistel from Morean tamedistein following the shootings and turned both Norean and the pictol owar to ESU police. Payh eaid that e tetter from a fettonal Woardraan claimed that Morean told thes, "The students were teying to kill be. I had to whoot."

The little Rock reporter has seid that be was mearby whan Norman use taken into curtody. We ead that after Norman had been taken away, a ESU police office opened the chamber of the pistof and setd, "Oh, oy god, 5 ohots have been ficed. "that do we do now?"

The FBI has admitted that it had paid Norman for information about the Mationa Socialist White People's Party.

J. Stanley Pottinger of the Justice Department's Civil Righto Division will head the new incestigation. Pottinger indicated that the Justice Department may intervene as a friend of the court in the inswrite brought against Onio State officials by parents of the chain students.



Pottinger also said that a grand jury say he convened as part of the neu inventigation and that the FBI say be delled upon for essistance.

Covernor John Gilligan has eald that he sees no need for a further investigation into the shootings.

whether a thorough investigation will be conducted ander Richardson is uncertain, Freviously the FMI, the Justice Department, and the mation's news media have either ignored or suppressed evaluable information about Norman's invoicement in the Mest State shootings. FMI "incestigations" have failed to note the Norman incident. But the Justice Department will be under considerable pressure as a result of discourse of involcement of Justice Department officials in the Matergata

Two former KSU etudents been recently seid that they believe they can identify, possibly from photographs, the guardsman sho fired the initial shot in the fatal solton.

Members of the congressional Black Causes size may try to re-open an investigation of the shootings at Jacksom State (otinge in Minesteepps where two black students utre mardered by ethic potice shortly after the Lent State kitlings.

The Vaginar Cough vs. The Cough

by Patty Culp 🕲

Whenever a lump rises in the throat. tt has been preceded by tto couse. The cocksucker theme of Deep Throat, therefore, to best understood by the series of ecents which ted on to it.

First off is Freud's Protopsed Brein Theory which explains such terms as "penis envy." Perhaps Freud's mother Perhapo Freud's mothes took a theltdomide-like drug when oht was pregnant, which was the cauce of Preud's fetal beain prolapsing; to this dev. on one knowe exactly shy his beain apsed. Due to the fact that hte fetal legs were bent, Freud'e brain tand-ed in the petvte; not wanting people to think that his beain was in his asc, Froud theo published hto theortee on the penite beain. According to the Protapsed Brain. Theory, anyone who doesn't have a peote doesn't bave a brain,

This then ted to the current eiddle ctase male WASP "youth" (the middle class male WASP "youth" to ettegedty much tees centet than the males of tower soctoscom mtq classes who grow up before they're 30) phrase of "castreting bltch." The eiddle clase male WASP "youth" has bee own untque brand of everything; when he is castrated, ats panto is intest. (Peehaps one of the lessons Uncle San learned in Indochina Was that any white Yankes soldters who custratod NLF gutyrtllas chould have been decesed in drag: you ean't Americantle the fast shen the castroting bitch leaks tike e Weatern male,) Anyucy, back to the tage trated dude whoce punie is intent.

According to the castrating blich fetlabist, the reason to can be excultanequely tastroted and how an intest penic le the Prologetd Brain Theory: the tabtrating bitch stole his brain and that lift him with an tempty shell, a limp dick. Due to the fact that, as women, we don't bars our own brains, all of us are always stading men's brains from their pentess and each of us runs away with the brein in

The Beggie Compleacy, as all of we wo Sen are welt swart of by now, involvee 52% of the population, who teads becinc of the weekly Baggie Conspiracy seetings: like you entited who your old mun te, and if I was his last old lady (who not only left him but left with his brain), I hand you the baggie containing his brain. Then should you ever feel tike rectoring his mascutinity, you put his brain back in and ZAPI, hte cock pope up.

both the Prolapsed Sprin Theory and the Baggle Conspirery led to e serite of titches: "Sehind every great no., a woman" (she put the right brain in), "Behind every great man, there "Hett hath no fury like a woman ecorned" (she put the wrong becin in), and "Mever inderestimate the power of a wooms" (she mey detiberately put his own brain in, or she may deliberately but case other deda's brain in which caused years of expensive neychiatric teectment for both the duda whose heain was ripped off and the dude whose pents is carrying the other dude's brain). Cttebos are, incidentatly, old

Somewhere along the way, neurotogy and skutt Iray developed. This canned great consternation among the true betlevers in the Protapsed Brain Theory (c true betteves with neves calt a woman c "lobotontring htteh") as many 6 brain, take or female, was discovered in he tocated in (of all places) the skutl cavity.

The true balieves the's not worried about we lf my intaction to that of ecc-ing sumy at his shutt) then had to maintain the Protuped Brein Theory by assuming that the skult brain in infertor to. erotch beain: each of us, including him, has one brain, but the assumption was that she brain-baband-the-jocksteap eas superior to the brein-behind-theeuralas ecc.

Everything went clong okey until the ectatence and function of the etitorte could no longer he ignored. Hen disco eeed the clatoste in a sey sery cteilar to Columbus's discovery of America; is'd like this duce jumps off a boat and yetla to the people who are ctanding on the shoet "Her, took! There's come land hert?" The Indians stored at him with shet Vestern historium; recorded as a congratulatory facich empresaton. With all the similarities between the pents and the "discovered" cittoria, the thought occurred to many a true believer in the Prolanged Brain Theory "Oh, not that seems a seeman could have a grotch brain, 100!

The attempt to put the female herin back into the infector posttlen if a brain encased in the skull ceclty was the movie Deen Throat. Due to all of this, tt is untikely that the writees of Deep Throat will give us a sequil about a san whose penis it in his worth. To the tastrating blich fetlihlit, it would be an insulting movie about a man who eas no inferior that hic brein was tomewhere in his tholl cavtty. My own theory to that the largest etc organ any individual has to the brain, and I take this to mean that what to in one's skull effects one's crosch, but I have too legitimate excuses for my dumb-broad astumptions: I heven't etedted much psychotogy, and I don't have a backetor's digres in anything at all despite years of efforte by the Bareau of Vocattouml Rehabttltetten.

If a man suggested to a custrating blich fettehtet huddy of his, "Why don't at make an tract duplicate about a can?" concerning the these of Deep Farout, he'd be told "low must be out of your cock!", molece the contrating bitch fatishist, the true believer in both the Prolapsed Brain Theory and the Engrit Conspiracy, teo't careful to maintain conststancy in both hie theories and his peacttect. Tongue, atsrring lanct Love Rawhide as the dude who was elecunetzed by a dentet techmicias and she has a joekstrap connected to hie goth filtings, woo't he eeeo: you know how it ic when your bush burns as you aing "Go down, Kosoe" and Moe is having his forty-account ldenity seisia so he sofuses to eccognize Freed as the only non-emlgrant.dead kraut who had occome famous for his accodental comedy rootineo.



The enty season I didn't set Deep Thypat to that thest were no account in which lines lovelace's urine ren out of har south, asserted her lipetick, and dribblid off her chin. Now that the threet organa has entered the stone, parkage Ttoke Fermile 44 will be sold in a doucho containee and Must Nafter will show his progress by biring Dunnits with Hairy tests (of source they'd still have an abundance of the glands which led to the word "suma": Baby "Suck-Suck" Huey and tll bis wascaned followers live in tht untion wheet monime is turned into comthing allegadly aroult as san plank down owcy to clt in a fold-up seat as a tit

te flapped onstage, and each man abe ette in e fold-up east refere to what he is do-ing as "the sale is the aggreecer of the species"). Linda lovilace is currently working on a book about masturbakion and the book is to include expttcit photographs of her, sucking her thusb.

Meanwhile, remember Roberts Dylan's you remembee her, I'm euret she tried to get her congs going for years until ehe finalty dtd her Paper Tite album which not onty put her et the top of the charte but also had her enging commentaries on the male artistic taste and the male intelligaoce, congs tike "It's airtight Ha; now that he eas my ttto, he'tt ttsten' and "He takts just tike e manma'e boy (ouck he does)/ And then he freaks tike he's trying to halt bte now"-immortal lyries:

> Once upon e time You'd pantomine, Belleving the sublime Was nothing but prime Meat to pe. Thought your cock Would always untock The desired box and now in shock You back the key. You'd yell "that fuckee" Or eter "coeksocker" At Mizoo, Mitchell, Liecinger too, And wondered why I neast blew. Now does it feel? How doet It feel; That meat in your hand, You thought wire of grand It's got no place to land.

That was originally hung at a concert where as all-made group of psychotogy actions who called thematicat The Superentrement who called themselvet The Super-lor Male Intelligence picketed with a buge hancer which read fall voken secretly doe , etce to be reped; that's why the taplet has to uce toke method of force on his etctim."

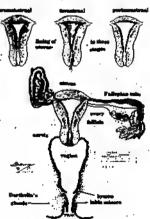
anti abortion forces strike-CLINIC NURSE BUSTED

à nurse at e Cotumbus abretion eliate pal Court with allegedly practicing sed- ord hearing before a judge, but no date buine aithout a license. Two effidavite , had bean eat me yet. rert fited against Jacquetine Wttaker, 30 a fulltime emptoyee of Planned Parenthood. Inc., by J. D. McDanitl, am investigator for the Chic Endical Board. Witakee is wood of preforming a post-operative estaination, not under a doctor's super-vision August 5 on a patient at Foundar's Clinto, 340 E. Broad. Doctors at the ctimic contend that

Witakir is quelified as a nurse clinician and is trained to perfore such exams. Clinic officials sharge that this arrest is part of continued haracceent by anti-abortion people. Attorneys for the ctimic eay McDuntet used precenre tactles.to force pattento and thele relatives to talk to him. They claim that persons whose mases appeared on the compleints had no Empetadge that their mages were being used noe did they consent to tt. Clinte attormeye any that the hurband of one patlent was threatened with being booked on some

McDanteta dontes that pressure was d and seld no taw requires persons

caned on an affidaylt must agree. Witaker, en charged in Franklin County Munici- free on \$5000 bond, has requested a rec-



de Reproductive Organs



This article is about Cambodia

The Bombings Halt?

gusi 15, 1973, all bombing over Cambodia endeh. Or did it? Wiffred Durchett wrote recently in THE GUARDI-in that Hixon is considering support of his Carbodian puppet dictetorship by persuading his Thrinameer pupped gorernment to continue eir eirikas over Cambodie while siepping up foreign ald to S. Viethat, Cambodis, lace and Thailand. Wixon also wetced a plan to pull the U.S. Air force out of Thailand any faster than the present imperceptible crawl.

Cambodian Information Minister Sum Chum recently told e news conference: "We would like to here a peace withour." Catchy phrase, isn't 1,7 How many other people will wind up dead or muillated?

d runor has book going around that come members of the odian cabinet have anked bixon to remove Lon Noi & reinsiste Sipanouk as head of government, according to the reports, Niron was to invite Lon Noi to the U.S. for at of the stroke he suffered 6 months ago. Missisger reported recently that these reporte do not "reen to be true."

The U.S. Air Force reports that 1t le sending "reconnaissance pieces" over Cambodia, Some Communists insirt thei the recommainsance planes are amiually f-tills and B-52'm. (It wouldn't be the first time thr U.S. goods:

Congress found one about the issi secrel bestiags only because the tree reports eere given to them "by mistake", according to a tup military source.



This her said that if hon No. 's government ropears out is fwil, he will send in "Cambodian rrfugees" to hoistor the Phnom Panh regime. Thien said he wouldn't send Vietnamees, Surr.

Thailand has also sent in hercenaries to plug up denage home hy the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. This laads some interesting poselhilltles. What if the U.S. triples wih io Lace, Theiland, Cambodie, and S. Fletnam-gare them planes, Cli advisors, ischnology-anh said "Try and take ii." When a country like the U.S., which controls 70% of the sorid's natural resources, ease to try It, 12 sight take 90% or more or more of the people there lo overthrow the government mt.

Since Thailand isn't worrying about a revolution; with 9 huge air bases, ii alone could hold Indochina to-gether while the U.S. drains all the natural resources out of the peninsula.

We in the U.S. have taxalinu to protect us fred theft, kidnapping (conscription) to protect us from some neferm-ous inveder, its about 177, homes and offices broken in-to in the name of "nelional security," Nafia Leaders and Transfers Union officials out on parole while pullitical prisoners sley in, paymente from government officials to Spice to keep them quiet, and payments from resirectures to high government officials for *fevors." To keep us from being corrupted, so are also tolk what we cannot read or see.

A government is nothing core than an organisation that has a monopoly on wiolence and force in a giren geographic ares. When are we going to boride that governments are morally evil and sorrupi?

Governments, no matter how high the ideal, eventually become corrupt because power always rorrupts. After the government becomes recrupted, bees it purge light of hree manifestations? Of course noi! It goer on perpetuating that evil. My orinition is to get rid of the whole

Manuel da Conceicao: "My Life Is in the Hands of the People

secure the release of soat Argentine po-litical primeners, the U. S. Committee for Justice to istin American Political Pris-"Bore William Lolned in another incommational compaign, this one in defense of the approximately 12,000 political prinocces in Brasil, W.LA's effort is focus-ing on Mencel 44 Compatency president of the Union of Rural Workers of the Findare-Miris Vallry in the northern Brasllian state of Maranbao, and 4 other privozers whose cases are particularly serious. Conceices was first arrested June 13, 1968 during a struggle by Pindare-Miris pensatio to take back land fenced off by local landowners (isilfundiares). The elegy of his arrests, imprisonment and torture is the story of thousands of Brazilian acilrista who have felleh victim to U.S.-laught Brasllian government repression over the past minr yrare,

At the time of his first arrest, Conceicae was badly wounded when police invaded the union, shooting Concrirso 5 tises in the ieg, and shooting and arresting many other peasante. He was benird medical treatment until some of ble tore rotted off and public pressure forerd amthorizies to send him to Sao Luis (capital of Maranhao siets) where doctors puleted hlo ieg in order to eave tir

In a statement released to the price July 27, 1966 (which was published to only 1 See Lists erwapeprr, elibouth the gree reached all of Brazil by word of south), Concelces said,

"While I wre in jail, the mayor of Pindara-Kiris, Jose Actubio Sayckel, came there is insult me, colling we a limit. I have the right to eak the ople of Marenhao, "Who is the this?" people of harmoner, The president of the union, who fights against the fences that have been got up around the planted lash of the extremiiurel earkers, the desiruction wrought by the ceitle rret in to invade that land, and the orle of the personnel for the pitiful price of 1,500 to 2,000 cruratron? The prerident ato sirugales with the exploited agricultural versors against the powerful latifundiarion the big merchants, and the imperialists? Is for the this? Or in the this? the one who fences off the pessants' land, the Satifundiario who charges high rents on the tand, the serchant who invadrs the pessente' homer to take their vice?"

"We, the agricultural workers of Pindare-Mirie, know the answer: the ibirf is the our who fences off ibr land. Our comrades, the people of the coller state of Maranho, sico underetand this and are epresding the truth. The etruggle of the peasanie and thrir union continues

"To those who think that they berr cul off my leg, I may, you are mistaken; NT LBS IS NY CLASS."

Communicac's huge veloces when he was! released and his continuing bedicetion to the peasants' struggle convinced Brazilamiborlises is rearrest his in Pub.; 1972. In a lailer amai from briach the following November, Conceired heacribed bis irealsent there:

"They have threatened to kill me if I denounce the crimes they have complised agelast be.

"For four months I was beavily toriured by the army in Rio de Juneiro, and thus in the Neval Information Conter (CDNDMR). Near death, I was taken to the hospital for the cirth time. The bestings had been so severe that my hedy was our big bruise. The blood clotted under my skin and all the hatr on my body frii out. They pulled out all my fingernalis. They poked seedies through my seguel organs and esed a rape to drag on across the Tipor by my traticles. Right efterwards they hamme ee upside-doen. They hung or handruffed a grating, removed my artifletal irg and tied my penis in such a way as in prewent or from urinating. They forced me in stand on my one log for three days without

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUNTERN

TEADENTHOS:



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ALL IROSSOLS SERMED TO HAVE



The Land & The People

Three hundred and fifty years ago, Onio was an homest-to-gosb WILDERNESS. third of it was hillicountry, one third was fiel land rolling down to the Ohio River; and one third of it was a great sucky swamp. All of it was somered with fine tall trees. Ali of the rivers is the swompy third septied into take frie, and their waters eventually flowed into the St. lawrence and froe thems to the Atlantis. The rivers in the other two thirds flowed south to the Onio, then down the flowishippi and out into the Gulf of Mee



Not very many peopts tired there, because in auch a vildernage tt was difftcult to gather enough foodstuffs to support a villago. Where there are few meadowe, deer don't congregate-and deer wis the most important animal than the war hunt-kin people probably outnumbered alt ot ed, both for meet and for rlothing. When . sesses tress grow right down to the edge of Now there are fewer of them than of any the river banks, there are no span fietds that indian peoples. Buch, but not all, and shows fields were where the women waw-, of thic is beamuse thay were on the tand ed their groups of corn, wanflowers, beans,

Along the southeastern shore of take

Erts, tived m tribs called the Eris. They lesware members of the Iroquot family of pao ptee, which also included the Chesches, Tracarore, Huron, Susquehanna, and Newtrat tribes, as well as the Five Mations of upatute Han York (the Sanaca, Cayuga, Onco-daga, Oneida, and Mohank,) Iroquoi is stat enthropologists and tinguists salk a "language family" which seams that Indians he ionging to different tribus but the same language family could pretty until understand one another when they spake, because the languages were so simitur. Sentence the samer in which words were changed (with profixes and suffixes and mode ifiers and so forth and so on) to serve diffarant purposes, and much of their vecabul-artes were the same. Thurs's a very deseryedly popular theory than folks who belong to the east language family have ancestors being easts a couple hundred or esteral thousand years ago, beionged to the same crite. "dead tet bettered true for ifricans, fatan and furopean puopis, too.) That theory te backed up by the fact peoples within a language family usually here cary similar custome, beilefe, and lifestvice. The Iroquoi femily belongs to an oven larger fanily cetted the flokan-Slour, which also horiudes all the Dukstas, the Mandan, Crow, lows, Missourt, Osage and Ouaks tribes.

Other than the villages of the Erte, there were no other communiciae in Ohio three hundred and fifty years ago. The Shewman, whose ettinger were in Lentucky and Tannasana, used the the southern part as hunting range consumet, and they and of other tribes used the rivers to travet between the Great Lakes and the Electastopt for adventure, trading, and war, given time, there wight by samy Indians in Ohio, but they were all individual males no. communittee. It was the women who formed the villages, because they were sade medentary due to their crops, their chaid-

you build yourself, the pottery you make, the tools for grinding grain and tanning lauther, your hoe, your parried corn, your dried beans-ati these are portable, but, dried beans—att these are portable, but, are many rouples of one mother mass; shat a heavyload!) roof.

The Chauses, now, belong to another tang- balaeved in the sabctity and honor of their

mage fantty.cetted Atgorkin, which includes, among others, the Penobsect, the Manpanosg, Marraganret, Hobegan, Delaware, Iltinois, Elekappo, Migat, Chiopeva, Otlawa; Arapal Chayanne, and the Totan poto making Indiana of the west coast. It one time the licenlanguage atocks in the continental U.S. that the white solontets wanted first ... New England, New York, Virginia, Delawara, Pennsylvania, and the North West territor-

Sarw are some examples of rultural simttarities within those two ianguage famil-

ALL ALGORATIVE SEEMED TO HAVE

by a woman and her young children, and her bushend, when he is at home;

believed in their kanebly with an individusl animal, which was a protective spir- pents their eillages to thes, as the anbireb bark dance.

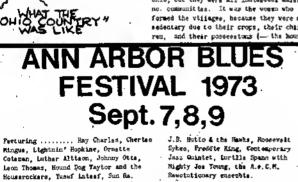
which are built with timed in ionshousesheams and are added onto whenever daughter takes is husband, so that there are many rouples of one mother under one

own indtetdust rlan, wuch given to dteplays, fastiumie, secret societies, and politicing, had an elaborate many-personed mythotogy, with much crustty, beauty, and eagir about it,

invented w successfut renfederacy of · : tribes (Pire Nettons)

Population Explosion - 1750

About 1750 things began to riange drastically for the Indeans in the Northwest territories. The Iroquois in unstate New York (the Five Sattons) had been subduing other tribes around them for some 2000 years, raiding, taking prisoners either as adopted rhildren or wiwee or for torture, and demanding featty in trade golde, corn, and fighting men from the passies they somquered, in t643 they launched a generadel war against their fetlow Iroquote, the foron (then tiving in the deorgian Bay area of On'arto). They had guns—the Huron had bows attend in viguase (or tapeas)—a pole atrut—and arrows only. By 1656 there were no more wra covered with bark or hides, inhabited hirons in Unierto, and there were also no more Erie in Ohio, The Pice Meiions had pursued the Huron wherever they fled, 'a they took rafuge with the Bris, who had oamong all items things. These were instituted by the first of the five his being and in a Groot Spirit, were totally annihilated with the five model and totally annihilated with the five model. Indiane who believed in a Great Spirit. were totally annihilated with guas the relative lawested a kind of pirture writing and the readers but provided the Five Fation



otis spann memorial field

At the second se



The Gainesville Conspiracy Trial

The Government's Case: 'I remember ever

from Columbus VVAN/WS0

The trial of Ice 8 members of the Vielnam Veterans Agains the War/Winles Soldier Organisation (VVAW/WSO) known as the Gainescille 8 is laking on the circus like atsosphere of the major comeplracy totale of the past few years. Intense, Harrishurg, Seattle, etc. just as expected. The final flourishes by the government ducing the pre-toist hearings make this trial the best expose yet of the Nixon

Administration's pollilical toloks and etlempts to ecopcess opposition to its polley of murder & greed cpanning lhe

Judge Armos's mag ruling on delendania, defense atlorneye, WYAW/WED scabese and anyone "in concert" (coughly everyone on the Korthasselcan continent) sith the defeendante is a hisland ellempt to keep the public from hearing the defendants' side of the elery. This ruling out-Moffmens Jellus Hoffwan in the grand tradition of fuscism in the malinn's highest courts.

Judge Arnow, expecting to die in ble seal et may moment, expecienced e sild shock when two FBI agento with the traffic surveillance equipteent were discovered biding in a closeladjeining the defease chambers in the federal courlhouse, Judge Armov recovered sufficiently to not only rule that the FMI slumblebums had nothing lo do with the triet but to frequently instruct the ageele not to answer quectione directed to them by defense illormeys in the separate bearings on the incident In the center ring, the main seent began Tical, w with the judge & presecutor laking the

ficet asy of the felel to go over & over the indictmenta in an eliampt to bore the medla, speciators, jurces & federal nurch-sils to elesp. Supposited laughler & giggling was ecveraly ceptimended from the heach during the grassitation's opening

The presculton is attempting to prove that the defendants planned to use clingshote ficiar feled earbles & ballbearings (and.crossbows') to provide Miani Beach poltes inln sttorking pasceft I demonstrate ore et lhe Republican Convention, Rearwhile, organised fire teams were lo stteck the cily of Missi with "rest" gime & borbe to feeilliste lowering of the bridges so tha cling shot commandes could escape. The anis parte alseing in this elaborate plan wace the YVtW/WSD ceabership & the motice for much actions.

The prosecution had paraded e string of 5 FBI, local police (Grinerville, Fla.) & Mican-lype icformers & infiltrations as wilnessee...

The ficat, Charles "Fax" Barshell, c local policemen (and by some coincidence defendent Scott Canti's landlors) had all of hie testimany impeached became the prosecution "forgot" to lell the defense that fel had made a etcleannt to an FBI agenl & elgned it, to it happened, this statement was later contradicised by Murchall's own testureny in another mide hearing.

The next attaces, Villian Lemmer former WAN maxber; Fil informer/provinetem. # deneser aupraore! en emecteu heavy for the presecution excepted to acy lbst ble FEI contact, agent 0'Connell, suggreled to him how alingshots could

be concanled under bill-boltone if Leaner could convinct the concpirators to use them, in splie of Judge Armos's admilled chjertion to defense queclions he didn'l understand (following e queslier, by defen dant Enlifen lo Lemanc about the alloged scenario for the Souvention action, Armow raid he didn't know that the word acenmeant), defense atlorneys & those defendante cepresenling lhemsolves won lhe cight to cross-examine tenner on "sensilles" questions about hic past in atill another aids hearing.

Lemmac admilled to provoking pot buste, bombings, bomb threels, laking over public buildings & allacks on military bases all over the U.S. It was inlocesting 10 note that lenner gol off in all these incidents while every one classent to jell. Intertating, but ool elcange,

Going over lanner's medical opcord, ica-mec humbelf coted that all the reports were correct on his besakdowns, drug abuse & hospitalitation for mental reasons but adultted that he had felled to raport his forquent amnesis because ht forgot about lt. Thei elelement may well characterise the prosecution case,

No more witnesses for the presection. FBI informers Mecker & Pos, had both infilincled WAY. Secker took upon bineelf the cola of excisional comprehension of Ployids with Scott Camil, she had been his friend & is now a defendant in the case, While Backer's testimony was ragged & not particularly necessary, his presence for the proseculion was a shock factle aimed et the defence.

Pos, seether informarisfiltrator lestified that a system of iripwires, at mack



Jail Nic

levels, were to be set up al Minmi Beach area. (Darring examination, Bill Patterson defendante representing his chort paople,)

The last witness to date eccution cas Mire Carr (an Gurney of Walergate fame) w mas cieced as feverable to

Though the defense has n esseting their case, the Gainesville is optimistic of anlies of the Mixon Administ Judga Armov has been beert ! another problem: 5 jurges to etaling they aers convinced

Genius or Madness

by Store Abbotl

"It's all becoming perfectly clear," the voice eaid. t vetec. 2:30 s.M., allling in the bestern funcake Mouse on Mores Road, scirling lht remnants of a helping of apple pencakes and conducing if another cup of coffee cill round off the scel or just cake se billows. looked op and equinted. The Volca to Crystal Et.

"Il'e til becoming perfectly claur," he repeated, I waved lo the vailress. Crystal Ed doesn't need coffee, I knew I sould.

So altd into the seat ecrose the booth from me. house ing his hayetack of hele back and eleesdy talking. Crystal Ed ion'l e epsed fronk - not any more. He proked up the came along with an incredible volume of selrd expeciacces come time between 1968 and 1970, where he finally kicked speed and elerted reading newspapers and magazines. Anything. Hugarak, Bettocal Brigar, Screw, The Mashington Post, Readers' Direct, The New Jock Review of Sooks, Para Journal, even the Golumbus Missaleh - he'll read anything. A side-effect of heing clrung out for over two years. So he reade and he caps. Someshers in tt all thece's usually some real insight Telking about things helps make things underelandable; shen Crystal Ed speed-caps the ceth's/south's/year's supply of printed blas, il's like heang Saved. Seeing The Light,

"Praist God," I numbled as the steam from a fresh cup

of coffee rolled up my face,
"--- ullimate dirty trtck, the fullest trony, the last laugh," Grystal Ed was eaying.

"Watergale, he said, coalizing I hadn't beec litetening bul never caring. Speed freaks always hare consthing clet to eay, and Cryelal Ed speeds calurally noc. "Mixon didn't know. You see 11 all --- "

I waved my hands. "--- - became perfectly clear to me (ah, The idehi. I thought) when Mix was on the tche talking about blc library of tapes, and hot they belonged to him The Precident and that Sam Ervin and Archie Cox and everyhody else could just take a shielle around the Capilol Bullding for all he cared but that those are his tapes and no one can hear than on his quadraphonic except his chosen literature coltice like Bobby Haldeman, ya man."

I missed comelbing, I thoughl, but he might repent it.

An Original Watergate Theory

Oliphant Looks at Watergate



I licked sums bultered cyrup off my fork and nodded.

"So'I saw the headline the next morning," he continued, "Mixon Procletic His lancence" and I thought II couldn't have been cald bettee. He le innocent cegarding Waltr-gate, he just in because it's so obvious that his karma had to come around limit way,"

Crystal Ed poured and took a deep breath. Hot dam,

l thrught, here ar gr. "Principle" he exclemed. "Nixon has co principle" e big wam at the mert table glared - "eacepl for what Boso Rabebo figures oul for him on loans and money ss. He eat there and read ee ell this hilther about the principle involved with his lapse and how the same alty of the Freehlency has he be protected -- along with secret carraign contributors - and even Julie and Tricis say that assorbly has to be preserved so you see lbey all comspired on this whole innocence telp but the fact iv, it's REAL, real imoceuse. Anyway, Bizon has thrown all his whatever principles out the sindow of the

Ersculive Office Building. "Look at it, Commiss, reds, subversices, his whole

an United staff looking for McGovernit Moscow and the Communical Party while If ilg on the Great Wall of China, tulking and open swritche and janning wage and ; he profits tenirols, though, because, affecte such a small minority of the b down our largets." Crystel Ed looked :

"So Mixon," he went on, wacing as to "who played every cheep legal moral polelok in the proverbial book from the a lrying to cleat examinations from a pri chen he was et Whillier College, Nixon and-determined-with-sectous-jowis-ea Nixon caye There's e principle al stake tapes, and let'r go on with business on I was out of breath just tistening t

down some coffee - damn! I forgot the

Crystal Ed looked pleased. He tugg earring in his right ear and said, "So The unlil digarette orchecteeted his re "So he kepl blo nose clean, Pariod." One, Two, Three, four, I got le he went on. He's a good story-teller.
"Look," he blurted, and was off and t

all the crap he caught over his witch-b Un-American Committee and his bed makedebales cith Konnedy and the ess-kickin him until '62 shen he promised us - I promised us liel se worldn'l have him t more. Then obserteads us into Induction President saying Vielcam was nomeone at with all that, enoughe on every corner bed, echversives on every campus, and: having lheir wornt reputelion ever -

fate gooldn't hold that his enemies wo "Il was ble friends."

He looked impish. "Mitchell, Halde | Bean, Magrader, Stans, Kalpbach, Chotis buddies, lhcy didn't want Hir's name & was all in his hest intercele - 'Win a Jeb Magrudec celd - and they did This they figured to was beel. And they Jau ckay, Dick, everything's cool, you just with those ceds and me'll take care of



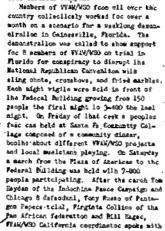
rthing but the amnesia."

William Lemmer

Solidarity and Support

VVAW/WSO Demonstrate

from Columbus VVIV/NSO



Pale Secgec, novement singer providing us with enough highs to last thru winler.

During the days people staying al the campatts for the weak sent into the community heafietling, and joining community people in their beyont and plokelling of Mchomalds and Gulf Oll. Mchomaldo was being boycuttad because of its poor quality of food, and the oleve wages it pays its asployees. Oulf Oll was being plokated beakuse of their involvance in ampporting the Portuguese Government which is attaspting to suppose the independence soccasal in Ampole.

Papple in the campaits collectively made are 3 meals mere prepared for the camp each day, a day care center run for children present, a medical contac operable for medical problems, and security acry tight to prevent infilication into the camp. The demonstration not only showed the country that WWW/WSO as an organization suppocled the defendants, but to me within the organization that we are beginning to truly fact solidarity and long for each other.



on, Free Gainesville 8

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muld affect

to the proto to San, re testimony a lefense, set about, et in sidering the water, 41111; him e mote phoneo are lapped. How such cun use judge take? How such shit can one government pass on the people?

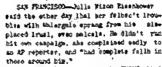
FREE THE GAIRESVILLE &
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS
Columbus VVAU/NSO



Prelude to Watergate

The time frame was 1962

hy Ton Do Fran



Now Regre Keel is a san who DNOVS that ign't the cry it happered. And he proved it in court to years ago what nobody was littening. Each got a court hadgest during the 1962 Californit gubernaturist casesing that Nimon, Haldesan. Kalabachesthe whelt courtenillar liste-canalited large-scale caspaign frand, stockingly timilar to what cares to have gone on in the latt presidential race.

According to the final ruling by Judge Byron Arnold two years afterward in 1964, the fraud was epocatically approved by Richard Mixon and bls campaign managec, M.R. Haldewan.

The fraud involcad o now-familiar decate, a cagged poll, A Sun Francisco peintae maned Robinson had a \$70,000 contract with the Naion cappaign to prepare o bugs amiling to cagalered Democrals. The ottange was from a "Complites to Francisca the Desocratic Party," and it informed recipients that a colour was all hand:

"This Committee deeply believes that not only one of our great political partles—but one state government—as asriously livesiened wish laksovae by lefteing

The postcard added that the California Depocentle Downell, the Steenoonian wing of the party, was in favor of ownecedes, against loyalty oaths, and in facor of foreign aid to Communiat governments. The saffing included a return postcard poll asking a vote on candidates like Gov. From who were endorsed by such organisations. The lettler asked concerned Democrate for worsy. And il was a complete fraud.

for womey. And il was a complete fraud.

Roger Keol, then the party chairman for
Morthern Gellfornin, read the amiling and
est built speight in his chair. He knew the
mailting just had to have come from Sizon

There was a tan-week flurry of legal"

filings, depositions, statements, and hearings. These were analyst decided of positive from the Finne camp. Gauged berger, then chairment of the Rope. Party and maybe the smoothest min in the organization, each three mass no Party consecution. At the mail and the constitution of the Rope. Rent admits with grouding admired to since the position of the Company, not the Party... More or less the Company, not the Party... More or less the Camping on the While Franken as opposed to being on the While Bouse elect.

Then Roger Lent was the lowpuil, From the long ruling by Saperior Court Judge Arnold comes this story:

The postcard, Judge Arnold found—the red-balling message, the appeal for money cappeadly from concorned Democrats, the poll—"sus crylewed, messaded, and finally approved by Nr. Nicon personally."

The mailing failed to simia, as the law regules, that the Commilles to Preserve the Powerth and the astling "wees supported and financed by the Mixon for Governor Finance Commillee, Mr. Nixon and Mr. -Maldeman approved the plan and project as described."

Exhibits attached to the ruling show that the front committee was not, as we only, well insuleded from its parent group. In printer Robinson's isdgers the cost of tot sailing—\$70,000—was charged to Mixon for Governor Campaign, the bills were sent to H.R. Maldeman, and the bills paid by checks from Mixon accounts.

Them involes from the primise lipped libe fact that the Nimon Commilles had requested that the posteraid poil be sailed not just to any Democrat but specifically 10 COMSERVATIVE Democrats, just 10 make ourse the cosulto would come our right,

Thel came of 10 years ago 1s full of familiar nameo. The peld staff of the Hixon for Governor organization included H.R. Haldeman, Herbert Kalmbach, and Herb Klein. Duight Chapin and Ron Zieglac were also on the payroll. And a man named Maurice Stams was Finance Chairman.

"Do you see?" Kent asks. "This whols came makes Mixon's position that he didn't know what his campalgu people were doing lotally unbeliswable."

What's that again, Julie?

days of the

connections with
is dancing &
free enterprise
free controls —
for all, profit
jie, right? —
five.
It cigarelle,
itcal ethical
is he slarted oul
assoc's office
the same asplousavy-ayto-to- match
with his ecoral
risk cash."
inn. I gulped
froam? — and

to the hoop
Another breath.
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i sal lbern,
beventeen before

roling, "affecting with Bouse, during with Bouse, during his; the preas gove houghl he did — sake around any then gets elected — is then — cell, reds under every od car salesmen lac all that, if get bin.

in, Erlichman, or — all his old agged in, and il : all cost, as for him, 'cause said, 'It's go off and flirt things for you.



bars.' And they did, And sheu things started going sour, thay said, 'Everything's cool, Dick, just send off another space probe and Il'Il is all cight.'

"So lhat's it," he seemed to conclude. "The citimate dirty trick, the perfect irony, the last havdy-haw — a modern leegedy. His own best felends, his own best interests." He threw back his head and joughed. I laughed, too. The Light.

Interess.
Laughed, too. The wight
Crystal Ed slopped laughing and isl the digarette, now a bit hatlaced. "It would make a great play, but then it wouldn't. It'e not belescable."

He pointed the glosing llp of his cigaretts at me, after again," he said slowly, "as long as Mixon wante us to forget the past and to look forward, there are these sight gays being framed on bogue conspiracy charges in Gainescille. Florida.

charges in Gainescills, Florida.
"He wants us to focget things that happened at the
bitacgata. I guass il's just as any lo focget things
that did happen in Mashington as It lo lo forget things
that didn't happen in Gainesvillo." 1'Il bacs to think
shoul that."

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*Bub?



Down With The Shah

The state of the s

ed by Rurus the Radical Reptile

THE NEW SOCIALIST REVOLUTION by Michael P. Lerner. Delte paperback 1973 324 pages, \$ 2.95

Is there a possibility that we may have second Amerikan Revolution, a socialist Amerikan Revolution, in the next 30 years? Michael Lerner, one of the defendants of , the Seattle Conspiracy Trial, and now an the Seattle consparant, while, only at assistant professor of philosophy at frinity College, thinks so, and this book is an exposition of the reason why.

It must be stated at the outset that if the reader wishes for a detailed blueprint of how to bring down the Maerikan government in the next five years, he will' be sorely disappointed. Indeed, the major weakness of this book to that it has little to say of how the revolution is going to come about. Parhaps the author cannot be faulted for this onlineion, for no one can be a prophet, and what the conditions in this country will be during the next 30 years, no one oun tell. Even Mac, great revolutionary that he is, was able to achieve state power only because of the Japanese sar. In 1948; at the uldpoint of the Chinese Civil War, wen the most optimistic of the communists talked of a 10 year war, and imerikan observers were predicting a 50 year war resulting in a Community north and a Malionalist cause like a bouse of cards in 1949 was entirely unpredicted. The mear triumph, of the French infelsts in bringing down the French government is Ray 1966 was also unforeseen. So one nuet be chary in predicting the course of the second Amerikan revolution,

This book is divided into three unequal parts. The first part, totaling 210 pages has chapters on Powerlerances, Imperiation, and Racton and Series, Bost of the matera ial here will not be new to the Movement veteran. However, one does get the in-pression that the voices are a bit shrill; the condemnation upon condemnation a bit overdone, the evidence a bit false at times. Take powerlessness. Is not

powerlessness rejutive? Granted that everage Asertian is powerless, but to the situation any better in the Soriet Drice and China? I need not theil upon the former, for the situation there is wall known to all. Is China, while it is true that factory workers can decide on how to run the factories, soot dectsions of importance are utill made in a top-down fashion, from the Polithure down eards. And the author's contention that rofessors who do not get temme are better professors than those who do is simply not supported by the facts.

The chapter on inpetialtes the one of the central chapters of the book. It is interesting to observe that Carl Oglasby's 'Trapped in a System' - certainly one of the classic documents of the Movement did not mantion the word imperialism so much as oncer. The reader will recall that Buths as a speech by the ESS president this was a speech by the ESS president made during the March on Washington in Movember 1965, The time mas not them Today, of course, nearly enery book written by a New Laft theoretician contains a chapter on imperialism. Yet it is important to realize that, while it is cartainly true that decribes cor porations remove copper from Chile, oil from the Areb World, and tin from Malaya althout adequate compensation; a great part of the Amerikan invasizants oversume are made in the advanced industrial countries of Canada and Western Burope. For it is only these countries that can afford to buy the exponsive captisticated prodnote that secritar corporations are eager

The second part of the book, totaling 168 pages, 1s entitled "The Revolutionary Strategy to Change America," and contains chapters on shy a revolution is necessary, she will make the revelation, and revolutionary strategies and tactice, concluding with a despter on violence. As such, it is the core of the book. Yet, ony is lest with a feeling of dissatisfaction and

Today we hear a lot about the gas sh and the rising price of oil products. But it's good to know that our beloved president is doing something to solve this problem. On July 24th, Nixon began meeting in Machington with the Shah of Iron, an old friend of many years. You see the Shab has great power. The Middle East contains approximately 2/3 of the worlds oil resources and must of this oil is located in the Persian Gulf region, The US now imports about three million barrels of oil per day from this region, and in ten years this is expected to reach twelve million barrels per day, This sease that Iran and Saudi Arabia will have to more than double their output. But it also scans that the DS is going to have to staengthen its control ever the area, and that is shy the Shak has come to Washington,

Although Iran is a very sculthy country, its people are very poor, One-third of Tranton children dis before the age of 5, and the average life expectancy is only thirty-night years. There is only one doctor for every 3,233 people and only 5% of these doctors practice in the milliages where 65% of the population live, East families empire of 5-10 secols and 40% of this population, lives in a single room. Food is at a presim, during a month an Iranian sais an average of 2.7 pounds of mast. In 1971 starvation was widespread in many of the provinces.

But the Brantons are not sitting addy not the incides are not sitting tilly by they have been to fight for improved living doubting, Discontent reached a pair in Polyment, 1237; which 20 students were shot and Killed by the Shah's paractropers. Circes of these sludents were should be shaded as the paractropers. guined down at the University of Pabris while participating in a militant sirike opposing an arms deal with the US. Strikes then apread throughout the population as the entire consercial district of fabris shot down for three days in protest of



But the US made that arms deal which has come to be known as the largest in the history of the world. \$3 billion worth of arms were sold to the Shah. The arasmal included such sophisticated weapons as laser books (the light-directed books used against the Wistmanese), belicopter gunships, and F-52 supersonic interceptors. This, however, does not include 300 more allisary "advicors' added to the thousands

already sect there. So again as in Vietnes we see the DS So again as in Vietnam we see the vo-desparately trying to baid on to this very important region dictard ficial (you know the small divactor), to the past and answer to Iran and his commandant is not and this in the Iranian unbassador in non-other than the Jahodi, whose father helped lead the GIA-inspired coop Westet in Iran in 1953, This coup brought back the dictatorial regime of the Siah. Thomsands of people have been errosted and thrown into prisons, workers brutally curdered all in the ha of American cil interests. The Iranian governments altacks have been abcompenied by a total news blackout and repression outside Iran as sell. Fire supporters of the Iranian Students Association were arrested in San Prancisco and charged with assaulting a foreign diplomet while their only crime was the dealer to expos the Shah es the dicistor he really is,

71.4

COL.

the Iranian Stadenta Association in the United States, are determined to undemonstrate our opposition to the UC plans For the Middle East and Pursian Gilf. He ask all progressive and desocratic organleations and individuals to join us and roise their voices against the aggressise policies of the U.S. and the Shah in the Middle East and the Persian Galf. We urge everyone to join us in condemning the re-pressive dictatorial ragins of the Sbah.

For more information write: Iranian Students Association (ISA) P.O. Box 4000F Berkeley, California 94704

CONT. PAGE 11; Marzetti's Studio 35 Cinema Where you can get two top films for the price of one. Always friendly people & free coffee. For show times Beer & Wine Office: call: Also Available

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AROM BEHIND BARS.

THE PRESPRESS:

ney will be charged with sirder of at least one Lucasvilte prison mard and possibly ten (in connection with the July 24 shooting incident at Lucas mille) and then forgotten forever to die a protonged, torturous death at the Southern thto Correctional Pacility, This will be marade Raney's dectination unless we, the oppressed class of Amerika, refuse to let brother Mayne die in such a degradating

Wayne was recently cited as the cause of death of at least one prison guard here at S.O.C.F. Perhaps Wayne was the offect, but never can he be the cause of those deaths. Two pigs (guards) were shot ritted here at this camp July 24, 1973. If comrade Raney pulled the trigger, then whet softwated big to do so?

Bro. Mayne a devoted Union member (Obto Prisoners' Labor Chion), had been fined for 2 conths to e tiny call 24 hrs. a day, with absolutely no pricileges. So. with nearly 700 other Union members, and violeted no prison regulation, Mever-thetees the prison administration caged 700 man in calle under parisus occurtty.

Why? Because 700 men peacefully, without eiglence, saked to he treated more like human beings. The 700 Union man went on a peaceful work stoppage to prot est unhuman treatment and slave labor. In repty to a Union sequest for recognition

s human beings, the Union members were tacked up. Symbolically, the administration was saying: "You are not human beings, and never think of yourself me such, beeause we will never recognize you as each!

While confined to these colle, as are constantly haraseed by guards. We are not permitted to keep personal hygiene up to par. Infrequent chowere or baths, be are living on helf rations of fand and must go bungry. Guards constontly warhally and physically assault insates. We are sonstently being shaken down for no apparent resson and placed in actiony confinement for little or nothing. Pareonal property is being removed & destroyed by go

I becomed to been housed right above Mayne, and I know the haraganent he was getting from guards becames he is outspot on and believes in what is sight, after enduring the shows treatment over a partod of time, one becomes tired and anery, which is only a natural reaction.

. So if comrade Wayne pulled that trigger under such conditions, to be guitty of murder? I say no. He is only guitty trying to survive, May feases living under the present coeditions here at Incanaille could cory eastly fell into brother Maynet shoos, Therefore, I mrgs all Chion members and every people everywhere to come coursed Mayne's aid. For by aiding brother tence and sany might feel that there Wayne you aid yourself. A defense fund le nothing to be done. Rougers, tet se r needed for brother Runey. The best possible defense that we can buy.



Wayne to already serving a life can nothing to be done, However, tot se resind you that if we san't completely free comrade Raper then perhaps we can make

burden lighter. Not only this, but if one to him having the best possible defense, alt the evile of lucaseille can be brought out in open court, Any empowere of the eyetem regardless of how small is a transmission help to all the oppressed people of the world.

Alt this should come free in a so-callcratic country. Unfortunately we do not lies in a democracy, but in a capitalistic society. Therefore, what little tuetice can be gotten has to be bought,

I propose the Wayne L. Rapey defense fund, I feel we owe this much to brother Wayne on much me to ourselves. For you can never tell when you might have to carry Wayne's present toed.

Thank you WINGHELL N. MOON 133508

ED. MOTE: Wayne Raney is being constantly brutalteed by lucaseille guards seeking recently for his alleged shooting of guard Arthur Sprouse, according to inesten and wiettore to the incasville penitentiary she have even him. Since the above tetter was written, Raney plead guilty in Scioto County Common Pleas Court to the aurder of Spronse and she sentenced to a second life term. Undoubtedty his current treatment was a factor in Namey's desiston not to go to trial on the murder charge, According to Obic Prisoners' Labor Union sources, the need at present is to get Ransy out of lucasville before he is killed by suards.

Information, Please

Women's Yellow Pages

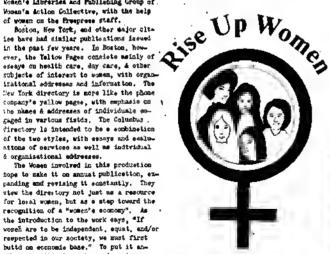
The Vomen's Taller Pages, a directory of women and services for women is Colm, is now on sale at frede Minds, the Verley Poundation, and other locations around town. WTP was produced by the Women's Libraries and Publishing Group of

subjects of interest to somen, with organ-izational addressess and information. The Hew York directory is more like the phone company's yellow pages, with emphasis on the mames & addresses of individuals onraced in wartons fistds. The Columbus . directory la intended to be a combination of the two etyles, with essays and eashwattons of corvices as well as individual é organisational eddresses

The Women involved in this production hope to make it on annual publication, expanding and revising tt equatantly. They stew the directory not just as a resource for local women, but as a step toward the recognition of a "women's economy". As the introduction to the work cays, women are to be independent, equat, and/or respected in our society, we must first buttd on economic base." To put it another way, this is a chance to put your soney where your south is.

OME HUNDRED KINDS OF

are interested is working on the second WTP are urged to contact the Mcmen's Action Collective through 050 to







ar ann an tagairt geografia an tagairte an tagairte an an tagairte gairte a tha an tagairte an an tagairte an



NATURAL & ORGANIC FOODS 1714 N.HIGH ST. IN THE AGORA MALL 291-6592

CONT. FROM PAGE 10

unfulfillment. There are sections on students, youth, workers, blacks and nomen as princial revolutionaries, but various groups into a revelutionary symy, a dilema that the Novement is facing at present. Host distreseing of all is the feet that a scant 36 pages are devoted to stretogies and tactics!

The third part of the book, totaling maly 37 pages, is devoted to a discussion e new ecciety after the revelotion, In this, lerner is perhaps pointing too rosy e picture of the nee utcois. For while e revolution is a cataclysmie thing, it cannot really change the basic nature of Western man without decades of re-odncetion. The Chinese communist experience bay shown how stfficult it is to change the ingreined habite of a life-time the Chinese are even forced to allow the fareers to own their tiny ptot of land, a teeny bit of capitalise, eay. It is with the future generations of Amerikans that the hope of a better future lies,

In epite of the above critteisms, however, this is perhaps the best book that deals with such & subversites subject so openly - the others being Tom Stacey "Prospecto of a Revolution in the U.S.A." (St. Hartin's Press 1972) and Gar Alperovits 'A Long Revotution" (Rendom House 1974). With the mountains of rhetorie that the various left groups have epswed forth in recent years, it is to the author's eredit that he can put everything together so mirely. The next book that needs to be written will have to deal, not with 'why," but with Such a book will be worth waiting for!

ED. MOMES Columbus CBS TV Channel refused to ohow a televialon version David Rabe's Broadway play Stleks & Boneo, aired nationalde by CBS august 17. Channel 10 Program Director John Haldi told the author of the foilowing letter that American family, Approximately 70 other CBS affillates also blecked the play out, Haldi offered Sticks & Bones to WOSU-TV

Sammol 34, mbich deelined his offer, of cause "Columbus isn't ready for it. had originally planned to air the play lase March, but backed down under pressure from the Government and from its own affllisted, which thought it would be imapproplay presents a distorted picture of -- the prints to show it of a time when POWs mere descript faily. Approximately 70 other returning to the United States, The following Intter has written to Pat Cater of the programming department of WOSS-TV.

cowtown TV cops out on Viet - vet play

Imagine my disappolotment when I celled WOSTLIV this sorning and found out you too had desided to 'black out" Dave Rabe's play Sticks & Boneg. Earlier 1 had celled John Haldl, Progres Director for TV 10 and voiced my criticism to him on the emmorable of his station; when he oaid WOSU-TV had declined ble offer to #lr Sticks & Bones I dld oot believe it, wricam only ask nuhy?

Lord, in thic day of "envor-upo" and amdo of mendacity, there is a need the enect breath of truth to blom this land of oure.

I have seen the play, and yee, I mill agree It may eauce much mental and enotional regurgitotion; but e physical and apiritual eatherple is corely needed by the Mr. down the throat has caned numerous liveo and Mrs. Archie Bunkers of our country.

The play chows may me hame a dearth of eogguniéntion between and within certain generations, A blinded Vietness veteran returns to his boss and finds Osole and Harriet in 1950 limbe; they cannot grasp the facts of the emotional conflicts that fece ne in 1970. And when the blinded son reherd in the sand," hoping all "bad" things

ulli go away, they kili bis, because he dose not fit "nicely" into their "trownle-

The mother in the ploy is only happy when she can cook and feed her "nect matesn; hooset mastication as opposed, to self-introspsetion,

The father, o good, white, ell-American male, who believes in the John Wayne syndrome, says "bar is Hell," but you ees his orgasm as he thinks of raping those "yel-lon broade." (Apropoe, Channel 10 is showing a 1980 John Mayne admenture in place of Sticks & Sches.) Thio play depicts the reelel and sexual tensions that have inundated the white wan's skull; call it seems of the brain if you mill, but prognostication of this otckness is terminal

True, this play is not Hello Dolly and acy cause many to be 111, but a finger from internal toxins, and I for one feet that this nation today needs a Blg Tanger down Its throat to cave it from the toxiccala of Watergotes, future bombings,

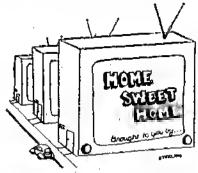
I realize that I have not seen the TY version of Sticks & Bones, and it may out be as good me the stage interpretation and Off-Branduty, but I am sure the mea-

> Please reconsider & let Channel 34 follow the drup of honosty & truth, or do you slee want to occar up the lile of the 1970's & raturn to the "good old days" of mendacity, wendacity, and more

mendacity.

Emble Zola said: *When truth la buried underground it grove, It shokes, it gathers such an explo-sive force that on the day it bursto out it blows up everything with it,"

In Hamanhood, and may your Kares be bleseed, MELEN M. HOWARD



Non-specific Peace

by Ralph Poinsettia

Peace is Possible -- - is the thems of the Ohlouns for Peace accord annual peace booth in the Suckeys Building at the Ohio State Fair.

Chloane for Peace is a coalition of 20 religious and lay peace groups in the Columbus area.

According to OFP member Erle Corson, the booth nill etraso "peace educetlon" and elternatives to violence. The booth will feature books on peece education, as well as buttone and bumper etickers coving "Toeeb Peace."

The booth will also have a listing of peace groups ell over Ohlo so that feirgoers ean content groups near cheir homeo.

WCOL Radio niil provide nusle to go with a planned olldo show on 'Humanity'o Strining for Peace" and on the history of the American Peace Movement.

last year's booth mas primarliy against the Indochina war and the ml. itary industrial complex, but no material about . Cambadiz has been planned for this year,

Corson sald that this year's booth is meant to be a positine approach, and OFP faule that talking about e particular . .

war le not e positive approach. Further information may be obtained by contacting Erle Coroon at 294-5195 or Geoe Lelter et 228-5515.





Founder's Clinic

by Wysteria Blooms

Show, not comfort is the theme of Columbus' first out-patient abortion elinle, Founder's Clinie, located ot 340 East Broad, has been in operation eines this enring servicing up to teo menks from the last senstrual period neing the naenum aspiration method,

The elimic le owned by the male doctore whose only concern come to be their profit margin, not the feminist goal of e ucman's right to decide the dectiny of bar own body. For example, eccording to come ortion eouneeloro, e uoman nho esn afford the \$155 for will have no trouble scheduling an appointment, However, lowincome women and women on welfare who need lowered rate or deferred payments have e ionger walt because the clinle only slious one deferred paying or welfare patient (out of 30-50 full paying) e day. Some times nearn in the predicament can't be ocheduled until after the ten week limit. Which means no abortion - decieton denied. · From relating to uomen who have had abortions at Founder's, the dostoro esca to pley god over the patients and the Women hove staff (mostly uomen), reported nalting as long as fine hours for the doctors to even show up. The shove-average counseling chaff seems to be intimidated by the doctors. For example, no counselors are allowed in the post operative room where the patients state they would like to telk

The interlor decoration is most inpressive indicating the bourgeois .. stilitude of the clinic. "No Sacking" sless dominate the labby because the clials is afraid that the visitors will burn holes in the sieg carpeting. We privacy le offored to women - they sust fill out their medical forme in the labby without the convenience of danks or tables to write ou. Also, claitors who fall asleep while uniting for women having abortions are ewakened by the recaptionist because "it doesn't look right,"

to their counselor the most.



The most upcetting room to the many haning abortlone is the pre-operative room which looks much like a gre lorke; room. However, the counseling rooms as post operative room are cheery but not well planned. The surses and comments andicapped in their effluiency because they have no storage capingth's are desk in these reces,

There is a need for a true women's citale with policies made by women who ere ganuinely concerned with the women who are having the abortions, the women working in the clinic, and the relative friends, and lowers walting in the limit a good climis makes a woman love beared Bore when she Isaves the clinic then -

memorial called: FARMWORKER DEATH

Because of the increased violence in California, Cesar Chavee, pational director of the United Fare Workers' Union, has eelled e balt to picketing there. Picket-ing will not be resumed in California untll come action is taken by the Federal gonernment to incure the safety and the cintl rights of the ploketers for nonniclent striking,
In Columbus, action in expected to es-

eslete. Local people have been leafletting Albers and Big Star, asking people to buy lattuce and grapes, unles they were ploked by sembers of the UTW.

Two UFW activists net violent death recently. Magi Diafullah, 24, an Arab fare worker, dled Aug. 14 in Delano. Callf. et Kern County General Hospital. He had been in a rastaurant with other Arab workers, whose words were exchanged with Deputy Sheriff Cooper. Allegedly, the Deputy was taunting the workers, and Diafullah mas intoxiceted. The Deputy then got behind him, classing a cetal flashlight into his bead, caving in his skull. The Deputy next took the norker outelds where he busped Magi's head on the cement. The doctor from the UFW elinie, nho enn Nagi in the hoepltsl esid he nould have been e vegetable from eevers brain damage had be survived.

The other death: Juan Delecruc, 65;

nne of the original grape strikers of , was on e ploket line nhem a.srt pulled up, from which e man shot him. He dted later.

There hann been many other cases of ehootings, beatings, etc., with the shertife and the courte doing almost nothing about them,

Mark Walton, Director of th Columbus UFW Boyeott office (Phone 258-7568) asks people to write or telegraph Atty. General Elisti. Richardson, requesting that he send 100 Federal offloere to Kern, Lemmit Arvin and Tulare Countles to pretect ilves and einll righte of fare works: Also, Richardson is being asked to initiate an invectigation into the county eneriffe and county courts in California.

Chavez ls asking everyone to join in a 3-day fast beginning Aug. 20, along with etrikers, union see and UFW staff nationwide. Purps of the fast: to commemorate the liv of those killed; to rededicate count ment to non-miolence; to pray for Deputy Sheriff Cooper, who killed Distallah, and the 2 men innolved in killing Juan Delacruc.

A meacrial cervice nill be beld Medneodey, Aug. 22 at 8 P.M. at First Community Church for the two norkers killed in California,

and the second

HOW OHIO LOST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

that fluron had escaped tried to move west, but were stopped by the Solux, who did not smut to share their lands. Aftes nearly a sundred years of wandering, they wess aliowed to peacefully metils in Dhio-where they became known in the Wyandot.



while all this was going on, the Pies Matiems were also opporting the Delaware, an Algorith tribs, Paced with raids and demands from the Inoquois plus never-raisening pressure from white matters to give up their lands, these seaters seemants pard Indians migrated through Pennayawan is in the 1720; then caused in visters. Par, and southern Chic, along the Markingue about 1724, By shoul 1751 seet of them liked in Onld.

The Mingo wars another Iroqueian people, They had lived in mestern Pa. around the headwaters of the Ohlo, but, presend by the meser-retresting white estilement of that state, moved into Ohlo too.

Finally, the Charmer, who had been gradually moving further corth is advanta of the white seillement in Lentucky, came to estile almost exclusionity in Ghic. In 1783, at the tlose of the American Revolutionary for, Fritain had coded most of its territoriat eputh of the Great Lakee and shat of the Mississippi Rives to the United States, whereupon land morth of the Onto Rives was declared "Indian Territory" at the land south was opened completely to white settlement. Som land that had been supporting 2000 or 3000 people had 15,000, and the couldn't last with the whites demanding more land all the times.

The Losing Battles

Whites had been using Indians as parms in their games of comquest over the Morth American continent for years. The British & Dutch red befriended the 5 Metions, bought their beaves palte, and supplied these eith guns against the Prench and those Indians who tasded eith the French.

During the French & Indian wars, the French had tasined the Algorita to make war against the Rivide smillers, protising that the French King would have their lands forever, then the City of Guebes fell in the British in 176) and the British look over all the Greek Lakes forts, the Algorithm ecre wared and dieguiselthy had won sit their battles—and the French gase up so eastly (the Algorithm charman) the films with paid smidlers who did not have any so powerful smolienal tis to the lands and they did;

Pontiac, an Ottern chiefiain, and his followers laid a tegs to Deriveli in 1969 is hope of drising the British free Indian lands, but he had no artillery and Detroit was well-stocked and hearily enlied. One by one the telbes and indisiduals who had supported his left, until, finally, he was no longer shis to maintain the siege.

Batts on esitiars were frequent in Chio. Between they and they, the Indians of
ith Only Country had killed sore than 1500
seitlers and destroyed thousands of doliars worth of property. They dut this
largely in project of the movement of
chies into Chiq, sigaring Land. By law
the land was iheirs, yet the white governeasi was so appalled by their behavior
ihed Goorge Mashington tani 3 war parties
to Ohio te quist the Indians.

1790 - General Harman was defeated at Cinelogati

1791 - General St. Clair ass defeated at Pt. Recovery

1790 - General Anthony Wayne sti the Inditine south of Tolede, and teattered these with a bayonaise charge, he then buroed all the. Kismi (Indiana Indiana) and Shauman will aget be tould find and all their corn storet. Then he left them to tharm through the wanter. In 1795 he called a treety-making mening at Gressmilla, Onio. This attanding chiefe agreed to work over 2/3's of Ohio to the Americana and eatre i into the swamp lands,







But some of the Shaumess were dissellafield with this deal, Among than see Technick. He dramed of an Indian outloo survising within the confines of the United Stance. He believed it could be possible if all Indians would units he spent years fravalling about the U.S. gaining the confidence of onless is been only to have Wittien Heary Haurison taunt his trained see into attacking the at Tipp sayle in 1811 while Tacumech was down south all Mug up the Charoket. The Shaumess' dafeel at Tippecance saused all the Indians who had been interested in joining a unliked

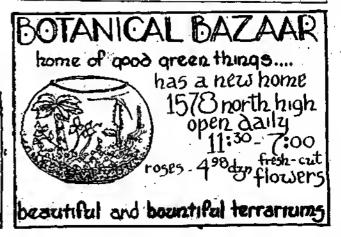
affore to dear hack into their own inthes. Pollowing 2755, name of the limitant in the Coin Corntry regressed to the swampe and westward. We who hast been into this and illust again of the merchest reside the indimes made on in white, — It is reseased that they wast easking to all courage white eatilement in the only way they knew, and it, we steed he Christianized Delawart who were alsophished at Schoenbruan for the cases of other tribelies or restables the three all lagse of kingo who were supple out within shall are now that city limit of Columbus, lateling no thing on the face of the earth. And

lat us remember that, following the Indian Removal Act of 1830, all tribes east of the Miteisaippe were emutiled off to Indian territory. On the wast coast there were omes 10,000 Delaware — now under 200 live in Oklabona, where there also the the S24 Myandot and the 730 Changas.

Could they have won? Farbans, If all the eastern tribes had pursued a unified course of enigon. But am It was the ones and the old men urged peace and compliance with the irestias -- while the young men pursued for an iber and ireditionally had, and perhaps, bad they been able to include themseless from white diseast and alsohol - but ii was difficult not in desire from pote, gume, knless and woven blanksts end desire of those items put them in topiect with the whitee from whom the alcobol, disease proseeded. It le past, There are no ladians sera mea. But the matint peoples of America are stlli bound up in theife with white culture and injustice. Recognise. that and tupport them with your shule bears,

NOW IT'S A STORE!!! NO ORDERS JUST TRUCK ON IN & BUY COMMUNITY FOOD COOP OPEN: WED: 1—8 SAT: 10—5

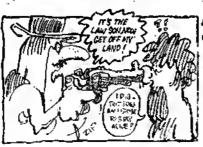
82 E. 16th Ave 294-3688













from page ofx

food or drink. They gave as so bary elso-

tric shocks that my sardruns burst and I

as impotent. They solied my penis to a table for 24 hours. They tied me up like

a pig and threv me into a pool on that I nearly drowned. They put so in a com-

pictally dark soil where i resained for thirty days urinsting and defecating in

put me in e rabber box and turned on a airen so that for three days I could

fed as univ bread soaked in outer.

thirty days urinating man open the same place where I had to eleep. The

muither eat nor sieep, and I nearly went and. They injected my bloodstream with "truth serum," and I became delirious,

knowing nothing about my eituation shile

under interrogation. They three as down

confession out of me by my recton, using a three-propered iron bar with three rows

These are dozens of other things, but

on the floor and threetened to drag e

for the moment this is enough. After

doing all these things, they took advan-tage of a false ID sard (Conceicse was in

the undanground and under intercive search by the wilitary) and demied that I was

Manuel da Conceicao since I had no doru-sent to prove it. They figured that After

I had been imprisoned for taslve months and the people had forgottan about me, the government could order me dropped into the

orean from a hellcopter. Every day they theestaned to do this. Their main objec-

tive was to isolete me from the people.

of testh like a saw.

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IT'S THE REAL THING IN THE BACK OF TORR HIND

you must love an as much as you love your fa

peel away the lies (l'm afreid) -be yr stone self & 1 will always like you, --you sure? - -1'a sure, -(1's straid) ite not that I iie, Ite just sometimee i like to hidea little hit. that's a lie, I don't like to have to hide at all. here, here is my hand, 'see the naile aren't pretty, these hands are strong & can make suals & fiz e press. here, here le my body. Its 28 years old & birthed 2 children, 1 bess "funny tittles" because those children loved my milk, i don't look like what you're been taught to want, my hody looks like me, like e strong woman who has survived a lot d come out bare i sm (i'm afraid) hasa isan, here is my face. the mose looked like this hafore it was broken, the ekin is esarred (i wish I sould say the mears are from sea/sand blown barehly against my open face)

the high bones indian. constince I's beautiful, constines i'm homely, scentimes you will reach to touch me in wonder A constines you will chrink away, (i'm afruid) lt's my face & i stand behind lt.

here i am.

by 41ta



BRAZILIAN TORTURE

"Once again my life is in the hands of the Brazilian people. Only they have the right to judge me.

(signed) Manuel de Conceicao, November, 1972"

International protests prevented Manuel de Conceicacie execution once before. Right now Brazilian authorities are attempting to reclassify Conceicao as a sommon criminal so that his torture & tual death would be rebbed of its political impact—the same tectic heing wood on hundreds of political palsoners in South Victors as well as Brazil.

WSLA & other groups are mobilizing am amergancy petition campaign with a turn-in data of Sept. 7, 1973 (the annivaryary of Branilian independence). The petition is directed to General Builio Carrastesu Mediai & demand that he "guarantee the life the decent & humane treatment during Smpriconnent & the sight to present their se for all political prisoness in Brazil, We also demand the insediate release of Menuel de Conseicao, Joso Francisso de Souza, Cesar Queiros Benjamin, Paulo C Ribairo Bastos & Sergio Landulfo Furtado."

Letters & petitions to this effect should be sent hefore the beginning of Sept, to the President of Brazil, Con. Mediai, through the COMMITTEE AGAINST REPRESSION IN BRAZIL, P.O. box 426, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

SOMEDAY ALL THIS VILL BE Hire!

yer ad! **394 - 2062**

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COMBAT ELSIE'S CORPORATE TAKE-OVER OF COWTOWN!

prisoners

CONVICT IN HIMD OF HOURY to assist with legal fees. May amount greatly appreciated. Anyone kind shough to donate please send somey orders only to: DANNY BRANDON #119622, Bex 787, Lucasville, Ohio 45648, W/24 would like to correspond with elder women to exchange views, ideas, and opinione. Due to get cut April next year. JOSEPH F. BONISI, P.O. Box 787, Incaswille, Obio 45648.

MALE DWATE 22, VASP, VIRGO, needs friend to share ideas with. Anyone who needs cares to have a friend who is open minded and sincere please write. Got the blues trucking this bit alone. Waiting for your reply. REMNETH C. LONG #135254, F.O. Box 69, London, Obio 43740.

HEEDED BADLY-HEV OR USED PORTABLE TIPE-WRITER in working condition. I've no other way to get my appeals in court. This would freedom. Ry to c/o S.O.C.F. D.C. SMITH #134851, P.O. Box 787, Uncas-

ville, Ohio 45648. DEMATES DITERESTED IN MEETING SERIOUS HIM-DED PEOPLE: people who know the worth of MAN; people who know the meaning of hope, friendship, and buman concern. We are intgreated in all who are interested in us; we love all people ... and like making friends-and went to share/exchange a fee thoughte and ideas with the outside world. UPTER THE RIPL OF THE THE POST OF THE PART Negro, interested in electronics & bust- (6) nese; BOB LATRIE #131060, Nagro, interested in philosophy, psychology & harate; CMARLES SERRI #131393, Megre, lab technician; easy intercets; all at Box 57, Harion, Onio 43302.

DEAREST PROPLE: I salute you. I am your friend and my love for you goes deep. There is nothing I cam give you which you have not got; but there is much, very much that, while I cannot give it, you can take, Yes. you could make this lenely feeling deeply within my woul. Please let ee find peace, as a prisoner's life is nothing but a shadow. You can restore joy. Could but see, and to see, you have only to look, how much just, one letter can mean to human being; please write me. RAY B. PHTL-LIPS #134065, Box 767, Lucasville 0. 45648, I AM 27 YEARS OLD, white, brown hair, green eyes, 5'1?", 206 lbs. I have served

7 years on a fat degree surder sentence for the murder of the Chief of Police in Ironton, Ohio in 1966. I would like to get none sail as I don't get much, ROM RROWN-NG #125538, Box 787 Lucasville 0, 45646

I'N PRESENTLY CONTINED IN THE LONGOY COR-RECTIONAL INSTITUTION and have been for 16 months. I've lost communication with femily & friends. Being in prison & without anyone anywhere is actually kind of hard to handle after a period of time. I seed someone and I'm not beyond being so proud so not to admit it. I'm Black, My personality is pleasurable to most all people. I'm not blassed & have no hangups. I would like to correspond with a mircere, open minded female. I promise to answer all letters I receive. OFIN FRENCE #134862, Box 69, London, Obio 43140,

biuss one accesses been bue TZITER HA H'I help me out with money so I can get back into my work here. In return I could the painting. I soutly work with oils, so uster colors. MIKE TRUTTER #368394, P.O. Box 777, Mcaron, Washington 98777. I AM a BLACK MAN, 5:99", 123 the. I was burn in Seattle, Wash. Sept. 19, 1948. My mign in Virgo. I'm looking for m mice young lady that I can map with! Can

dig that? I will tell you mare in my nex letter. I'm in prison. MEREDITS MOVERTE \$228009, But 777, Manroe, Wash, 98272. I'M 24 YEARS OF AGE and looking for a nice young lady I can rap with! Some of my Cylende have nomed as "fat man" hecause I ryinged nave possed up that said occurs a love to eat, dig 127 I'm black but it does not make too such difference, what were you are. Do an alright off once you get "to know me. I would like to travel and see ". the world one of these days, FOREST SMISOR P.O. Box 777, Hammon, Mast., 98272. I'M & VERY LONELY GUT AND MOULD LIKE TO CORRESPOND with anyone who has the time to correspond with me. 26 years old, 6°; brown bair, blue eyes, 170 lbs. EDWIRD RMIL #13521; Bor 69, London, Onio #1440.
LORELT GUT From OnlyDENS the FRISON would like to correspond with anyone interested.
5''O", 150 lbs., black bair, brown wyse,

AND LOUR THIS NOW HOLD THIS HOP FOUR TO For the 402nd time:

(1) We have at the PRESURESS

21 years old, Tery nice and very localy.

YERMON WATTS #136000, P.O. Box 69,

(2) There are no "chicks."

"ledies" on the staff, and (3) We assume the case about

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YOUNG PROFESSIONAL PAINTERS in need of

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personais

P.PAULSON: Got your letter. Well, yes. Will write sooner or later, love, Angela BILL MURPHY, 1446 Elewood, has just moved to the North and & doesn't know anyone. He would like to meet women, Write or call 486-1537.

J.I., 5TH ESTATE et al.: ANTIDISESTAB-LISHMENTARIANTSM. so there. CFP JEFF CLARK is a peoping Ton-

SUPERMAN come home: I found some kryptonite

A the rabbit died, Lois.

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1967 CHEVY STATION WAGON used for campi-\$339 or best offer, Dwner splitting town Sine well. Has a lot of miles, has a lot ToR SALE; Harmony Folk Guitar, like new,

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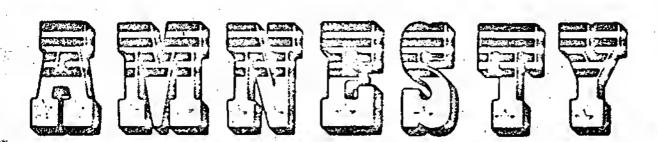
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ONE CHLLION AMERICANS IN NESD





WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CONCERNED CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, HEREBY DEMAND THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, SPECIFICALLY THE CONGRESS, IMMEDIATELY ENACT LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR UNIVERSAL AND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY, WITH NO ALTERNATIVE SERVICE, CASE BY CASE JUOGMENT, OR OTHER PUNITIVE MEASURES FOR:

- 1) ALL MILITARY RESISTERS (SO CALLED DESERTERS) AND DRAFT RESISTERS BOTH IN EXILE AND UNDERGROUNG IN THE UNITED STATES.
- 2) ALL PEOPLE WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN IN CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PRISONS, OR THOSE WHO ARE SOUGHT FOR PROSECUTION BECAUSE OF THEIR OPPOSITION TO THE WAR. THIS INCLUDES A CLEARING OF THEIR RECORDS.
- THE MORE THAN HALF MILLION VETERANS WHO SINCE 1963 HAVE RECEIVED LESS THAN HONORABLE DISCHARGES FROM THE ARMED FORCES ... THIS INCLUDES AN UPGRADING OF THOSE DISCHARGES TO HONORABLE AND THE RESTORATION OF ALL APPLICABLE VETERANS' BENEFITS.

REAS; the United States intervention in Southeast Asia has been by presidential decree only, without a declaration of war by Congress, and thereby making the resultant war illegal:

REAS; a declaration of war was never enacted by Congress, thereby making the draft for said war ittegal;

REAS: the United States of America has violated the United Nations Charler:

REAS: the United States of America has violated the Hague Tribunals of 1899;

REAS; the United States of America has violated the Geneva Convention of 1864:

REAS: the United States of America has violated the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1962.

WHEREAS: the United States of America has violated the precedent set at the Nuremburg Trials:

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

We the people of the state of California are opposed to the further prosecution of resisters to the Vietnam War; and,

We call for the immediate enaction of legislation by the United States. Congress providing for universal and unconditional amnesty for the afore-mentioned categories of resisters.

Signers: Please use black or blue ball-point pen.

l signature	đa te.	print last name	print address no. & street	city or town	zip coâe	distric
		·	'			
		<u> </u>				
·						·

The term 'Annesty' means the about of the crime," in other words, there was no crime. "And is a legal term with both histor and legal precedent. It is different from presidential pardon which may be given to persons at the President's discretion. The Amnesty that we speak of would be by full act of Congress to help restore full legal rights to those who refused to support the war. It would enable them to resume, if they so choose, their rightful place in American life with no sacrifice of principle.

A List of Amnesties in American History 1795 to date

he amnesties in American history including date, such by, persons affected, and nature of actions:

ily 10, 1795, Washington, Whiskey insurrectionists everal hundred).

ay 21, 1800, Adams. Pennsylvania insurrectionists, osecution of participants ended. Pardon not exnded to those indicted or convicted.

ctober 15, 1807, Jefferson. Deserters given full ardon if they surrendered within 4 months.

ehruary 7, 1812, October 8, 1812, July 14, 1814, ladison. Deserters 5 proclamations. Given full paron if they surrendered within 4 months.

ebruary 6, 1815, Madison. Pirates who fought in ar of 1812 pardoned of all previous acts of piracy for hich any suits, indictments or prosecutions were litiated.

and 12, 1830, Jackson (War Department). Deserters ith provisions: (1) Those in confinement returned to aty: (2) Those at large under sentence of death ischarged, never again to be enlisted.

ebruary 14, 1862. Lincoln (War Department), olitical prisoners, paroled.

uly 17, 1862 (Confiscation Act) Congress. President athorized to extend pardon and amnesty to rebels.

tarch 10, 1863, Lincoln. Deserters restored to egiments without punishment, except torteiture of ay during absence.

tecember 8, 1863. Lincoln (War Department), leserters sentences initigated, some restored to duty.

larch 26, 1865, Congress. Desertion punished by refeiture of citizenship. President to pardon all who than within 60 days.

Iarch 11, 1865, Lincoln, Deserters who returned to ost in 60 days as required by Congress.

lay 29, 1865, Johnson, Certain rebels of conferderate States (qualified).

uly 3, 1866, Johnson (War Department). Deserters eturned to duly without punishment except refeiture of pay.

anuary 21, 1867, Congress, Section 13 of Confiscaion Act (authority of President to grant pardon and mnesty) repealed.

eptember 7, 1867, Johnson, Rebels - additional mossly, including all but certain officers of the

July 4, 1868, Johnson. Full pardon to all participants in "the late rebellion" except those indicted for treason or felony.

December 25, 1868, Johnson. All rebels of Confederate States (universal and unconditional).

May 23, 1872, Congress, General amnesty law reefranchised many thousands of former rebels.

May 24, 1884, Congress, Lifted restrictions on former rebels to allow jury duty and civil whice.

January 4, 1893, Harrison, Mormons — liability for polygamy amnestied.

September 25, 1894, Cleveland, Mormons — in accord with above.

March, 1896, Congress. Lifted restrictions on former rebels to allow appointment to military commissions.

June 8, 1898, Congress. Universal Amnesty Act removed all disabilities against all former rebels.

July 4, 1992, T. Roosevelt, Philippine insurrectionists. Full pardon and amnesty to all who took an oath recognizing "the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands."

June 14, 1917, Wilson, 5,000 persons under suspended sentence because of change in law (not war related).

August 21, 1917, Wilson, Clarification of June 14, 1917 proclamation.

March 5, 1924, Coolidge, More than 100 deserters-as to loss of citizenship for those deserting since World War I armistice.

December 23, 1933, F. Roosevelt, 1,500 convicted of having violated espionage or draft laws (World War I) who have completed their sentences.

December 24, 1945, Truman, Several thousand exconvicts who had served in World War II for at least 1 year.

December 23, 1947, Truman, 1,523 individual pardons for draft evasion in World War II, based on recommendation of President's Annesty Board.

December 24, 1952, Truman, Exconvicts who served in Armed Forces not less than 1 year after June 25, 1950.

December 24, 1952, Truman, All persons convicted for having deserted between Aug. 15, 1945, and June 25, 1950.

In this table "amnesty" is broadly defined to permit inclusion of several actions by the Executive that should properly be considered "pardons" as well as legislative actions by Congress."

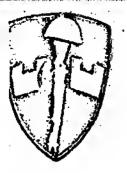
		•			
men discharged from the Armed Forces in Fiscal Years 1965 thru 1972 with other than Hunorable Discharges; General,	?????	Total number of violations of the Military Selective Service Act unknown prior to Calendar Year 1970.			
Undesireable, Bad Conduct, and Dishonorable, (D.O.D. Manpower and Reserve Affairs)	23,476	Violations of the Military Selective Service Act reported to the Department of Justice in Calendar Year 1970. (Department of			
Court Martials in Fiscal Years 1965 thru		Justice)			
1971. More than half for AWOL or Deser- tion, and about 10% for various types of disobedience. (Annual Court of Military	27,000	Number of unprocessed violations of the Military Scientive Service Act as of July 1, 1971. (Selective Service System)			
Appeals) Deserters in Fiscal Years 1965 thru 1971. (D.O.D. Office of Public Information)	16,247	New violations of the Military Selective Service Act reported to the Department of Justice in Calendar Year 1972, (Depart-			
Currently listed as Deserters from the		ment of Justice)			
Armed Forces. D.O.D. states 2,525 are known to be in foreign countries. (Defense Department O.A.S.D.)	1,263	New violations of the Military Selective Service Act in January, 1973, (Selective Service System)			
Unknown number of men currently in brigs and stockades.	3,959	U.S. males age 15-19 granted Landed Immigrant Status in Canada in Fiscal Years			
Men indicted for violations of the Military Selective Service Act in Fiscal Years 1965		1965 thru 1971. (Canada Department of Manpower and immigration)			
thru 1971. (Department of Justice)	12,077	U.S. males age 20-24 granted Landed Im-			
Men convicted of violations of the Military Selective Service Act in Fiscal Years 1965 thru 1971. These men are classified as		migrant Status in Canada in Fiscal Year 1965 thru 1971, tCanada Department of Manpower and Immigration)			
felons. Of these men 3.666 have been imprisoned, (sentences vary from less than a year to five years). (Administrative Office of the United States Courts)	55555	It is estimated that between 44,000 and 64,000 young U.S. males are in Canada and other countries either illegally or as "visitors."			
Outstanding indictments for violations of the Military Selective Service Act.	?????	It is estimated that 200,000 persons are underground in the United States.			
(Department of Justice) Figitives from these indictments. (Department of Justice)	?????	Unknown thousands of civilian protesters with arrest records and convictions.			
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We feel that those who refused to be a party to the war in Vietnam did a much greater service to our country than those of us who participated. We therefore urge the granting of universal and unconditional amnesty.

-Victnam Veterans Against the War - 1973

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST
THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
California Regional Office
3503 W. Pico Divd.
Loz Angeles, California 90019
(213) 734-1391



VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, Inc. WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

California Regional Office. (213) 734-1391

3503 W. Pico Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif. 90019

Birch

Dear Friend:

Vietnam Veterins Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization is actively concerned with a campaign for total, universal, and unconditional amnesty for war resisters of all types. This group of people include, 1)all military and draft resisters in exils, or underground in the U.S., 2) all people who are, or who have been, in civilian or military prisons, or those who are sought for presecution because of their opposition to the war--amnesty would include a clearing of their records, and 3) the more than half a million veterans with less than honorable discharges--all discharges would retractively be changed to a single, universal discharge.

The scope of this program is to build a nationwide, grassroots campaign, which will, primarily, be involved with obtaining signatures on petitions, and present ag them to congressmen to show that there's wide support across the country, for total, universal, and unconditional amnesty. A campaign of this size and nature involves two important factors: 1) manpower, to help distribute petitions and obtain needed signatures, and 2) funding, to pay for printing up petitions, sending out mailers, phone bills, and rent.

We urge everyone to actively support our campaign by working on getting the necessary signatures, and also, by contributing whatever monsy you can spare. Any donation will be greatly appreciated by, not only ourselves, but also by the ever one million Americans who will eventually benefit from the success of our campaign.

Please make checks payable to Vietnam Veterans Against the War at the above address. Checks in the amount of \$100.00 or more may be made payable to Regional Young Adults Project and sent to the address above also, for tax deductible purposes.

Thank You,

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION REASON FO FCIM. II. 1-2/4/2 DATE OF REVIEW Y DECLASSIFICATION

TRIAL REPORT #!

Lo 35 2041 rial reports will be sent to the chapters, either on a weekly or bi-weekly basis, depending on the amount of info. The reports are compiled by the Gainesville 8 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED News Bureau and published by the National Collective).

HEREIN IS WICLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

JULY 31, 1973 - FBI DISCOVERED WITH BUGGING TOOLS IN ROOM NEXT TO DE-

On July 31st at 6:15 pm, two FBI agents were discovered by members of the defense staff in what was first called a "broom closet" (which contains telephone lines for that part of the building) adjacent to the room the defense was using. At the time, a confidential meeting on jury selection was going on.

The agents were seen through a knee-high grating in the wall between the two rooms. The closet was locked so the matter was brought to the attention of Judge Arnow. Arnow dispatched two marshalls to unlock the closet and called an immediate hearing in his chambers to discuss the incident.

The two agents had a briefcase full of electronic equipment and a head set. Evoryone then trouped down to Arnow's chambers where the agents were identified as Carl Ekblad and Robert Romans. Both claimed they were checking for possible bugs on the FBI telephone lines. The briefcase was then examined and contained two amplifiers and transmitters, earphones, soldering equipment, propane gas, jimmy bar, a book entitled "The Electronic Invasion" and various other "plumber" tools.

Both agents were from the Jacksonville FBI office and Romans admitted that he had worked on the Gainesville 8 case. As the defense tried to build the case around the 2 FBI men, Judge Arnow accused them of "making mountains out of mole hills." Prosecutor Robert Schneider (who is the Justice Department's representative on the case) admitted that the two men had been in his office earlier in the day to -- supposedly -- check his phones for bugs. The defense requested that the briefcase be impounded, the closet be sealed off and both agents be searched but Arnow denied all of those motions.

The next day Judge Arnow ordered the room sealed off. However, it was probably too late by then. Members of the defense team said that the lights were left on in the closet that night and the next day they were off.

At a hearing on the incident, Gregory Gresh, a defense electronics expert testiified that it was possible to easily wiretap the defense phones as well as to monitor conversations that took place in the office directly through the grate.

Romans was asked by the defense what his duties were and he stated that they were "administrative duties diversified." When asked if his duties were related to the Gainesville 8 case, he said yes. When Ekblad was asked if he had prior to this ever installed bugs he said yes. At several points during the hearings, Judge Arnow told defense lawyers that "this is not a fishing expedition" and refused to allow them to try to explore the extent of governmental misconduct.

On August 9, the last hearing on the broom closet caper was held. Judge Arnow closed the hearings, saying: "Ifind no basis her for the belief that there has been efectronic surveillance by anyone in this case. This is my ruling, holding and decision."



Ladies and Gentlemen of the jury, my name is John Kniffin and I am a defendant in this case. My brothers and I have been charged with conspiring to disrupt the Republican Convention by violent means. I have elected to represent myself in this case because the evidence in this case will clearly indicate that the indictment was motivated by the government's attempt to discredit and destroy the credibility of my brothers in VVAW and I.

You have heard references in the indictment to automatic weapons and explosives but the evidence will show that agents for various law enforcement agencies attempted to pursuade my co-defendants and I to obtain weapons and devices.

My co-defendants and I participated in one of the most violent wars in the history of our nation. We are well acquainted with violence and senseless death. In fact, the reason we returned the medals and decorations to the government is that we clearly recognized that these medals, including some of the highest military decorations our country can bestow, were not the awards for heroism and valor, but shabby trinkets given to the loved ones of our deceased brothers in exchange for their lives. They were tinsel to motivate us to take innocent human lives.

Unlike the POWs and the veterans of previous wars, we were not showered with gifts and honors. My brothers here before you and I were not air crewmen remote from the battle and victims. We were the grunts. We had eye contact with our victims and could see the effect of our actions and the mutilated bodies of our victims. We know better than anyone else what we did on behalf of this government and the people of this country. It is for this reason that we are a constant source of embarrassment to the Nixon Administration for my co-defendants and I and my brothers who have survived our nation's greatest disgrace are living testimony to the lies this government has tried to shove down our throats. The evidence will clearly show that this, not activities around the conventions, is the reason we are here and why you are here.

For the 33 months while I was in Vietnam, I was exposed to extreme violence, cruelty and complete lack of concern for human life every day. Indeed, all my codefendants and I were well acquainted with death and destruction. We were there as were you in the first televised war in history. We know only too well what it means to destroy a human life for no valid reason and this is why we have come to be Vietnam Veterans Against the War. We have asked for an end to war and the government has called us traitor. We have asked for justice for all citizens and received police clubs. We have asked for justice and received an indictment.

The government will try to show that we were attempting to cause violence and chaos at the convention. The facts will clearly indicate that instead of trying to provoke a riot we were attempting to prevent the violence we anticipated would occur in Miami.

I was discharged from the Marine Corps in August of 1968 and after having murdered in Vietnam for what I believed was freedom and democracy. My first experience in this country was watching how the government dealt with freedom of speech and dissent in Chicago.

The evidence will show that on numerous occasions we have been infiltrated by countless representatives of federal, state, and municipal law enforcement agencies. Indeed, Vietnam V terans Against the War is uniquely succeptable to infiltration. Why? My co-defendants and I returned to this country trying to contain our guilt for having followed this government's orders in Vietnam.



I know I felt for several years that there was something very wrong with me because I viewed my military service with shame and disgust rather than with pride and honor. I know my co-defendants and I share this view. When I became acquainted with VVAW, I realized that the guilt and frustration I felt was shared and not mine alone. Because of this shared hond, coming out of a horrifying experience, we were completely vulnerable to those who would ape our dress and mannerism and call us brother.

The indictments make repeated reference to violent acts. We readily acknowlege our potential for violence. The very nature of a war where success was guaged by body count made violence an inevitable part of our lives. But facts will show that far from being a violent organization, VVAW is a markedly non-violent organization in spite of our own expertise in extreme violence and cruelty.

The evidence will show that there is another dimension to my brothers and I. The media reports our demonstrations and actions because they are colorful, but the most important work in VVAW is not reported.

We are deeply involved in working out alternatives to the Veterans Administration because this bureaucracy is incapable of dealing with the physical disabilities of the Vietnam-era vet and exhibits a criminal indifference to the emotional and payor chological problems of veterans. The VA has catagorized the problems of the Vietnam veterans and assigned them a convenient catchall lable -- Post-Vietnam Syndrome -- so they might be filed and forgotten.

We are concerned with discharges because we know that a bad discharge negates many of the individual's rights of citizenship and far too often grants discharges under less than honorable conditions when it is clear the brothers and sisters should never have been part of the military.

We are particularly concerned with death drugs like opiates and amphetamined because we thoroughly understand this government's involvement in the heroin trade. After the addiction of our brothers and sinters, this government views prison as the casiest solution.

VVAW is the first organization to take direct measures to help our brothers deal with their emotional problems, grief and anguish through what we call rap groups. These formal and informal groups help us to understand that to relieve the pain bottled inside us, we must blurt, speak, even scream out about what we feel and who we are.

In closing I must say this to you, if justice is to be truly served, this administration, not my brothers should be on trial here.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SCOTT CAMIL

My name is Scott Camil and I am one of the defendants in this case. I am it representing myself for many reasons, and one of those reasons is that I want you to know me as a human being, not a silent object of controversy.

Before you here, sit 8 men who have all been charged with very serious violations of the law. During the next few weeks the prosecution will try to make you believe that we are violent criminals, who have broken the law. But we will show





(Camil statement contd)

that, in fact, none and I emphasize none, of the charges against us are true.

We will show that, not only are the charges not true, but that they are a fabrication. The prosecution will attempt to take a number of unrelated legal acts and a number of completely fabricated tales and try to piece them together for the purpose of silencing Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

: Wby does the Justice Department want to silence us? The evidence will show that this whole case is nothing more than a concerted effort by the Justice Department and its confederates, to abuse its prosecutorial powers for political purposes. The facts will show that if there ever was a conspiracy, it was a conspiracy on the part of the government to maliciously attack and destroy an organization known as Vietnam Veterans Against the War, of which 7 of the defendants, including myself, are all active membersholding leadership positions, and that the other defendant is a supporter of the goals of this organization.

Why would the Justice Department so obviously want to violate our constitutional rights? Why would the Justice Department undertake to destroy Vietnam Veterans Against the War? The facts will show that the reason is quite evident. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War has been one of the most effective anti-war organizations in this country.

The facts will show that the reason we have been so effective is that we have been to Vietnam, so the government could not say that we weren't willing to serve our country. We have first-hand knowledge of what was really being done in Vietnam, in the name of the American people, and the government can't claim that we don't know what we are talking about because we did it. We will show that this is an attempt to discredit VVAW in order to help cover-up the criminal acts committed against the people of Indochina by the United States of America. The evidence will show that the magnitude was such that all over the country the leaders and members of VVAW started getting arrested. The evidence will also show a direct correlation between the escalation of murder in Vietnam, the escalation of our attempts to bring the truth out, and the escalation of attacks by the government against VVAW.

The evidence will show that the 7 of us, who went to Vietnam, spent a total of 111 months over there, received 57 medals, and citations, and were all honorably discharged. The evidence will also show that we threw our medals away, out of shame because we knew that what they stood for was wrong. For myself, the throwing away of the medals I once cherished, was the cutting of the embellical cord between myself and the government lies, such as "we are helping the people of Vietnam, "dour purpose is honorable," the covering-up, such as "we are not bombing Cambodia, " "we are not murdering unarmed civilians, " "we are not bombing hospitals;" the immorality such as "Free Fire Zones" where all life was fair game, to show the American people back home that we were winning the war by giving them a tool of measurement to judge and that tool of measurement was the use of dead human beings; it was called "body count."

The facts will show that I joined the Marine Corps in 1965 and volunteered for two tours in Vietnam and that I was wounded once each tour. I was proud I served my country. I bragged about my body count. I wrote home how I was killing all those "Commite Gooks" -- and my parents wrote back saying, we are proud of

The facts will show that I, as my brother defendants, changed from men of war to men of Peace. Why did we change? The facts will show that I knew what





(Camil statement con'd)

was really going on in Vietnam and I knew that was not what our government was telling the people at home. I studied the war after I returned home and discovered how much we had all been lied to, I came to the realization that my life and 3 million other Americao lives had been made expendible, for profit. I realized that I was a murderer. I murdered Asians under the guise of National Security; while the arms companies made huge monetary profits. My huddies died in the rice paddies while the President watched the Ali-Star game. Asians were murdered for defending their homes and families while their only crime was their geographical place of birth. It all made me sick. I saw my buddies lying in VA Hospitals without sufficient care because my government thought it was more important to pay for bombs, than to pay for more medical equipment and doctors. I saw the President make a hig deal out of the sacrifices of the POW's, who owed their lives to the humanity of the Vietnamese people, while not doing anything about the sacrifices of my hrothers with out parts of their hodies, rotting away in VA Hospitals because their sacrifices weren't politically important enough to do anything about their lack of adequate medical care.

We will show that it was for these reasons and many, many reasons that are just as comparable that VVAW was formed.

We tried every method that was constitutionally available to us, to correct this unconceivable situation. We testified at Winter Soldier Investigations all over the country, to try to educate our fellow citizens to the truth. We testified before Congress with hopes of Congressional action. We went to Washington and discarded our medals to show the world that something had to be done to stop the carnage and suffering. We spoke in schools, churches, and synagogs. We voted, we worked on voter registrations, we wrote our Congressmen. We visited our Congressmen, We had protest demonstrations to bring this terrible problem to the attention of the American people.

We will show that all of our efforts were non-violent, hecause we learned in Vietnam, that you can't use violence to make people believe you. It never has worked and never will work. We will show that right here in Gainesville, Fla. in May of 1972, when Nixon mined Hai Phong Harhor, it was VVAW who tried to stop the violence hy pulling the harricades out of the streets so the cars could pass, after the police permit to block the streets expired. It was VVAW that had a candle light march and a slide show in the Plaza, with the support of Mayor Jones and Father Michael Gannon, in order to try to stop the violent confrontations out in the streets. In fact, VVAW has a clear history of non-violence.

The indictment charges that we were going to cause violence in Miami Beach during the Republican National Convention; but the facts will show that VVAW was the major peace keeping force among the non-delegates to choose an honest man for President that would promise to stop the war and reorder the priorities of our country. We had waited for four years since that promise was made and hroken in the 1968 election. The facts will also show that we were quite concerned about what happened in the Chicago convention in 1968 and that we did not want a repeat of that violence, so we took every precaution that we could. The facts will show that we had many meetings with the police in Miami and Miami Beach. We had many meetings with the Miami Beach City Commission. We met with: the City Manager, the head of civil defense, the senior citizens, and the Governor's task force. We even played a soft-ball game -- VVAW vs. the Miami Beach motorcycle





(Camil statement con'd)

police. We met with many of the other organizations to try to insure that there was <u>not</u> another Chicago. The facts will show that we even met with the most militant right-wing Cuban organizations in order to be assured of non-violence.

After all of this the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C. sends Guy L. Goodwin, the man who was responsible for the indictments against Leslie Bacon, the Harrisburg 7, the Camden 28, and many other such political cases, to get an indictment against members of VVAW. But we will prove the real purpose of this prosecution is to punish us for effectively exercising our Constitutional rights -- for trying to uncover what the War was really about, for showing the American people that they were being deceived and lied to by the Executive branch of the government. Yes, we will show that VVAW motivated by an extensively strong sense of justice, truth, and patriotic love for the ideals that our country was founded upon; the same motivation that caused us to all volunteer for Vietnam.

Finally, we willshow that the conspiracy that exists is a conspiracy on the part of the Nixon administration to silence any person, organization, or political party who's actions do not reinforce the Nixon administration

In the last few months we have all learned a lot about the political conventions and all the "dirty tricks," but the government prosecution of this case is the dirtiest trick of all.

* * * * * * * * * *

JURY COMPOSITION

The average age of the jury is 31 years old, with 8 of the jurors being under 30 years. Three of the jurors are black, and one of the blacks is a Vietnam Veteran. Seven are women.

The jury was selected through the work of a team of social scientists who have been working on a survey of potential jurors since January. The survey involved such techniques as demographic mapping of Gainesville and the outlying counties, studies of the backgrounds of potential jurors and their relatives, computerized studies done by student volunteers from the University of Florida.

The "perfect" jury was to compose several young women, some blacks, workers with independent views and a suspicion of authority, people with a professional background and people who they felt would be tolerant of differing life styles.

The jury includes the wife of a college professor, a young elementary teacher, two young black men, a middle-aged black woman who works as a maid, a coed and a young woman seen eating at the lunch break at a counter-culture health food store.

* * * * * * * *

AUGUST 3, 1973

The jury selection is finished and the trial begins. Judge Arnow addresses the courtroom. All witnesses in the case with the exception of FBI agent Claude Meadows, are to remain outside the courtroom until they are called. Witnesses are instructed not to talk to anyone other than attorneys or people designated by

Panel don 1101



the attorneys. The jury is not to interpret any of the judge's rulings to mean that he has an opinion or prejudice in the case.

Arnow reads the indictment, and the defense objects on the grounds that it is only a formal method of accusing the defendants and not a piece of evidence. The objection is over-ruled.

Opening statements are then read by prosecutor Carrouth, defense attorney Turner, and defendants Camil and Kniffin.

TESTIMONY BY CHARLES MARSHALL

Marshall is first questioned by Carrouth. Marshall was Scott Camil's landlord. In January, 1972, he saw a carton with two M-14s in the bedroom. Marshall testified that on May 23, 72, Camil showed him a wrist rocket sling shot and ammunition (steel or lead balls and fried marbles). He said that Camil told him it was for ammo for the sling shots and would be used by VVAW marshalls and police at the convention in Miami. Marshall said that Camil said he had cross bows in quantity to protect the campsite, and that VVAW intended to disrupt the Republican Convention by violence and civil disobedience to prevent Nixon's re-election.

Cross-examination by Larry Turner -- Turner established that Marshall had talked with FBI agent Claude Meadows before and signed the statement he had made. Turner objected that the statement was Jenck's Act material and should have been given to the defense.

Marshall is sent out and Meadows put on the stand. He admits that US Attorney Schneider showed Marshall the report before he testified.

Marshall is put back on the stand and admits that he never signed the statement but that he had reviewed it earlier in the day (Aug. 3).

Patterson and Kniffin notice Schneider coaching the witness with head shakes and object. Arnow says that Schneider wouldn't be doing something like that.

Arnow rules that the FBI statement should be handed over to the defense.

* * * * * * * * *

AUGUST 4, 1973

Marshall is still on the stand and Turner is cross-examining him. He testifies that Camil came to him to get an identification of cops from pictures of demonstrators. Camil also talked about plans for the convention. When asked about the sling-shots, Marshall couldn't give an accurate description; and in describing the M-14s, Marshall stated that the pistol grip was apparently plastic, but that they didn't look like toy guns. Turner then produced a toy model of an M-16, and Marshall said that wasn't the type of gun he saw (though an M-14 doesn't have a plastic pistol grip). Obviously, he didn't know the difference between the two weapons.

Schneider re-directs examination. Marshall testifies that he waited for three months before telling the FBI because he was afraid for the safety of himself and his family.

Turner then asks for a mistrial, but the motion is denied.

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AUGUST 6, 1973

The day begins with Turner making a motion to strike Marshall's testimony on the grounds that the indictment mentioned nothing about non-automatic weapons, and that the identification of the M-14s served only to inflame the jury. The motion is denied.

Kniffin states that Marshall didn't identify an M-14, but a toy M-16 because an M-14 doesn't have a blue plastic grip.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH FENNELL

Under prosecution examination, Fennell states that he talked to Camil who told him about marbles and ball bearings to be used as ammunition at the Convention. Camil said that his security marshalls would take care of any radicals, and could also handle the riot squad.

Cross examination by Cam Cunningham. Cunningham draws out the fact that Fennell was in the Navy for 15 years, and received a general discharge because of indebtedness, even though he worked in base security. Fennell also testified that Camil had discussed VVAW as being a non-violent organization. He also admits that he and Marshall had been briefed on what they were to say by the prosecution.

Re-direct examination by prosecution. Fennell admits that Camil never discusses anything in violent terms after they had talked about VVAW being non-violent.

TESTIMONY OF DON BARRET

Barret is the manager of a store which sells ammo and guns. He testified that Camil had asked him if he handled sling shots; and also asked the price of a 30 caliber carbine, ammo, and the price of balls for muzzle reloading. States that Camil then bought 36 balls.

Cross examination by Turner. Barret makes an identification of an M-14 and an M16.

Bill Patterson then makes a standing objection to any evidence concerning the acts of one defendant until the existence of a conspiracy has been established. This objection is overruled.

TESTIMONY OF BILL LEMMER

Lemmer testified that he had joined VVAW in April of 1971, while he was in the Army at Ft. Benning. He participated in Dewey Canyon III, and was courtmartialed and convicted of 1 day AWOL. He did, however, receive an honorable discharge. Lemmer's first FBI reports about VVAW were made in September, 1971 to agent Dick O'Connell. He wanted FBI help in getting police help for protection on a march that VVAW was having difficulty getting a permit for. He testified that he agreed to work with the FBI at that time.

He testified that at the Kansas City NSCM in November, 1971, Scott Camil told of training political assassination teams on a farm in Florida, but that the specifics weren't reported to the steering committee until Feb. 1972 at the Denver meeting, where Camil revealed that he would trade dope for guns.

At this time, there was an objection and move for a mistrial by defense attorney Coleman who stated that all of this wasn't part of the indictment and irrelevant to the case. There were also objections from Stavis and Turner, on the same grounds





that the indictment did not concern mortars and assassination squads. The motion 'was denied.

Lemmer went on to say that he was present at the Houston steering committee meeting in April, 1972. He said there was a discussion on setting up a communications system in the South-Southwest in case the VVAW members there had to go underground. He testified that Camil said he wanted to show the farm where training would take place when they came to Gainesville before the Convention. Lemmer then went to Washing, D.C. on April 16th, and again on May 19th. At this time, he met defendant Pete Mahoney. He was present at the May 21st demonstration at the Capitol and at the Pentagon demo on May 22nd. He then drove to Gainesville with Barbara Stocking.

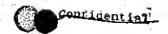
When he arrived in Gainesville, there were weapons present. At a meeting the next day, Kniffin wanted to know Lemmer's response to charges that he was an agent, but Lemmer said he gave the people a satisfactory answer. Lemmer testified that it was at this same meeting when Scott gave his explanation of how he had his fire teams organized. Camil allegedly explained how the police were equipped and how they practiced crowd control, and warned that VVAW should prepare for the police. Camil also talked about diverting the police, hitting police substations and using automatic weapons and grenades, M-80 firecrackers, cherry bombs with a BB and glue coating and fiberglass outside. Camil also showed a bottle of potassium permanganate which was incendiary when mixed with glycerine. This mixture was to go into police car gas tanks.

Lemmer then testified that the National Office had talked about crowd control by using shields, helmets, chest protectors and 8 foot staffs. These were to act as a buffer between peaceful and violent demonstrators. Lemmer testified that Camil had talked about using a wrist rock sling shot on the beach. Lemmer said that he had purchased a wrist rocket sling shot, and said that fried marbles could get by the shields used by the police. The participants in the meeting then discussed the Miami police force and how they could get in and out of Miami Beach. If the police were to come on horseback, Camil said they would use bolos to trip up the horses. They also talked about using smoke bombs and cutting off power by shooting into the transformers and the power stations. Lemmer suggested that they bring a medical unit to the demonstration.

Lemmer then testified that John Kniffin had demonstrated the effectiveness of a crossbow. Then Camil demonstrated a smoke bomb by shooting it at the Young Americans for Freedom house across the street. They also talked about using a code system on the phone. Camil was holding a 22 caliber derringer in his sock and demonstrated its power on a pile of newspapers. At this point, a phone call came from Don Donner of Arkansas telling that Lemmer was an infiltrator. Lemmer told them that he was just a political monitor and explained himself to the group. He said that Scott had offered to work for the CIA for \$14,000 to pay off his legal debts.

Lemmer then said that Camil had wanted to use the code name of Red Dragon for this operation. Camil had also said that Don Donner and Marty Jordan (both of Arkansas) would decide what would happen to Lemmer.

Lemmer then testified that after the meeting, be had driven Camil to Miami to Alton Foss's home. In Miami they had met other movement people and planned to contact Cuban groups.





AUGUST 7, 1973 -- Lemmer's testimony continues

Lemmer testified that he met with Pablo Manuel of a Cuban Nationalist group who compared U.S. involvement in Vietnam with that of Russia's involvement in Cuba. They then decided that they might be able to work together. Manuel assured them that his group wouldn't interfere with VVAW. Camil then asked Manuel about the weapons he had access to, and Manuel told about M-16s, mortars and Israeli UZI submachineguns, grenades and claymore mines. Later Camil had asked Lemmer to fill a contract that he (camil) had taken.

An objection to this was made by the defense but was overruled.

Lemmer then testified that Camil had had a conversation with his brother who worked for the Miami Police Department about mace. Both Camil and Lemmer had talked about the type of weapons they would be carrying at the demonstration.

Camil and Lemmer then went back to Gainesville for another meeting in which Pete Mahoney talked about providing a light aircraft for purposes of flying reconnaisance.

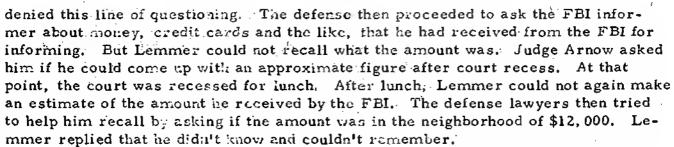
Lemmer then went back to Fayetteville and made his 17 hour taped confession with Don Donner and Marty Jordan.

This concludes Lemmer's testimony. This is only testimony and not truth.

AUGUST 9, 1973 -- Lemmer's cross examination

Bill Patterson, one of the 8 who is representing himself in court, started the defense's cross examination by questioning Lemmer's sanity. Patterson asked Lemmer if he had shown up at the home of a friend in Columbus, Georgia at the end of May 1972 wearing a green heret and carrying a bull whip in his hand. His reply was that he (Lemmer) did not recall. He also does not recall telling a friend that "Military Intelligence" had fired into a trailer he occupied at Ft. Benning. Though Lemmer has lied continually on the stand, sometimes when the defense has very clear evidence otherwise, he says that he can't recall.

Nancy Stearnes took over the cross examination asking Lemmer if he had medical or psychiatric problems in college. Jack Carrouth of the prosecution, objected. The matter was taken out of the court room into Judge Arnow's chambers, where a hearing was held on whether the judge would allow testimony on psychiatric problems. The defense wanted the right to ask Lemmer if he suffered from asthema or epilepsy and what type of medication he was on. Cam Cunningham pointed out to Judge Arnow that Lemmer was taking amphetamines to combat his asthma and tranquilizers for his headaches, and that the use of these drugs could definitely effect Lemmer's memory as to what he thought he saw and heard. The defense wanted to prove that Lemmer addressed a House of Representatives committee in April, 1972 and told that committee that he attempted to gain a medical discharge from the Army but was offered a psychiatric discharge or a second tour of duty in Vietnam. Judge Arnow granted the defense the right to put their line of questioning to Lemmer in the courtroom. Lemmer admitted that he was taking amphetamines and tranquilizers almost daily between November of 1957 and January of 1968. He also gave a falst account of his so-called military career. The defense next tried to get Lemmer to establish how long he had been working for the FBI but Judge Arnow



The line of questioning then turned to his (Lemmer's) activities of August, 1971. At that time, Lemmer was involved in a drug bust with five other people. He was supposed to help harvest and transport the marijuana. The transportation was supposed to be with his car and a rented U-Haul trailor and was to be transported from Kansas to Joplin, Missouri. He was to have received \$5,000 for his part in the deal. Lemmer informed on the people and all five were arrested. Lemmer was set free on his own recognizance 5 days after they were jailed (he was the only person out on his own recognizance). The prosecution (Carrouth) objected to the questions and began to argue the relevancy of this testimony to the case. Finally, after calling both defense and prosecution to the bench, Judge Arnow decided to let the defense write up a memorandum on the types of questions they wanted to ask and why they were relevant to the case. Court was then adjourned so the defense could prepare their memorandum.

AUGUST 10, 1973

The morning began with a hearing in Arnow's chambers on the question of entrapment. The defense will try to prove that Lemmer was a provocateur. Specifically, that he went on an expedition to pick and sell 500 pounds of marijuana resulting in the arrest and conviction of his partners at a time when Lemmer was informing for the FBI. Also, at least seven other instances where he encouraged, urged or helped other people to bomb a building, transport guns; write a bomb threat, close down the Washington monument, trespass on Tinker AFB, telephone bomb threats, take over the LEI library and/or the Alamo and encourage the blockade of the Pentagon.

Judge Arnow decided that the evidence will be presented without the jury present to see if there is enough evidence to be presented before the jury.

Defense Attorny Stavis objects that this will be a dress rehearsal for Lemmer before he hears the same questions before the jury. This would allow the government time to coach Lemmer and that even if Lemmer denies that he was a provocateur this still could be preven.

The defence calls for a hearing for violation of the gag rule on the part of a federal officer who was quoted in the St. Petersburg Times as saying that VVAW is a murderous group.

Arnow says "no." He has his own FBI agents checking on gag rule violations. These FBI investigations were initiated by Arnow.

The defence stated that the tapes given to them by the government are spliced, that they are not dated and that there is obviously material that the government used prior to making the tapes. The defense asks that the government give the dates and turn over the prior material as required under the Jencks Act. Arnow agrees and so orders the government.





The Aug. 10th morning sessinn in court was conducted with the jury absent and Lemmer on the stand.

The defense questions Lemmer about the marijuana picking and selling expedition. Lemmer testified that he was offered \$5000 to drive four other people from Fayetteville, Ark. to a marijuana field in Kansas where they would pick 500 pounds and take it to Joplin, Missouri. It was to be sold in Joplin. Lemmer tells FBI agent Les Ledbetter and Washington County, Arkansas sheriff Bill Long about the marijuana beforehand. The five are arrested at the marijuana field and all plead guilty. The others are sentenced and Lemmer is let off.

The defense questions Lemmer about the attempted bombing of a building at the University of Arkansas in October, 1971. Lemmer testified that he had no part in the attempt. The person who made the two attempts to bomb and burn the building was Mark Vanceil. Lemmer said he talked to Vanceil between the two attempts, and tried to talk him out of doing the second bombing before calling the FBI. Vanceil was arrested.

At this point, Judge Arnow called a halt and called a meeting in his chambers.

In chambers, the defense says that it will be calling witnesses to refute Lemmer's testimony. Arnow says that he will allow the evidence to go before the jury.

In the afternoon session of court, Lemmer is still on the stand, but the jury is now present.

The defense begins to lay the groundwork by which it later hopes to impeach Lemmer by asking him questions and getting his denials of his part in the aforementioned provocateuring incidents. More questions are asked about the marijuana picking incident and about the Univ. of Arkansas bombing incident. Lemmer's answers are basically the same with one or two minor discrepancies.

During his testimony, Lemmer dnies his part in a bomb threat. He does admit going to a NSCM on FBI funds, and admits being in constant contact with FBI agents. He denies that he suggested that VVAW send guns to Cairo, Illinois and that he was involved in a discussion of sending guns. He also denied that he advocated sending guns and grenades on a RAW march, and denied that he suggested taking over a radio station on that march. He denied that he suggested blowing up a Sears & Roebuck building, but did admit to receiving FBI funds for making some trips. He denied suggesting that the Washington monument be closed, and denied proposing the breakin of a ROTC building to steal weapons, and denied proposing that the Washington monument be blown up. He also denied pouring red paint into the reflection pool around the monument or being present when that occured and denied advocating that people trespass on Tinker AFB.

After this testimony, there is a hearing with jury retired. The defense asked that Lemmer's Winter Soldier Investigation testimony be used as evidence because it is one of the most imflammatory and provoking things which Lemmer had said. This request was denied.

During the day, there were constant interruptions for bench conferences. There were approximately 92 objections by the government, and 61 of those objections were sustained.



Tuesday morning's session began with defendant Bill Patterson cross-examining the government's star witness, Bill Lemmer. The questioning centered around statements Lemmer made to Columbus, Georgia activist, Renne Beiring. Questions like: did you offer to get arms for Beiring by breaking into an arms room at Ft. Benning; did you plan, with Beiring to sabotage all military vehicles on Ft. Benning by putting sugar in the gas tanks; did you tell him you witnessed two fraggings in Vietnam, one of which you participated in; di you tell Beiring that taking amphetamines had seriously damaged your brain; did you talk about fragging the commander of the 197th, Lt. Inf. Bde; did you ever use a crossbow in Vietnam and talk about using it here because of it's silence and accuracy; di you ever talk of getting even with !lifers!. All of the above were denied by Lemmer. The questioning then switched to concealing sling shots in the ankle and groin areas by wearing bell-bottom pants? The first time this was ever mentioned was in Lemmer's June;12, 1972, interview with FBI agent Dick O'Connell. O'Connell, according to official FBI transcripts, suggested this idea of concealment to Lemmer with Lemmer replying: "You should have been there, Dick. We could have used you."

John Kniffin then took over cross-examination at this point and established that Lemmer had been present in Killeen, Texas in December of 1971 during "Operation Peace on Earth." Lemmer admitted to getting 12 other people to break away from the VVAW camp to take over the LBJ Library in Austin, Texas, and that on reaching the library, first he and one other person made a recon of the grounds, and later he, alone, made another recon inside the library. He maintained, though, that he was not in a leadership position during the take-over. Kniffin then asked Lemmer if he knew what the scenario was for the Killeen action... Judge Arnow ruled out the question as irrelevant and immaterial even though he said he didn't know what "scenario" meant.

The line of questioning then went into the NSCM in Denver of February, 1972, and the meeting in Houston in April, 1972. Lemmer denied making the statement in Denver of: "I'm being hassled by the government and now is the time to pick up the gun." He did testify that in Houston he made a report in a plenary session about a Rand report he had seen that dealt with what public opinion would be if the 1972 elections were cancelled and radical activists were rounded up and incarcerated. After giving the report he said: "Now is the time to break down into affinity groups and fire teams and go underground," which he denied making while in court. Kniffin then asked him if he had made the statement to Kniffin in Killeen: "I had wanted to kill a Vietnamese with a crossbow because I would get off on it." Lemmer denied this. John's last question was: "Isn't it true, that the reason you are testifying here is because your wife left you for a VVAW member?" Lemmer denied this with a big smirk on his face.

Scott Camil then took over the cross-examination. Lemmer denied making the statement that the CIA would finance the 1972 Hanoi trip if Scott would work with them. He also denied telling Scott about "Killing left leaders in Miami during the conventions to destroy and discredit the peace movement."

At this point, the jury was granted a short recess to give the prosecution time to put Lemmer back together, and hot and heavy discussions began at the bench. Bill Patterson repeated Lemmer's testimony that O'Connell was the first person to bring up the idea of concealing the slingshots, but Arnow didn't buy it and came down hard on Patterson. Chief prosecutor, Jack Carrouth, stated that he couldn't find any

notes of interviews Lemmer had with FBI agents in Wyoming and Arkansas, including one in which Guy Goodwin's assistant, Star King, participated in. Carrouth said it would be hard to find King as he was no longer working for the Justice Department. Patterson confirmed this by saying he had asked the Justice Dept. of King's whereabouts and the Justice Department had told him they had never heard of Star King. Arnow's reply to that was: "Well, the Justice Dept. is a pretty big department."

The jury returned and Camil continued. Len mer said that the FBI had paid for his slingshot. When asked about taking drugs at the "Gainesville meeting," Lemmer replied that he did not take any oral drugs but that he "smoked marijuana with the rest of us." But, he said, smoking had not affected his head at all. He later denied making the statement that "we should break down automatic weapons, strap them to our bodies, enter the convention and wipe them all out."

After noon recess, Cam Cunningham began his cross-examination of Lemmer. Lemmer testified that on the way back from the Denver NSCM with Mike Dameron, they had talked about the up-coming demonstrations in San Diego and the setting up of medic groups. He denied talking about having snipers on the rooftops to protect the medics. He also denied ever lying to any VVAW members about what he was or what he was doing. To the next question of what did you tell people when they were questioning you about being an FBI informer, Lemmer replied: "I told them I was not!"

Cunningham then went into the weapons Lemmer had owned. Lemmer admitted to owning a .22 pistol, .22 rifle, a hunting knife, an M-1 bayonet, two bows and a quiver of arrows. Arnow strongly ruled out of order the next question of: "Did your wife, Mary, turn these weapons over to the local sheriff because she feared for her life?"

The next series of questions dealt with the Pentagon Blockade of May, 1972. Lemmer testified that he was tear-gassed there and saw police beating people with clubs and that this made him very angry. He denied, however, making the statement: "If I had had a weapon, I would have killed some police." In regards to the trip back from Washington, D.C. to New York City, Lemmer denied making statements about teaching people to kill special forces style, and starting a guerilla warfare school in Arkansas. On the trip from NYC to Gainesville for the "meeting," with Barbara Stocking, Lemmer said that he confessed to her that he was an agent and also that she should stay away from the Miami demonstrations because there would be a lot of violence. He denied saying that leaders of VVAW would be kidnapped or that he and others were going to shoot leaders of the New Left. He also denied telling her about his plans for organizing "weathervets" and equipping them with clubs, shields with the VVAW insignia, and uniforms.

Questioning during Lemmer's testimony has been constantly interrupted by the prosecution for a couple of reasons. They don't want him to start talking because they know that he is insane and they might not be able to shut him up; and, they are using the objections to give Lemmer time to pull himself together.

During August 11th examination, the prosecution made 223 objections. 157 of these objections were sustained by Arnow.



PRESS HARRASSED BY THE MAN

Harrassment is not just a tool used against the Gainesville 8 down in Florida. Members of the press have been subjected to a dose of the government's medicine in the last week. The FBI has paid a number of visits on various press people to get information for contempt procedures against defendants, lawyers and anyone the government believes is "in concert" with them, as violators of the gag rule. They have told them to expect subpoenas when the judge holds a hearing on the contempt charges under the gagrule.

Since the beginning of the trial when the press had their phones put in, a number of press people have noticed double dial tones, breaks and clicks on their phones. Once the phone rang and a male voice asked "Is this 373-2219?" During testimony in court, that was revealed as one of the ways to confirm that that is the right line before installing a bug.

With this information on hand, members of the press made a request to the court that the phones in the press room be checked for possible bugs. Judge Arnow ordered two employees for Pa Bell to check out their phones. The telephone employees found a small piece of wire in one of the phones, which is not usually there but they said it wasn't abug. They said they found no evidence of phone taps in the equipment of the building.

Notes and other interesting tidbits

- 1. The tapes referred to on the bottom of page 11 are tapes of an interview that Lemmer had with FBI agent O'Connell around July 21st and 22nd of 1972. The tapes that the defense has received suggest that they have been edited and that there may have been more interviews than we know about. Those are the tapes that we don't have access to, so aren't sure exactly what Lemmer told O'Connell.
- 2. Since the above "Press Harrassed by the Man" article was written on Aug. 9th, Judge Arnow has clarified that person acting "in concert" with are not included in his gag rule. That means that all of you lovely members out there are safe from being picked up on contempt charges.
- 3. In case you're wondering where Bill Lemmer has been during the past year, it has been revealed that Lemmer was living in Wyoming and working as an orderly or technician at two hospitals. He went to Wyoming shortly after the indictments were handed down last July. He was reported discharged from both jobs for his inability to work with other people.
- 4. On August 13th, the defense managed to introduce into evidence several drawings that Lemmer had made. One was of a long haired piano played, another of a man being attacked from behind. The third was of a soldier strangling another man from behind with a length of wire, the caption read: "The garotte, properly executed, leaves no clue to identity."





WE, THE UHDERSIGHED, CONCERHED CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, HEREBY DEMAND THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, SPECIFICALLY THE CONGRESS, IMMEDIATELY ENACT LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR UNIVERSAL AND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY, WITH HO ALTERNATIVE SERVICE, CASE BY CASE JUDGMENT, OR OTHER PUNITIVE MEASURES FOR:

- ALL MILITARY RESISTERS (SO CALLED DESERTERS) AND DRAFT RESISTERS BOTH IN EXILE AND UNDERGROUND IN THE UNITED STATES.

 ALL PEOPLE WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN IN CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PRISONS, DR THOSE WHO ARE SOUGHT FOR PROSECUTION BECAUSE OF THEIR OPPOSITION TO THE WAR. THIS INCLUDES A CLEARING OF THEIR RECORDS.
- THE MORE THAN HALF MILLION VETERANS WHO SINCE 1963 HAVE RECEIVED LESS THAN HONORABLE DISCHARGES FROM THE ARMED FORCES ... THIS INCLUDES AN UPGRADING OF THOSE DISCHARGES TO HOHORABLE AND THE RESTDRATION OF ALL APPLICABLE VETERANS' BEHEFITS.

WHEREAS: the United States Intervention in Southeast Asia has been by presidential decree only, without a declaration of wall by Congress, and thereby making the resultant war illegal: WHEREAS: a declaration of war was never enacted by Congress, thereby making the draft for said war illegal. WHEREAS; the United States of America has violated the United Nations Charter:
WHEREAS: the United States of America has violated the Hague

Tribunals of 1889;
WHEREAS: the United States of America has violated the Geneva
Convention of 1864;
WHEREAS: the United States of America has violated the Geneva

Accords of 1954 and 1962:

WHEREAS, the United States of America has violated the precedent set at the Notemburg Trials

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

We me people of the state of Cantornia are opposed to the further prosecution of resisters to the Vietnam War, and,

We call for the immediate engition of tegislation by the United States Congress providing for universal and unconditional amnesty for the alore-mentioned categories of testslets.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED PERSON TO PROGRESS FIRE DESCRIPTION

Signers: Please use black or blue ball-point pen. 1

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AMNESTY

AND

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HEREIN

KARL ARMSTRONG

100 -448092 -3274

On August 24, 1970 at 3:42 a.m., an explosion rocked the Army Mathematics Research Center at the University of Wisconsin Campus in Madison, Wisconsin. The explosion destroyed the center, long a target of anti-war activities, and resulted in the death of one researcher working that night. Shortly afterwards, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover announced that the bombing was the work of the New Year's Gang, and he identified the members of the gang as Leo Burt, David Fine, Dwight and Karl Armstrong.

In February 1972, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrested Karl, who was working as a lathe operator in a Toronto machine tool shop. In June of 1972, extradition hearings were held in Canada in order to send Karl back to face charges of first degree murder and four counts of arson. The Canadian Extradition Act states that "No fugitive is liable to surrender... if it appears a) that the offense in respect of which proceedings are taken under this Act is one of a political character, or b) that such proceedings are being taken under with a view to prosecute or punish him for an offense of a political character."

The prosecution called many witnesses who testified that the bombing was not political and that the anti-war movement was nothing but "students letting off steam," and "street dancing and general rejoicing." In spite of strong evidence of systematic anti-AMRC activities and strong political movement, the judge ruled, "It does not seem reasonable... that the bombings would have any political connotations..."

Railroaded through Canadian injustice, Karl was extradited to Winsconsin in chains, on March 8, 1973. He now sits in jail awaiting trial.

The prosecution will try to prove that Karl knowingly killed the researcher, and that the research done by the Math Center was not related to war technology. The truth is that the university police received a phone call prior to the bombing and ignored it. The truth is that the AMRC at Madison helped with developing infra-red sensors and calculated "the probability of survival of a subterranean target under air attack", meaning, to the Indochinese, that services such as schools and hospitals forced to go underground were no longer safe. It cooperated with the Rand Corp. in perfecting long-range bomber programs and with Bell Labs' work on the Spartan Sprint anti-ballistic missile system.

The research done at this Math Center and the bombing of Indochina are not on trial. The systems of death calculated at the Center and the calculated destruction of Indochina are still with us. As Karl is being tried for an accidental death and the destruction of a tool for the war machine, the real criminals are still free: those responsible for the death and destruction of millions of Indochinese. The bombing of the Math Center was a blow to the continued presence of the U.S. government in Southeast Asia and in Latin America. For this we should be thankful. And as Karl sits in jail, Richard Nixon sits in the White House continuing his policies of imperialism abroad and exploitation of Americans at home.

The trial of Karl Armstrong will speak to the question of whether resistance to an illegal war is illegal. The trial will focus on the resistance of all anti-war protesters. If Karl is found guilty, then we are all guilty. For each of us resisted the war in our own way. Some of us signed petitions, marched and rallied or lay down in the streets and were arrested in acts of civil disobedience. Some of us came home from the war and testified to the crimes of the United States military in Vietnam. Some of us went to Canada or Europe, or fled underground to escape the draft or the military, and some of us received less-than-honorable discharges for protesting the war, racism, or oppression while still in the military. Some died at Jackson and Kent States. And yet others resisted by destroying the machines of the United States government: the banks, the ships, the draft files, and the math centers.

Each of us protested the war in our own way -- all of us were correct. The trial of Karl Armstrong will focus on anti-war resistance. Each of us must support Karl Armstrong, for in doing so we will be strengthening the union of war resistance acts, and supporting the right to fight against the crimes of the U.S. government at home and in the Third World.

That unity and support also strengthens the position of universal and unconditional amnesty that is necessary for all our sisters and brothers, in exile, underground, or in prison.

Funds are urgently needed by the defense committee. Contributions can be sent to: Karl Armstrong Defense Committee, P.O. Box 2521, Madison, Wisc. 53701.

For further information on amnesty, contact:

Campaign For Amnesty 2588 Mission St. Rm 216 San Francisco, CA. 94110 (415) 826-5638

(above article reprinted from Winter Soldier, publication of VVAW/WSO, August, 1973.)

THE BY STILL BY LIVE 91 912 East 31st Street & Kansas City & Missouri 64109 816-931-2093 REASON F FCim. II. 1. DATE OF ST

Dear Friends,

We are writing to you as a small group of people active in the United States Peace Movement who have come together over an idea. The idea, (further explained in the enclosed proposal), is basically to bring home any person who has left this country or gone underground in opposition to our military policies in Indochina, and who now wishes to return home. "OPERATION RETURN" will take great amounts of discipline, organizational skill, money and teamwork but could very well be one of the most effective non-violent campaigns waged in the United States so far. This letter comes as a preliminary step to the action. We want to know how others feel about waging such a campaign and if we can count on your help.

How can you help? Primarily by letting us know your thoughts on "OPERATION RETURN. Given a positive response to our preliminary mailings and petitions, do you think the action can be achieved? Will you be willing to help in any way - perhaps as a coordinator in your area? Will you help us distribute the enclosed petitions?

In the event you do not have the time or resources to distribute the petions, would you help us contact the estimated 40,000 to 100,000 (or more) resisters by sending us the names and addresses of resisters with whom you are in contact. Could you let us know what type of contact you have with them? The importance of our receiving this information is self-evident.

Lastly, you can help us by sending us the names of other Amnesty groups which might be in contact with resisters whom you have not been able to reach

1973, are in favor of the action we will send out the enclosed petition to the resisters - either through cooperating groups or directly to individuals themselves. If we get a positive response from at least 10,000 resisters within a four month period, we will consider the action in operation and begin notifying those who responded and arranging for their return home. As stated in the enclosed proposal the goal of "OPERATION RETURN" is to have at least 10,000 resisters return home en mass - all within the same period of time - all at the same place. The enclosed proposal will also give you more information on the steps we plan to follow. As you can see, this mailing heads the list.

> AND INFO PARTOR CONTACHED RACHET WAS DIBRAGISE.

100-4487092

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All major Amasty groups of which we are aware have been sent this mailing. Depending on the feat-back we have received by SEPTEMBER FIRST, 1973, the proposed action walk either be undertaken or dropped. That means that each groups response is of the unmost importance, not only to us, but to any man or woman who facts that have the right to return home. Plaase let us hear from you as soon as possible. Please try to answer all the quastions we have asked when you send you reply - in that way we can get a good idea of just what your thoughts are about "OPERATION RETURN".

Thank you for helping us.

In peacs,

Stava Dobson V.V.A.W.

Steve Dobsa Bob Colvert

Bob Calvert W.T.R. Dos mayor Ingu Of

Bob Mayer W.R.L. Angie O'Gorman

W.T.R.

Conveners for Operation Return

P.S. For your reference, we are members of the organizations listed (Vietnam Veterans Against The War, War Tax Resistance, and War Resisters League) howaver our involvement in this action is not as representatives of the organizations but rather as individual people. We have mentioned the above groups as a reference for you and you are welcomed to contact us through our National Offices if dasired.

* If meetings are needed to talk over this project and you cannot reach a decision on this project immediately, we would ask you to plaase write us anyway as soon as possible and let us know your thoughts.

OPERATION RETURN

912 East 31st Street

Kansas City

Missouri 64109

816-931-2093

PROPOSAL -

There are 40,000 to 100,000 or more Americans who have either left the United States to live in exile or who are presently living "underground" within the U.S. because they either refused to join the Armed Forces or after being in the Armed Forces made a decision to leave. They acted in this manner because they were opposed to the United States military involvement in Indochina.

The question of ammesty for these resisters is being discussed by many Americans from government officials and private citizens to the resisters themselves. Many groups are actively working to cause the U.S. government to grant a total unconditional amnesty.

In order to concretely present the issue of ammesty to the American people, to actively appeal for full ammesty for all resisters and to effectively accomplish the return of those Americans who desire to return to their homeland, OPERATION RETURN is being organized.

OPERATION RETURN is a program to organize at least 10,000 American resisters to the war in Indochina to come back to the United States, ultimately at the same place and around the same time. They would nonviolently turn themselves in to the U.S. authorities for the "legal crime" they have committed. It should be understood that the sense in which this is being done is as an avenue for mass nonviolent civil disobedience. These men and women will act as their own lobby, with the help of other concerned Americans, to bring about a total unconditional amnesty for all resisters. The following is a general outline of how we see OPERATION RETURN, but is subject to revision as feedback is received.

- 1. Groups and individuals who are presently working on bringing about total amnesty will be contacted to obtain their ideas, and participation in organizing OPERATION RETURN.
- 2. A preliminary petition will be circulated among resisters. If they wish to participate in OPERATION RETURN they will sign the statement. (See enclosed copy)
- 3. After 10,000 resisters have signed the statement, a committee of people working on OPERATION RETURN will finalize the plan to bring the resisters home. The following are some of the steps to be taken:
 - a) The resisters will be encouraged to return to the U.S. within the same time period. All resisters will surrender at a designated location to be determined later.
 - b) Those unable to make the date, or who don't have the financial resources, may surrender to the U.S. Embassy of the country in which they are living.



PETITION

I am an American citizen who either refused to join the United States Armed Forces or last the United States Armed Forces because I could not in good conscience help the United States government in its military intervention. Southeast Asia. I want to return to the United States and be with my family, friends, and countrymen. Morally, I do not feel that I have done anything wrong, on the contrary, I feel that I made a correct moral and political decision in not participating in the illegal and immoral actions committed by my government.

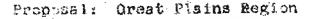
When 10,000 other resisters aign this petition agreeing to participate in OPERATION RETURN, I will also participate in OPERATION RETURN until a total unconditional amnesty is granted to all receiters. At a designated date, and place, I will join the other 10,000 resisters in presenting myself to the American authorities.

(Please print the following information, all words must be legible or we may not be able to contact you again in the future)

NAME	ADDRESS
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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Friends; This petition must be returned to OPERATION RETURN, 912 EAST 31st STREET, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, U.S.A. 64109 no later than APRIL FIRST(1), 1974. If we have not received enough petitions by then we will terminate the action as it is imperative that a large number of resisters participate if the action ie to be successful. If you wish to make aure your signeture is returned in time, feel free to return this with just your name and address on it. You will be notified as soon as poseible as to the replies we are getting. Feel free to write to us at any time.

er sek til se krift i flire gjaret i jæggjagt sædder i til selde eg filligegest delemer er fillige eksel.



VVAW as a national organization has never endorsed, embraced, or expoused any particular political ideology or dogma. The VVAW NSC has neither voted to call themselves capitalists or Marxists. We have in the past sought to remain as non-partisan as possible even to the extent of nationally condemning specific Tretakyite groups and voting to not endorse George McGovern in 1972,

While VVAW has supported varied different organizations and individuals and their atruggles, we have never claimed a particular political philosophy and we have refrained from doing this with grast

thought.

From the beginning VVAV has sought to represent a broad base of persons, both veterans and non-veterans with varied political ballers and backgrounds. VVAW's great appeal has always been its cradibility ss a vaterans organization and the fact that we do not represent a particular idaology, but are issue orientated.

Lately asveral of our members have become concerned with what is falt to be an overemphasis on Marxist thought and rhetoric. This has been exibited somewhat in the Winter Soldier and issues evident in

Gainssville.

We do not take specific issue with the Winter Soldier which we feel it is a high quality paper or with perticular persons who have represented VVAW as national speakers. We are concerned, however, that the Winter Soldier, national speakers, and VVAW/WSO as a national organization remain as non-partissn in the future as it has in the past.

Therefor we are proposing that the VVAW National Stesring Committee restfirm our non-partisan stance by voting to keep dogmatic political rhetoric and particular political ideologies out of national VVAW publications and out of the vocabulary of apeakers representing the national VVAW.

This proposal is not meant as a particular criticism of tha mational collective and their efforts or of "Winter Soldier", rather we hope simply, VVAW/VSO'p national objectives.

to reaffirm 000

Respectfully,

The GREAT PLAINS REGION

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REASON FOR ATERSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

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25 BEACON STREET BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS 02108 617 742-2100

TEXT OF A RESOLUTION ON AMNESTY passed at the 12th General Assembly of the UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION -- held in Toronto, Canada - May 28 - June 3, 1973

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

OTHERWISE.

WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of Americans have unjustiy suffered a loss of civil rights, liberty and jobs because they have been in opposition to the Indochina War or to the racism and oppression of the American military and draft systems and

WHEREAS, according to Canadian Department of Immigration statistics there are tans of thousands of anti-war exiles in Canada alone while, however, the majority of war resisters are inside the U.S., where an estimated 200,000 live underground, thousands behind bars, many with court records, and over 500,000 veterans suffer from less than honorable discharges issued during the indochina war are and

WHEREAS, any amnesty that saparates for different treatment pre- and post-induction resisters (draft resisters and those who resisted or separated themselves from the military) fails to recognize that class and raca factors more than anything else resulted in these distinctions and that such an amnesty would essentially discriminate against working-class and a disproportionata number of non-whita resisters, those who have already been forced to bear the heaviest burdens of the war.

BE IT RESOLVED: that the 1973 General Assembly of the Unitarian Universalist Association urges that the Congress of the Unitad Statas enact a universal and unconditional amnesty (with no alternate sarvice or other punitive measures, and to avoid unworkable, unjust case-by-case judgments) for:

- i. Ail military resisters including so-called "deserters", and draft resisters in exile or underground in the U.S.;
- Ail people who, because of their opposition to the Indochina War, have been arrested, have been or are now in civilian and military prisons, or for this reason are now being sought for prosecution -- this includes a clearing of their records;
- 3. The more than half-miiiion Vietnam era veterans who have been discharged from the military with iess than bonorable discharges who will suffer from permanent ioss of civil rights, and discrimination in employment without an amnesty. The classification of military discharges as honorable or otherwise should be eliminated retroactively into one single category of discharge.

SE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the UUA 1973 General Assembly urges member societies of the Association to give specific attention to the issues involved in, and the means toward achieving a universal, unconditional amnesty by initiating discussion within each society, guidad by materials to be daveloped by the Department of Education and Social Concern, and by members of these societies individually and collectively communicating, educating and organizing on this issue to the limits of their energies, time and commitment until such time as a universal and unconditional amnesty is effected for all of those who have been, are being, or would be punished for their resistance.

By supporting complate amnesty, we do not mesh to imply lack of recognition of the hardahips, heartaches and sufferings of all other citizens who were affected by U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia.

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St. Louis

August 1973

AGENDA

FRIDAY	- The identical
8:00 AM	Breakfast
9:00 Am	Meeting Begins - Announcements - Additions to Agenda Round Robin Reports
12:00	Lunch
1:00 PM	"On the Battlefield" Film presented by the United Front
3:00 PM	REPORTS
	National Office
	Gainesville
	8oca Chita/County Fair
	NOSCAM
	10th World Youth Festival
	Supper
	Last Patrol (Video Tapes
8:4S	Adjourn
9:00	Musical entertainment at Chestnut Tree Coffeehouse

TURU

8:00 AM

Breakfast

9:00

Meeting begins - Oiscussion of order of the following workshops:

Amnesty

Discharge Upgrading

Women

WSI on Intelligence Community

Mass Organizations

Prisons

Gainesville Actions - Past and Future

Lunch

Supper

8:45 PM

Adjourn

9:00

Musical entertainment at Chestnut Tree

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SUNDAY



Confidential

9:00 AM

12 noon 1:00 PM Breakfast - Served at Coffeehouse

Lunch - Served at Coffeehouse

Meeting begins New Business

Elections to National Office Qualifications for National Office Length of service at National Office

National Collective decision-making powers

Proposal concerning vetoes

Straw votes

Proxies

PVS (Syndrome vs Struggle) National Defense Committee

Defunct Regions Learning Fair

Amendments to Placitas Minutes Attendance restrictions for NSCMs

Child care at future NSCMs

Supper

10:30 PM

Adjourn

Monday

8:00 AM

Breakfast

9:00

Meeting begins

Continuation of New Business

Next NSCM

Lunch

Supper

10:30

Adjourn

VETERANS



We get "bad" discharges from the sevice due to racism; because we spoke out against the war; or because we spoke out against bad living conditions. We might not have gone along with the authoritarianism of the U.S. military; or to escape all these things we might have done a lot of dope or gone AWOL and finally got busted for that. For this we are penalized for the rest of our lives.

Now the Discharge Upgrading Project(D.U.P.) is attempting to fight against these "bad" discharges. We don't promise miracles, because even if your discharge gets changed, which in itself is hell of a fight, you still have to face the problems everyone else has to deal with in the U.S.

Contact D.U.P. at: 3077-24th St. SF 285-3100, United Prisoners Union.
693 Mission St. 7th floor SF 495-5293, Vietnam Vets against the War.
1600 Holloway, SF State, Bungalow 45 586-2444, Demilitarized Zone.
4919 Telegraph Ave. Oakland 658-7806, Vietnam Vets against the War.

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FIGHT UNFAIR DISCHARGES!

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RICH MAN'S WAR, POOR MAN'S FIGHT

Vol.I No.5

Anti-Imperialist Bulletin

June-July 1973

NATIONAL LIBERATION IN AFRICA

One month ago the U.S. officially vetoed the U.N. trade boycott against South Africa and the 3 Portuguese colonies-Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau. It also voted against strengthening the present boycott against Rhodesia. The boycott was agreed to by the majority of nations represented in the United Nations. The U.S. veto was an open declaration of support for the racist regimes in Africa and their policies. Why the U.S. would take this position is not at all surprising when you look at the number of American interests and investments in Africa.

Why were the majority of nations resolved to boycott these African countries? In each of these countries, a small minority of white foreigners hold a dictatorial rule over the African people while they steal their land, force them to work under slave-like conditions, and keep all the riches for themselves and the foreign governments and corporations they represent. The natural resources of Africa provide enormous sums of money-for instance, Africa produces 96% of the world's diamonds, 67% of all gold, 64% of all copper, etc. Yet the people of Africa live in the poorest living conditions in the (Continued on Page 2) world.



IN THIS ISSUE:

NOIND	5 V5.	THE MUL	IINAI'LS		Page 4
VVAW	& WAT	ERGATE		(.	_ Page 3
IN THE	NEWS	·			_ Page 5

LABOR DONATE

Melay SOBBAINA



(Continued from Page 1)

The International Boycott Against Racism & Imperialism

Both South Africa and Rhodesia have established a social system called "apartheid" which was designed to keep black Africans down. Workers must live in the barracks provided by the company they work for-they are not allowed to leave this area to visit their families, go anywhere, or even receive any letters. For 10-12 mandatory hours of work, 6 days a week, the take home pay averages about \$130 per month! Strikes are illegal. All Black people must live in defined reservation areas and they must carry fingerprinted identity cards with their photographs on them at all times. It is also illegal for anyone, black or white, to object to the system of apartheid, let alone try to change this vicious racism.

Many of these laws have been passed in order to restrict the growing movement for African independence. Through organized protest and revolutionary organization, the African people have the imperialists in South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau on the run. Major portions of the territory in the Portuguese colonies is in the control of the revolutionary organizations; widespread protest in South Africa has come close to toppling the rule of the white government—only the direct Intervention of U.S. corporations has kept these governments in shaky control.

In support of the people's struggle for independence, the U.N. passed a boycott of all exports from South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies.

The U.S. government's response to the international boycott was to pass a special law in 1972 to allow the importation of Rhodesian chrome. But there was a lot more involved than an interest in chromium.

The Sharpeville Massacre-The U.S. Steps Into Africa

On March 21, 1960 over 250,000 Africans demonstrated in cities throughout South Africa against the Pass Laws. In Sharpeville where 5000 unarmed people gathered, the police opened fire killing 69 people and wounding 200 more. In response to this massacre, African workers walked off the job; students marched in protest; angry crowds gathered. The South African government was in serious trouble.

Fearing the massive protests, foreign corporations and banks began to pull their investments out of South Africa. U.S. corporations saw this turmoil as



"Watch it... you're not cooperating."

a golden opportunity for unrivaled investments.

To the rescue came Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank and First National Bank (plus a few friends) with \$85 million for the South African government. A few days later, both Ford and General Motors announced that they would open big plants in South Africa. There are now over 4000 U.S. corporations in South Africa, with more than \$1 billion in U.S. investment.

Modern plants have boosted the power of the foreign white rule in South Africa, while Ford, GM and Chrysler related industries produce military equipment for the home army as well as for those of Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique.

Not satisfied with a firm footing in South Africa, the U.S. has also taken moves to help Portugal maintain its 3 African colonies. Since 1961, the U.S. has given Portugal \$400 million directly in military equipment, plus more disguised as "protection" through NATO. In exchange, Portugal has allowed the U.S. to use Portuguese air and naval bases, and U.S. companies like Gulf Oil to make huge investments in the colonies. Nor is U.S. interference limited to arms and investment. The largest office of the U.S. Information Agency, propaganda arm of the government, is in Africa, along with 400 members of the Peace Corps and other "advisors".

International Support for Africa

Africans are moving towards solving their own problems, and they need support in addition to their own strength. Since the U.S. is playing an increasingly major intervening role in Africa, it is particularly important that the American people support the fight for African liberation.

(Continued Next Page)

VVAW and WATERGATE (Written by VIETNA

The confessions pouring out of the Watergate investigation are giving the American people a clear picture of how the Nixon Administration works against those groups who dissent. No tactic is too illegal for the government to use to make sure that the people do not hear the truth.

Vietnam Vaterans Against the War/winter soldier organization has been struggling against government policies since 1967. The organization has been subject to various types of government attempts at repression, but in June of 1972 the government launched a major attack. Twenty-three VVAW members were called before a federal grand jury in Tallahassee, Florida, and eight were later indicted on charges of "conspiracy to disrupt" the Rapublican Convention. The trial has since bean moved to Gainesville, Florida, and the Gainesville B are now set to Appear in court on July 31.

Government tactics in setting up this trial are typical of the methods used against dissent all around the country. Infiltration, wire-tapping, agents planted to provoke violence were all used to fabricate and bolster the government prosecution. Star witness for the prosecution in the trial will be F.B.I. informer Bill Lemmer. For two years he worked within VVAW/wso, trying to incite other members of the organization to violent acts on instructions from the FBI. He is the person who told the FBI about plans for the demonstration though in taped interviews afterwards, he admitted that 90% of what he had told them was lies. It is known that other government agents were also involved.

The reason for this sudden concentration on VVAW/wso is coming out in the Watergate testimony. The Watergate conspirators, after their arrest, decided that they needed a reason for the break-in, one that would somehow excuse their illegal acts. If they could show that VVAW/wso posed a great danger and that their break-in would somehow prevent this potential violence, then their act would be justified. The record shows, however, that VVAW/wso protests in Miami Beach were peaceful and legal.

Still other testimony in the Watergate investigation has brought more things to light. It is now clear that when James McCord talked about "violenceoriented" groups like VVAW, he was at the same time sending in Baldwin to make sure violence would happen. And when Nixon talked about the "threat to national security" ha was at the same time planting agents of the FBI to provoke violence. Apparently the administration was protecting itself against the violence it was planning to create.

Why all these charades? The American ruling class. and the government which it controls and runs, is afraid of the people hearing the truth. It fears any organization which may help in the struggle to unite workers and third-world people in this country, and will use any means available to silence their dissent.

Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) is an international organization, founded by Vietnam vets who, through their Vietnam experience, learned that the war was wrong. As the organization grew, we discovered that the war was only a symptom, not the disease-that American imperialism was behind the war, as it is behind oppression here at home and all over the world. As we grew into an anti-imperialist organization, we opened our membership to all who support the objectives of VVAW; to signal this change, we added Winter Soldier Organization to our name, For further information write: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ winter soldier organization, P.O. Box 19302, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219.

(AFRICA -- Continued)

The people who have been leaders in the U.S. in supporting African liberation have been Black workers. Black dockworkers in Louisiana and Baltimore refused to unload Rhodesian chromium. There is an organization of Black workers at the Polaroid-Land Corporation in Massachusetts that is fighting against the use of Polaroid equipment in making the hated identification pass cards. Many other Black and minority people have shown support for African liberation. University students stood picket with the Louisiana dockworkers. In May for the past few years, thousands of people marched and

demonstrated in U.S. cities on African Solidarity Day.

Every working person in the U.S. has it in his or her interast to oppose the low wages and slave-like working conditions imposed on African workers. A strong labor movement in Africa, with international support behind it, means a better chance for American workers to fight runaway shops and continue to improve our living standards. The struggle of the African people against imperialismfor better working conditions, democracy, freedom and national liberation -- is a part of the international fight against international monopolies. A victory for them is a victory for us all.

UNIONS VS. THE MULTINATIONALS

Since World War II many thousands of Americans have seen their jobs move abroad as large U.S. corporations expand their operations and increase their investments overseas. The sections of the work force that have been hardest hit by this trend are the "blue collar" and "unskilled" sections. These are the very sections which contain the majority of American workers. It's not only the loss of jobs that has affected these people, but also the deterioration of working conditions which comes out of the so called "competition" with labor in foreign countries. In popular magazines, brochures and company propaganda, corporations have been spreading the idea that it is the compitition with cheap foreign labor which is forcing them to take these steps. This ideology is meant to intimidate trade unions into accepting bad contracts.



The AFL-CIO Program

After a long silence the trade union movement has come up with a strategy to slow international expansion. The plan has three major parts. (1) The Burke-Hart bill in congress (2) The "Buy American" drive and (3) the trend toward "Labor Peace", which has continued among major unions through the year. This plan would have laboring people help the corporations make more profits within this country while it forced the government to close tax loopholes and enforce higher tariffs on corporate holdings overseas.

The union program amounts to accepting the businessman's line on expansion lock, stock and barrel. The Unions understand that protectionism (higher tariffs etc.) alone, even if the government could be forced into legislating it, will not keep investment at home. So they sweeten the deal with "labor peace"--no-strike pledges, cuts in real wages,

and higher productivity (read: speed-up). To make matters worse they would have working people spend their hard earned money on poor quality or overpriced goods just because they have an American label.

At this point most people would be lead to ask: Does American labor have to take it on the chin in order to safe-guard jobs in the U.S.? RMW/PMF doesn't think so. In fact, the unions' defeatist strategy is also a losing one.

Gov't. Protection is No Solution

First of all take a look at the unions' direct action against corporate expansion. This takes the form of government intervention. In reality the Burke-Hart ammendment represents a variation of the "fox guarding the hen house" approach to labor protection. The government has been consistent in ignoring or irregularly enforcing what bills labor has been able to squeek through congress. This has been true in every area from health and safety legislation on down. There is no reason that tariff legislation would be enforced any better. In fact there is every reason to believe it wouldn't. The government has been the most consistent supporter of corporations abroad. It has done everything in its power to support the long-term interests of corporations. Everything from foreign aid to military action has been used to support U.S. (read: corporate) interests overseas. The only consistent protection for labor is going to have to come from labor itself.

Some of the Big Multinationals

COMPANY	FOREIGN PROFITS (millions)	PERCENT. OF TOTAL PROFITS
Standard Oil	\$681.2	52%
General Motors	\$115.7	24%
I.T.T.	\$123.6	35%
General Electric	\$ 65.8	20%
Procter&Gamble	\$ 59.5	25%
Monsanto	\$ 20.8	31%
	+ 2010	5170

Who Are They Kidding?

In the last issue of RMW/PMF we talked about why companies move abroad. Cheap labor is not the only reason for expansion. Foreign markets and raw materials are also important considerations in a



American" program can in no way make up for the untapped raw materials and virtually unexploited markets waiting abroad. More important, the move abroad allows companies to divide the world's work form and set the workers of one nation against those of another. These are some of the main entures of imperialism. Even if wages were the same entywhere, under present conditions world expansion could be used to lower American wages. Thus, agreeing to the companies' demands in the name of "compatition" unions only leave themselves open to further blackmail in years to follow.

The Solution?--

Build a Strong Anti-Imperialist Workers' Movement

The power of the corporations comes from their ability to use labor to produce goods that they can sell. What they pay for this labor is far less than what these goods are worth: the less they pay in wages, the more profit they make. It is this surplus that the factory owners keep for their own investment and from which they derive their power. Their interest in controlling working people is completely opposed to the needs of working people to survive and their right to control their own lives. This is true in the U.S. and all over the world. All that working people have gotten from the corporation has not been given away but been fought for and won through militant and united struggle.

The runaway shop is just one part of this larger situation. It is a problem of the power of the owning class in opposition to the power of the working class. Through worldwide expansion the companies increase their profits and power. Working people too must add to their power. This is the only competition that makes sense. Instead of Labor Peace, unions should pursue a policy of Labor Power. All those who face the threat of runaway should oppose this threat politically, not through protectionism but through opposition to the government policies which make this possible. This is a tall order for the unions of today. Only the rank-andfile movement will push the program of labor militancy and only a working class that will support the program of anti- imperialism can hope to win.

IN THEONEWS...

U.S. Indochina Spending Up

It has recently come to light that military contractin Southeast Asia have increased by \$3 million the first four months of the Indochina ceasefir Although the total for Vietnam has decrease spending in the rest of Southeast Asia has more the offset that decline. The biggest contracts have got to the CIA's Air America which is based mainly Thailand; to Esso International, and to Lear Siegl for the maintenance and repair of South Vietname military aircraft. Upon learning of these contract Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin stated: "The leads one to believe that Vietnamization was nev anything more than a soft-soap job by the Nixcadministration."

S. African Strikes Win Gains

Since the beginning of the year, South Africa h been hit by a strike wave involving hundreds thousands of black workers. The main demands the strikes are an increase in wages and an end 1 the repressive apartheid and anti-labor laws of th South African government. So far the strikes have won pay increases of up to 25%. In a move 1 reduce the disruption and conflict caused by the: strikes the all-white South African parliament has introduced legislation that would legalize strikes t African workers for the first time since 1942. Th change in government policy has come at a tirr when the no-strike laws have been continuously defied, but the right to organize trade unions is sti denied. It is expected that these laws will be the next to be changed.

Puerto Rico: Workers Movement Shows Militancy

More than 12,000 people rallied May 1 in San Juar Puerto Rico to celebrate the International Worker Day. In another development the United Worker Movement of Puerto Rico has called for an island wide conference to protest inflation, poor healt services, and inadequate housing and public tran portation. Plans for a one-day general strik protesting police brutality against workers were discussed. In public announcements, support was extended to workers on strike against the U.S owned International Fiber plant, where the rank and-file have rejected a contract agreed to by the international union.

Back copies of this bulletin are available. Write and ask us for them. We are also interested in hearing any comments or suggestions you have about what you have read.

RICH MAN'S WAR, POOR MAN'S FIGHT

This newsletter is written and distributed monthly by members and friends of the CINCINNATI WORKERS' UNITY LEAGUE. The newsletter has this basic point of view: the domestic and foreign policies of the U.S. government are policies of U.S. Imperialism. In Vietnam, the Phillipines, Latin America and elsewhere, imperialism means the robbery of another country's resources, slave-labor working conditions, and a vicious fight against a people's right to determine their own lives and government. In this country imperialism means control of working people's lives by the owners of big corporations and creation of the problems we face-racial discrimination, high taxes, shrinking political freedom, economic hardship, and (not the least of these problems) having to fight the wars started by these corporate owners. Who does imperialism benefit? Only the international multi-billionaires who reap their profits and extend their power and profit-making businesses all over the world; this class of people is the common enemy of American working people, the Vi etnamese people, and people the world over. American working people have been fighting the effects of imperialism at home every day-in strikes and sit-ins, on the shop floors, in demonstrations and many other ways. When we get organized and join as a united force in the international fight to end U.S. imperialism, we will bring imperialism to Its knees.

What is the CINCINNATI WORKERS' UNITY LEAGUE?

CINCINNATI WORKERS' UNITY LEAGUE is an organization of working men and women. We support:

- -the right for everyone to have a job-full employment for everyone able to work and adequate income for those unable to work
- -an end to all forms of racial discrimination against Black people and other national minorities-full equality for all people
- -the right for working people to organize unions, rank & file caucuses, and any other organizations in their own interest without harrassment or interference
- -full equality for women-equal pay for equal work
- -an end to the wars in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and to all U.S. intervention in other countries
- -an end to the growing political repression.

None of these demands can be fully realized under our present economic system. As it is now, a handful of monopolists have a dictatorship over us. They control the job supply, wages, prices, the schools, the government and the military-they are very well organized. These monopoly capitalists base their policies and decisions on one thing-PROFIT. This profit is what they have stolen from us-it is the labor of working people that produces their wealth for them. We want to see the creation instead of an economic system geared to producing what we all need, like housing, food and medical services for everyone-not just for a handful. Working people make the country run, so we should run the country instead of the paid-off "representatives" we now have! This kind of economic system is called Socialism. In order to build a socialist society we are going to have to be as well organized and powerful as the monopoly capitalists are, and we are going to have to fight them and beat them to get back what they:ve taken from us.

Send me RMW/PMF for one year. Enclosed is \$1.00 in cash or stamps.	Other plants where you think RMW/PMF should be distributed:	al io
Name	(1)	2
Street	(2)	
City and State Zip		





CALIFORNIA REGIONAL PROPOSALS FOR ST. LOUIS NSCM, 23-27 aug 73

- 1. That the National Office cannot veto any elected or appointed coordinator or staff member to the National office. The national office collective may appoint staff people which subsequently must be confirmed by the national steering committee.
- 2. That theportion of the proxy proposal from Placitas NSCM that says "on specific issues, unless otherwise specified" was ambiguous and should be changed to read " on specific issues as authorized in the proxy". Also that the statement that "there will be no blanket proxies" be inserted as a sentence just after "authorized in the proxy" and just prior to "these Proxies."
- 3. Amend the Placitas NSCM minutes concerning officers to read "coordinators." Also that coordinator liason to regions be amended to "with the knowledge of the regional coordinator.
- 4. Straw votes must be 5 votes per region passed thru regional coordinators or regional officers. A national coordinator must take responsibility for taking the vote and should state simply the source (i.e. the individual and position in the organization of the person making the request) and reason for vote. National officers should not try and influence vote and it should be published and disseminated to all regions upon completion of the tally.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE 23 AUG 73

11/8/94 SDBGaIVA

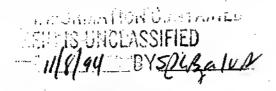


The United States, in order to maintain its economic and political control over many countries and to maintain control at home, has to maintain large and disciplined armed forces. However, the people who join the Armed Forces are mostly poor and join because they hope that the Military can be the way to skills or employment. Then the draft is in operation, it is mostly poor rouple who are drafted. They have no real reason to be there. This means that the military must have some means of controlling dissention and no deviations can be allowed.

Punishment of dissent and deviation can be done through court-martial or an administrative discharge. Administrative Discharges are easier for the military since there is no need of proving anything. Military regulations provide that a person facing a court-martial can apply for an undesirable discharge instead. Many people have been coarced into this by the threat of a long jail term and a bad conduct or dishonorable discharge.

It's had enough that 3% of the people who apply for their VA benefits with a had discharge gets turned down, but employers, to make it worse, view had discharges in a had light. This means that these veterans often cannot get a job in their field and many times cannot get a job at all. This discrimination may be almost insurmountable if the person is black or gay.

We feel that there should be one type of discharge for everybody, no matter what they do. If a person commits a crime, they should be punished by a court of law, not by a piece of paper that will



punish them the rest of their life. Imprisoning someone and also giving them a had discharge nuts them in double leopardy.

Meanwhile people with bad discharges are in trouble, and we would like to help them get their discharges upgraded. There is a discharge Review Board in Washington 9.C. which takes appeals. Although currently only 1 in7 discharges get upgraded, and most of the people who do are white, straight, married, middle class guys with jobs—lit's worth a try. If the appeal gets turned down, then we'll take it to Federal court. It is a long-process... Meanwhile, we are working on organizing to get everybody's discharge changed to a single type discharge. Every-case along the way helps us towards achieving that end.

hurts the military. They get them for consciously or unconsciously resisting the Military by going AWOL, taking drugs or disobeying orders. Being gay is also a way of getting a bad discharge as homosexuality represents a threat to the officers and ACOs who often are afraid of their own sexuality. And a very high % of all bad discharges are given to blacks which—shows the extent of racism in the military.

th you are interested in getting your discharge upgraded, know someone who has one or would like to work with us, we are located at 1915 Telegraph, Dakland — Phone 358-7805, 3077 25 th st. SF - Phone 285-3190, and 2588 Mission st. SF - phone 826-5538.



CAMPAIGN

AMNESTY

The Campaign for Amnesty has opened its offices in San Francisco as part of a nation-wide movement to have America confront what the Vietnam War meant. About one million people were or can be punished for resisting that war.

Campaign for Amnesty is composed of representatives of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization, the Discharge Upgrading Project, the Pacific Counseling Service, and the Military Law Office of the National Lawyers Guild. The Campaign for Amnesty is formally related to the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty, which includes American exile groups from Canada, grass-roots Amnesty groups across the United States, the National Council of Churches, the American Civil Liberties Union, Clergy and Laity Concerned, and Women Strike for Peace,

Campaign for Amnesty calls for universal and unconditional amnesty for: (1) those who have not registered for the draft or who have refused induction, (2) military resisters who are still under the jurisdiction of the military, (3) veterans with less-than-honorable discharges, and (4) civilian resisters.

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The basic principle of the Campaign is that individuals should not have to pay a price for refusing to participate in a illegal and immoral war, a war which violated both constitutional principles and the moral pronouncements set forth by the United States at the Nuremburg Trials after World War II. The Campaign, therefore, rejects any alternative requirement as a condition of amnesty.

The United States government should grant universal and unconditional amnesty to its own exiles, veterans, fugitives and imprisoned—those whom the government forced to choose between being killed or wounded, killing or wounding others, resisting those alternatives by destroying their own lives, or living in a society which imposes life-long penalties upon them.

Campaign For Amnesty is currently working with three major projects: the Discharge Upgrading Project; the People's Amnesty Campaign; and the High School Anti-Recruitment Program.

DISCHARGE UPGRADING PROJECT

والمستخدف والمفاتية إرهوان والمعاويل والمثال ووروا

Campaign For Amnesty and the DUP are working on the problems caused by less-than-honorable discharges (LTHD's), and is working to gain support from Bay Area communities for its efforts to change such discharges. 560,000 Vietnam-era veterans received LTHD's from the service, and perhaps as many as 20,000 live in the Bay Area. The effects of these "bad discharges" are loss of V.A. educational and medical benefits and State of California employment benefits, and the loss of many employment opportunities.

ETHO's are given to veterans involved in political activities, homosexual relationships, or for drug use. Political dissent and racial awareness are seen as threats to military order and discipline. Homosexuals are seen as threats to the military's macho conception of male-female roles. Addiction to heroin, and drug use in general, is treated as criminal activity, and users are branded as criminals for life.

Most of these discharges were determined by an administrative discharge board. No court-martial or legal proceeding of any type took place, and no constitutional rights were granted. Because of threats of military prison, veterans frequently waived their right to make a personal statement at the administrative hearing.

The Discharge Upgrading Project has three Bay Area offices where veterans can receive counselling about upgrading: 3077 24th St., S.F. (285-3100):

Demilitarized Zone - 1600 Holloway - S.F. State, Bungalow 45 (586-2444); Vietnam Veterans Against The War/Winter Soldier Organization - 4919 Telegraph Ave, Oakland (658-7806).

PEOPLE'S AMNESTY CAMPAIGN

الناز عناصلية بالمان المانية المانية المانية المتحددة

The People's Amnesty Campaign is a grass-roots organizing effort to build the public support required to force Congress to act. The campaign will energize discussion about amnesty as well as develop concrete actions that individuals can take to declare their support of amnesty.

Individuals will be able to declare amnesty by signing a People's Amnesty Treaty. Petitions will be circulated on street corners as well as in schools and churches. Initiative movements will bring the issue to local ballots, and signed petitions will be sent to newspapers and elected officials. Finally, each family, individual, or group supporting amnesty will be asked to post a sign stating: "Universal, Unconditional Amnesty Granted Here."

Groups that declare amnesty can begin to implement it on the local level. Employers can stop discriminating against veterans with less-than-honorable discharges. Unions can work to end that discrimination. Church groups can develop educational programs about amnesty. Schools can participate by putting on special classes or lectures on amnesty. Each group will be encouraged to define its own committment to amnesty.

HIGH SCHOOL ANTI-RECRUITMENT PROGRAM

The Campaign For Amnesty is also working with Ecumenical Peace Institute and the American Friends Service Committee to remove the JR. ROIC from Bay Area high schools and prevent the need for future amnesty programs. The development of a professional military to fight the wars a drafted military would not fight has resulted in increased recruitment of high school students. In fact, high school women are being especially recruited in increased numbers to entice more male recruits and to replace the drafted men leaving the service.

The High School Anti-Recruitment Program plans to set up counter-recruitment projects and classes refuting the military's false representations. Currently, the military is running a slick advertising campaign making illusory promises of training, education, and independence (DON'T JUST SIT THERE, JOIN THE NAVY--1 LEARNED MY TRADE IN THE ARMY). Studies show that people with the least training in skills applicable for civilian

employment are those who are most prone to join the service for economic reasons. But, in fact, eighty percent of military jobs are in areas which account for only ten percent of civilian jobs; skills learned in the service may well be useless to the veteran (Harold Wool, former Ass't Secretary of Defense for Manpower, The Military Specialist).

The Campaign For Amnesty in San Francisco has just begun. We need your help to accomplish our goal -- universal and unconditional amnesty for all war resisters. The war did not end with the signing of a paper, and the scars of war will not leave our people with the coming of peace. Our struggle continues until it is no longer possible for the U.S. to wage a war of aggression against another people.

	I would like more information	n on CamAm programs.
	I would like more information	about amnesty.
	I would like to contribute to Campaign For Amnesty).	CamAm (make checks payable to
NAME	<u> </u>	Return Address:
ADDRESS	•	Campaign For Amnesty 2588 Mission Street, Rm. 216
CITY		San Francisco, Ca. 94110 (415) 826-5638
STATE	ZIP	

કે સ્કારકાર પ્રેમેન્ટ્રેન મુખ્યસ્થિત કરિયા કરેલું **પ્લાઇને** સ્ટેર્કેન્ટર્સન્ટર મુખ્ય સ્થાપના કરિયા હતી.

CCSF VETS SPRING BENEFIT 1-8

THE VETERAN

Vol. 1 No. 2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE SULVITY BY SUBJECTION

Spring 73

On Feb. 23, students at the City College of San Francisco, led by the City College Veterans Organization, outsed the Marine Corps recruiters from easous.

from campus.

The Vets locked arms around the Marine recruiters and one of them read a prepared statement, seying that their presence was an "insulf" to the 4000 veterans on campus and that "this demonstration should serve as a warning to all other military recruiters."

ing to all other military recruiters."
He went on to say that the City
College Vets "will not tolerate" any
such efforts in the future.
Many members from La Raca

Many members from La Raza Unida, Black Students Union, Filipian Coalition, Arab Students Organization and Chinese Cultural Outh participated in the Versitatiated action,

After 15 minutes of being surrounded, the recruiters were led to a little room by panicky administrators. The crowd then filed into the Student Council chambers and this body pasted a resolution to bar all U.S. military recruiters from ever entering the campus for recruitement purposes. The recruiters were then told to leave by the Student Body President. They lolt without further, word.

The College President has since overturned the Student Council de-

The College President has since overturned the Student Council decision. He chied free speech and pressure by the Federal Government to cut off lederal sid to the college as his research. The Student Council. Yets, other student organizations and many students have vowed to stage massive demonstrations against recruiters if they ever appear on campus again.

City College Students Oust Marine Recruiters



VETS AND OTHER STUDENTS SPREEUND HARINE RECRUITERS

USMC THEN AND NOW



There isn't a trick to the racketeering bag that the military gang is blind to. It has its 'finger men' (to point our enemies), its 'muscle men' (to destroy enemies), its 'brain guya' (to plan war preparations), and a 'Big Boss' (supernationalistic capitalism).

"It may seem odd for me, a military maa, to adopt such a comparison. Trushfulness compels me to do so. I speat 33 years and 4 months in active military service as a member of our country's most agile military force—the Marine Corps. I served in all commissioned ranks from a Second Licutement to Major-General. And during that period I speat most of my time being a high-class muscle man for

Big Business, for Wall Street and for the bankers. In abort, I was a racketeef, a gangster for capitalism.

I suspected I was just a part of a racket at the time. Now i am sure of it. Like all members of the military profession I never had an original thought until I left the service. My mental faculties remained in suspended animation while I obeyed the orders of the higher-ups. This is typical with everyone in the military service.

night-ups. Ins is typical with everyone in the military service.

"Thus I helped make Mexico and
especially Tampico safe for American
oil interests in 1914. I helped make
Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the
National City Bank boys to collect
revenues in. I helped in the raping of
half e dozen Central American repubfics for the benfit of Wall Street. The

record of racketeering is long. I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers in 1909-12. I brought light to the Dominican Republic for American sugar interests in 1916. In China in 1927 I helped see to it that Standard Oil went its way unamolested.

"During those years, I had, as the boys in the back room would say, a swell racket. I was rewarded with honors, medals and promotion. Looking back on it, I feel that I might have given Al Capone a few hints. The best he could do was to operate his racket in three city districts. I operated on three continents.

-Major Gen. Smedley D. Butler USMC Ret. From an article in

ccsf Vets benefit



The City College To Organization is planning the fits to raise money for the programs they have established for Vets at City College. The benefits are being planned by SHIP PRODUCTION and sound will be provided by ALICE'S RESTAURANT from Santa Cruz. The benefits will take place at the Palace of Fine Arts) Marin and Lyon Sts.) on Fri. May 11, 8 p.m. - 1 a.m.; Sat. May 12, 12 noon - 4:30 p.m., and Sat. 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. The price will be \$2:50 for the evening shows and \$2:00 for the alternoon show.

Groupe confirmed for Friday night

OSCEOLA SPARKY TUMBLING TUNDER Groups confirmed for Saturday

CHRISS WILLIAMSON
BERKELEY CIRCUS
STATON BROTHERS
PITCHEL PLAYERS (theatre)
Groups confirmed for Saturday

ONE
PAMELA POLAND
FITZ MASON
ROWAN BROTHERS
CAT MOTHER AND PEARL DRVE

CAT MOTHER AND PEARL have been approached for Fri. and Sat. night performances. Also attempts are being made at getting a good Latin band, such as MALO.

Please come and support us and enjoy yourselves

Back in December of 1972 the police attacked a dance at Centro Social Obrero in San Francisco's Mission district. The police unannounced barged into the dance and proceeded to club men and women sitting and standing in the dance hall. Out of this police riot, six people were arrested. Three of these people were brutally beaten at the station. Many, many people required medical attention. One young woman required 20 stitches on top of her head.

on top or ner nead.

Three brothers are still facing very serious charges. These range from assaulting a police officer with a deadly weapon to resisting arrest. During the preliminary hearing the police witnesses all lied a different tune in court. The community support has been reelly good. In the beginning of March a heartiff dance neuted over a \$1000. A defense committee has been established acoust the three. This defense committee is part of the Mission Coalition Organization (MCO) Police Committee.

The defense committee is also working on the case of a young Viernam Veteran who is charged with assaulting a police officer, but is also charged with inciting to rior, as well as resisting arrest. This case stems from a similar incident as the Mission 3. Police attacked young people at a dance at St. Kevius Church up on Cortland St. in San Prancisco's Excelsion District. This brother is also innocent:

The Police Committee is documenting other incidents of police brutality and developing an overall program to deal with the police in our community. The defense understands that the role of the police is to keep poor, working and especially Third World people in fine. The police don't attack anyone in Pacific Heights, where the rich live, but they constantly hassle people down on 24th St. in the Mission, where mostly Raza people live and hang out.

The people in the Mission are laced with high unemployment, bad bousing conditions, tots of drugs, a bad education system and bad medical care. These conditions also prevail in communities, such as Hunters Point, Chinatown and the Fillmore. There are many such communities in this country. These are conditions which breed resistance, rebellions and eventually revolution. This is why the police (the domestic army) comes down so hard on the members of oppressed communities.

So, the Mission 3 as the brothers are referred to, are lighting back to expose the role of the police, the conditions in oppressed communities and of course to prove their innocence.

FREE THE MISSION THREE

FREE THE MISSION THREE



SUPPORT DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE HALL OF (IN)JUSTICE FOR MISSION THREE

BARRACKS TO BREADLINES

While POW's who are mainly officers get all kinds of contracts for high paying jobs upon their return, the average Vet has real problems even finding a low paying job. Vets face a higher unemployment rate than the rest of the U.S. poputation and it you happen to be a Third World Vet the situation is even worse. Figures of 15 percent to 25 percent unemployment for Vets have been mentioned. Many of us have to move to welfure rolls, but a lot of us have found out how difficult it is for able-bodied males to qualify for welfare.

Many Vets, due to the fart that they have bad discharges, are further handicapped on the job market. These Vets many times have to faidify information about themselves to get a job. Vets with bad discharges along with other Vets make up as much as 50 percent of the prison population in the

What we need is to develop a rigorous program of fighting for jobs and training programs. We must never take no for an answer from any employer. At the same time we don't want to be used as scabs or generally pit ourselves against other workers lighting for employment.

ighting for employment.

We need to demand from the government longer and higher unemployment compensation for those Vets that are now without employment. This is a struggle being waged by other unemployed workers as well. We further need to build pressure against large private employers as well as the government to hire us. For this we need to build a movement among unemployed Vets.

We must also remember how our fight for jobs must be directly tied to the fight against runaway shops. One of the biggest reasons for us being

moving their plants to loreign countries, such as South Korea, Philippines, South Vietnam, Taiwan, etc. The main reason for the war in Indochina is to make that area safe for U.S. corporations. These corporations not only want to extract natural resources, find new consumer markets, but also want cheap labor. In these countries people live under virtual dictatorships. Strikes and unions in general are outlawed. The U.S. spends a fot of money to build up the local puppet army and thus keeps the local puppet army and thus keeps the local population in line. South Vietnam's military is now the third largest in the world. Thus workers in South Korea, and India, for example, can be paid 6 cents an hour, instead of the wages that working people have lought and died for on oicket lines in this country.

picket lines in this country.

These are some of the things that we must keep in mind as we build the fight

SF STATE VETS AT WOUNDED

Armored Personnel Carriers blocking the road, men in green fatigues holding M-16's, burned out fields—the place is wounded Knee, site of the (890) massacre.

Roadblocks, amnned by federal agents, control access into the fortytwo acres held by the American Indian Movement. The armed confrontation between AIM members and the Jus-

between AIM memoers and the 155; tice Department began last Feb. 27. The demands were simple:

—First, they wanted Congress to investigate the Bureau of Indian AI-

-Second, they wanted BIA offscials, who controlled the Pine Ridge reservation, to be removed. Wounded Knee is a part of the Pine Ridge reservarion.

—Third, they demanded the re-moval of tribal president Richard Wilson, Lenders of the takeover claim thet Wilson has misused tribal funds and that be has falled to abide by tribal law. He was also appointed by the BIA and is only 14 Sloux.

Fourth, they wanted the treaties. especially the treaty of 1868, to be examined by Senate subcommittees for violations.

The plight of Indian people is typical of Third World minorities in America. Indian infant mortality after the first month of life is three times the national average. The average life span of Indian people is 44 years, nearly one-third short of the national average of 64 years. The Indian's yearly knoome average, \$1500, is balf

the national poverty level.

At the Pine Ridge reservation federal agents are equipped with M-16's, M-16's, and 50-caliber, and M-60 machinegum. The AIM members carry 22's, revolvers, and a couple of MM. A haw warriors have high-nequiry riflet. powered tilles.

During firefights, federal agence have continuously hit buildings which house women and children. Many of the buildings that were hit at ball a mile from the agarest bunker.



ARNED INDIANS AT HOUNDED KNEE

Contrary to federal reports, the firing is generally started by Inderal agents. Nightly, the underground railroad' brings supplies through federal lines. If a movement is spotted by federal men, they immediately open up with guafire.

The Justice Department claims that AIM security guards have fired three or four thousand rounds during certain firefights. Many of the Indian guard only have two or three clips of amoucition per man.

Vietnam veterans, Indian and nonfedien, have assisted in maintaining perimeter lines within Wounded Kate. Demolition teams haveconstructed easoline styreform bombs. Moletov cockrails, and hard-more grenades. .Veterans have also supervised bunker construction.

One veteran, who tost his legs in Vietnam, stood watch on the perim-eter every night. Other veterans who were 'disabled' in Victnam also took part in patrols.

Though the outcome of Wounded Knee is still uncertain, the demands of the Indian people have been brought to the attention of (white) America. Their plight can no longer be ignored. When Wounded Knee II is over, and if no changes are made, the Justice Department can anticipate many more confrontations.

On Saturday, March 31, 130 Robecan County Indians were arrested in Smithfield, N.C. Those who were arrested, are from the Tuscarora tribe, The BlA has refused to recognize the group as part of the tribe, making them incligible for federal funds,

The Indian people were charged -trito parading wishous a permis siter-par dilve acitatorilana mislo lar officers. These who were arrested asked that their own schools be re-established. The BIA merged the Tuscarora schools with the public system under civil rights court de-

At Wounded Knee, the struggle of Indian people continue. Negotiations abve reached a stalemate. AIM leaders will not disarm until a successful pect has been signed. Federal officials will not negotiate until the AIM

members lay down their arms.

Russell Means, AIM leader in
Washington, D.C., said thet negotiations could drag on until the Indian people receive a signed agreement from the Nixon administration dealing with Indian demands,

The near-siege of Wounded Ruce continues. Means said that the government had not met an earlier agreement allowing lood and medicine to enter

the viltage.
On the wall of a building at Wounded Knee, a poster reads. Everyone has to die sometime, fet us all die bern together at Wounded Knee."

BOYCOTT FARAH SLACKS

Most Vets five in the cities and every year there are fewer and fewer Reason: the big corporations have been closing down here and running away" to the Southwest-and to other countries—where wages and the standard of living are lower. They take their jobs with them when they go and unless this trend is reversed, the situation is bound to worsen.

The Farah strike is part of a national rank-and-file labor effort, to hold the line against the runaway shop. Three thousand Chicano workers are fighting the fow wages paid by the Farah Manufacturing Company. Winning their right to unionize is going to force wilfiee Farah to cough up more wages, better working conditions and a decent pension plan. A better fife for the Farah workers manner more into for Farah workers means more jobs for everyone, because it helps slow down the runaway trend. Companies won't move if workers everywhere are organized to demand the same human

rights.
The double oppression of women and Third World workers has helped focus national attention on conditions in the Southwest. The Boycott against Farah pants is already costing Willie millions and the Farah workers are daily gaining new support. They (and we) are winning. Join the Boycott-Support the just demands of the Chicano people.



For more information about the CCSF Farah Support Committee, contact Dave or Ellen at the Free Critic office in B.S. the rimental College

Panama Fights U.S. Domination

Panama has demanded the rturn of the Canal Zone-an area wrenched out of the beart of that country more then 70 years ago by the U.S. Panama's demand has won the overwhelming Security Council, which met in Panama March 15-21. The U.S. representative vetoed the resolution in the face of world-wide opposition. The Panama Canal is vital to the U.S. in its world-wide exploitation schemes. However, resistance is growing. The President of Panama recently declared thet Panama would never be "another to the increasing militancy of the Panamanian people

The action taken by Panama is an indication of what's imperialism on a world-wide scale. All over the world, countries are fighting for their independence from th superpart du S. and USSR). In Vietnam the U.S. suffered a major desfeat. In Cambodia the people's liberation forces are headed for victory. In Laos the picture is deterior-ating daily for the U.S. In the Philip-pines the forces of liberation are beginning a fong struggle aimed at kicking out the U.S. and smashing the Marcos dictatorship. Throughout star in the flag of the United States." Asia, Africa and Latin America people
He was forced to take this position due are uniting and supporting each other
to the increasing militancy of the in their struggles against foreign domination.

U.S. VIOLATES PEACE AGREEMENTS

On January 27, the U.S. government was forced to acknowledge its defeat in Vietnam by signing the Paris Agree-ments. Despite Nixon's attempt to cover the U.S. defeat by saying that he achieved "peace with honor," the vic-tory of the Vietnamese people cannot denied.

The Peace Agreements are a victory for the Vintnamese because it confirms the principle that Victnam is one country and that it is to be re-unified.
The U.S. government, from the beginning of its intervention in Vietna,, has attempted to permanently divide Viet-nam into North and South with it's loyal Saigon puppets sovereign over all of South Vietnam. By signing the Agreements, the U.S. has been forced to acknowledge: 1) that "the military demarcation line between the two zones at the 17th Parallel is only provisional and not a political or terri-torial boundary," 2) that Thieu's Sai-gon government is not the sole, legal government in the South but that there are "two South Vietnamese parties" (the Provisional Revolutionary Government and Thicu's), and that a single government for all of South Victnam will come after general elec

However, as Veterans of the most barberous and unpopuler war in U.S. history, we would be naive to believe that the U.S. government will necessarily abide by the peace agreements just because it signed them. The history of U.S. aggression in Indochina is a record of lying and deceit by four successive administration. For ex-ample, the Pentagon Papers show that after the Geneva Accords were signed in 1954, eading the First Indochina War, it was the U.S. administration with Richard Nixon as Vice-President that prevented their implementation and subotaged the elections scheduled

Afready Nixon sas violated the spirit Afready Nixon has violated the spirit of the Agreements by claiming the Saigon regime is the only legal South Victamese government. Thieu also asserted that the Agreements identify his government as the "tone legal government" in the South (PRG and Thieu) with two zones of control.

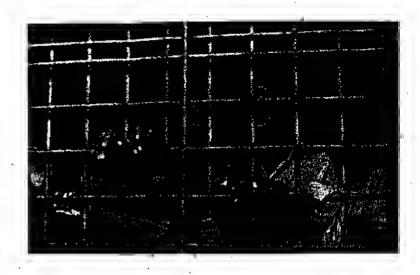
The Paris Agrements state: "Foreign countries shall not impose any politof the Saigon military dictatorship on the people of South Vietnam.

devastate huge areas of Cambodia.

Nixon has recently binted that

power through massive U.S. assistance. It seems clear, despite the signing of the Agreements, that the U.S. been used as pretexts for ing of the Agreements, that the U.S. even used as pretexts for U.S. government has not abandoned the escalation.

Thieu dicatorship and has not aban we, as Veteraus, about by now be doned their designs to maintain South very familiar with such government Vietnam as their client state. Consider tactics. Many of as who went to Vietnam as their client state. Consider tactics. Many of as who went to Vietnam as their client state. the following actions by the Nixon nam believed the U.S. government administration: \$) U.S. maintains the when it claimed that we were fighting right to provide "civilian technicians to protect "democracy" in South Victorians in contains of the military name. We found that the contains of the military name. right to provide "civilian technicians to protect "democracy" in South Victors in certain of the military branches" (Kissinger press confer- lought only to keep in power the U.S. ence, Ian. 24). It's a mistake to think pupper Thieu, a corrupt dictator who that the U.S. has ended its military role is hated by the Vietnamese people. In Vietnam. The jobs previously per Over 50,000 Gl's died for this unjust formed by U.S. military advisors and "cause" and millions of Vietnamese technicians are being turned over to were killed, maimed, or made bomemore than 20,000 "civilians." They are simply changing from military fatigues and devastation. It aff depends on how to sports shirts! Many will remain on we, the American people, react to his the Pentagon payroll but most will be moves. As Veterans of this war we recruited from the armed forces but must continue to educate the American people as the messand continue to reduce the American people as the missing people to Nisoo'a schemes and continue to pressure him to abide by the Peace Agreements. Lear-Siegler.



THESE ARE JUST A FEW OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE STILL AFFECTED BY THE U.S. AND ITS PUPPETS

2) The U.S. continues to pour into South Vietnam tens of thousands of South Vietnam tens of thousands of tens of weapons and ammunition in order to prop up the Thieu dicator-ship. The Saigon Air Force is now the third largest in the world. Thiev's Police Force, created and trained by the U.S., is one of the largest and most repressive anywhere. In direct violation of the Agreements, wasch guar-antee "democratic liberties," this U.S. supported police force continues to round up tens of thousands of civilians who are thrown into Thieu's notorious prisons. These prisons now hold over 200,000 political prisoners. Most are tortured and many are executed without trial.

3) The U.S. continues to maintain uge air and naval torces offshore There are presently five carriers off the shores of Vietnam, two more than at the height of the war in 1968. The U.S. 7th Air Force, whose command center covers all of Southeast Asia. has been moved from South Vietnam to Nakhom Phenom in Thailand. There are now close to 50,000 U.S. countries snatt not impose any political tendency or personality on the There are now close to 50,000 U.S. South Victnamese people (Chapter troops lu Thailand stationed primarily IV, Article 9c). However, Washington at eight air bases. At the height of the has openly served notice that it intends air war, over 80 percent of the bombto continue to impose the "political ing was conducted from these bases in tendency" and "leading personalities" Thailand. They are still being used to

of the Saigon military dictatorship on the saigon regime, a virtual creation of the U.S., has no popular support and can only maintain itself in trading "troops and men sito South power through massive U.S. assisting the post of Theorem 1988 of Theorem 2088 of Theorem 2 like the Gulf of Tonkin incident, have

We, as Veteraus, should by now be the Peace Agreements.



VVAW

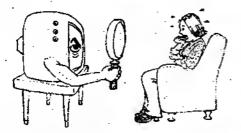
San Francisco chapter of VVAW is busier than it's ever been. First of all, there is a brand new office at 693 Mission St., 7th floor. The phone there is 957-9039. Many of our projects have their offices up there now. Still in use is the room at 1380 Howard St., in Project One. A new store front is being planned for Mil-tary Counseling, Discharge Upgrading counseling and other referral services in the Mission District in cooperation with Vets from the Mission Commu-

Twice Born Men, another one of our projects, is seeking funding to help counsel returning Vets suffering from the Post-Vietnam Syndrome. Our selves, a group of women, are working on providing counselling for women Vets and women dependents of Vets.

Military and VA counseling is being provided. A new program of working for General Amnesty for all those who for deneral Amnesty for all those was have refused military duty is making consistent headway. We're also working on a Videotape project. We're starting to relate more to community Vets and their problems. We invite all the problems and their problems. interested Vets and non-Vets to contact as and get involved.



1974 of 1984?



AND NOW, A PREVIEW OF THINGS TO COME!

The fact thet we are living in an electronic age should not be news to anyone today, especially those living in cities. But the oew ways that electronic technology is being utilized should concern us aff.

Electronic eyes open supermarket doors for the coosumer while the electronic eye of a camera inside watches him as he moves about, Smile, you're on closed-circuit television. Why? Maybe if food prices weren't skytocketing as they are, so-called crimes of shoplifting wouldn't be as prevalent and in turn, television cameras unnecessary. How incorrect is it to say that supermarket-monopolies such as Safeway and Maylair, and their controlling interests, are in fact acting criminally by charging prices which have gotten way out of proportion and are forecasted to rise even higher? When is the government going to set a ceiling on profits at they have done on wages across the country?

In the fall semester of '72 there ap-

In the fall semester of '72 there appeared a new addition to the iibrary archive College of San Francisco. During the summer vacation, an electronic sensing device had been initialled complete with metal raits and turn-silles for strice regulation of traffic in and out of the library. Its designated purpose is to detect any student, faculty member, or anyone using the library, who knowingly or otherwise might happen to leave with an unauthorized book. In such a case, a sensor is tripped, a bell sounds and the turnstile locks in position while the unsuspecting "holder" is busted. This creation is known as the "Book Security System."

The city of San Francisco eccently installed a cfosed-curcuit television camera high actop of a pole downtown at the intersection of Filth and Mission Sas. According to city officials, the purpose of this camera is to test its possibilities for controlling traffic during heavy commute hours. It successful, the city is planning on installing them at strenggle traffic points around the city. This type of camera is operated by remote courtof at police headquarters, Some of its

features include a zoom tense for close-up operations and an audio system for listening. What it amounts to is an efficient and coordinated system of surveillance of the streets and anyplace the camera may care to look. Is bit brother watching?

look. Is big brother watching?
Incidently, the same electronics company that installed the equipment at Fifth amd Mission, operates and installs Cable-Vision, an increasing phenomena in the Bay Area. By hooking up to a special cable, television viewers at home increase their reception in include two or three times the number of channels normally available. Cable-Vision supporters say that with the use of their unit, subscribers may in the future receive their mail, telegrams, newspapers, ctc., thru this tervice. This could eventually become nationwide. Also you wilf he able to have a direct link with police and fire stations. What they don't telf you is that they will be able to monitor your home or another place equiped with such a device, whether or not it is turned on.

Most banks and savings & foan companies have used eamcras and closed-curcult television for years and now other business operations are following suit. Even taco stands and ice-cream parlors utilize such devices. Thus we have a continuing trend for more and more cameras. The argument is that these devices are is the public good because they are a deterrent to crime. What they don't fell you is that through the use of these security systems, total social control of the masses) will be in the hands of the operators. If this is really the most allfuent nation in the world today, why is it necessary to have an ever-increasing amount of security systems? Could it be that unequal wealth distribution is really at lawh and some means for controlling the masses is becoming necessary for continuation of the "status quo," which is the rich get richer while the poor get the shaft.

REE OUR

Women make up over haff of the world's population, yet they hold very little power anywhere with the exception of the socialist countries. In this country, women, especially Third World women, are the fast to be hired and the first to be fired. Their wages are much lower than those of men. This is one way the system is trying to keep the people divided. For example, in 1968 for every \$100 the average white working-man made, the average Black working man made \$68.60, the white working-woman \$48.10, and the black working woman \$45. In the home women are expected to do all the housework, regardless of whether they have a full-time joh or not. Our task as men is to support the

Our task as men is to support the women in their struggles. This of course would also mean certain responsibilities on our purt. Such as helping out with stuff around the house. Learning how to cook, washing dishes, changing diapers, etc. Also it means encouraging the women in our fives in educational endeavors, or when they get involved in political activity. In other words, brothers have to begin to earry their full share, We have to fearn to respect women

We have to fearn to respect women as human beings, who are capable of doing whatever men can do. Exception has to be made at this time to physical strength. This is also another form of oppression for women. Men and women are at a very early age chanaeted into roles that they keep up for the cest of their lives. Boys climb troes, are outside in the streets runing around and in general grow physically strong. In the meantime, the young girls play with dolls, help mother in the

Women make up over half of the kitchen and do not develop much orld's population, yet they hold very physical strength. These kind of the power anywhere with the exception of the socialist countries. In this and dependence for women.

Women are not supposed to think, You notice when a bunch of brothers are hanging around and capping it's very difficult for a sister to get a word in edgewise. If she is able to say something, no one usually takes it very seriously.

reriously.

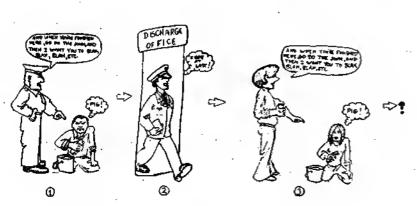
Generally we only see sisters as someone to lay. This is reflected when brothers shoot the shit about their fatest adventures or fantasies involving women. We talk about how fine shooks, but never about how strong she is for taking care of a baby hy herself after one of our brothers just left her with it.

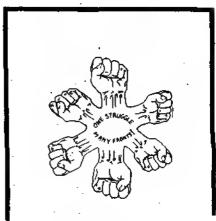
Rarely do we comment on the courage it takes for our sisters to walk in streets, where they are open targets for any men who so desire. How many of our sisters get raped in our streets and what are we doing about it? Our attitude is often one of silent support for the rapist.

So, even though the system we five under is the main culprit for the oppression of women, we also have a responsibility to our sisters. We must try to understand what the sisters are going through. How women also would like to feel independent the way men do, but all the cards are stacked against them. We have to rally to their ease, which is the full emancipation of women. Our personal relationships with women will take a great feap If we start to consider some of these things. The Vectoral wift earry more for the struggle of women, in future issues.



WOMEN WORKERS LED MILITANT PICKET LINES AT THE EMPORIUM STRIKE LAST SUMMER.





Firing of Black Teacher Sparks City College Strike

Students at City College of San Francisco, Led by the Black Students Union and Student Council, have been in an uprour over the firing of black psychology teacher Jo Ann Handler.

This firing has evolved into a much larger issue. The question of student control over liring and hiring of all

eollege faculty.

Ms. Handler was fired despite 200 letters praising her as a very qualified and well-like instructor. These leters came mainly from students, but also from other people in the psychology field and teechers at the college. To hostile letters were used as the basis for living ber. Other reasons given were tardiness, not doing a professional job, lailure to relate to her peers (other teachers) and absenteeism. She was also charged with being emotionally unsteble.

It seems that the main reason she we fired was her "confrontational" attitude. She spoke out strongty about racism at the college. Also she taught in a rather unorthodox way. She wanted student perticipation in her elasses. She used to esk students point blank how they felt about a certain thing. Then the class as a whole would dis-

euss the response.

After Ms. Handler was presented with the "evidence" against het, she was told that the evaluation committee would listen to both positive and negameeting. The 15 or 16 students were allowed in to this meeting all pre-sented Javorable opinions of Ms. Handler & teaching. The committee still decided to fire her. The President of the College, Harry Buttinet, immedisiely approved the liring.

The City College Veterans Organization (SF) was formed in Pebruary of 1972. The opening sentence of its constitution states: "We are CCSF Veterans who have decided to unite for our mutual benefit." So the organization was formed to deal mainly with the problems we faced as Vets. We also decided to educate outselves and other students about domestic and international issues. We further de-eided to work with Veterans and other progressive organizations in the community.

The first semester, the organization

had no funding from the Associated Students and hud no space of its own. We borrowed things from other organizations and La Raza Unida let us share their bungalow with them. Many of the Veterans in Le Raza Unida joined the Vets organization.

In the spring of '72 we showed movies to educate ourselves and others about domestic and inter-national issues. We also perticipated in anti-war demonstrations, including one on the steps of the Federal Building during Easter vacetion, which we sponsored ourselves. We also got a few Vets part-time jobs through a federally funded program called the Veterans Educational Incentive Program (VEIP). The group met fairty regularly about once a week. This first semester not so many Vets know of our existence, but we mede some headway through some articles in a progressive student newspaper, the Free Critique. Towards the end of the semester we

appraached the Associeted Student Council lor funds to set up "Serve the Vets" progrems for next semester. After much bickering with a very conservative council, we received about \$2800. With this money we set up e bookloan progrem, a free hoi-



These dictatorial decisions got stu-dents so mad that the Student Council called for a one-day strike, demanding student control for firing and hiring of instructors and for rehiring all instructors fired this semester (other instructors were also fired by the college

without student say.)

The strike on March 28 was relatively small, but this just shows that the struggle is only beginning. There has been mass leafleting and this must be kept up as the fight to rehire these teachers and for student control goes on. Among the many other issues lacing students at City College are financial cuthacks, control over eampus police, control of the eampus bookstore, and control over curriculum matter.

The most active students at City ere developing unity amongst themselves and are learning to work together. This is the task now, uniting the most progressive elements at the school. We must not be distillusioned with not being able to mobilize the entire eampus at this time. This is idealistic, because the long hard work for this

has not yet been done.

We must spend a los of time with the students on campus, explaining and persuading them about the justness of these struggles. Today we are weak and the administration and board of governors are strong, but through pe-tience and consistent herd work, the balance of power will turn and we will be strong, invincible and the enemies of the people will be weak and finely

HISTORY OF THE CCSF VETS **ORGANIZATION**

In the beginning of falt 72 we were swamped by Vets who had lound out about our programs and the Organzation grew. About two months into the semester, we were swamped by Vers who hadn't received their first G1 Bill cheeks yet. They were on the verge of dropping out, getting kieled out of their apartments and going hungry. We decided to much up to the college President's office to get immediate financial assistence for these brothers. The next day we got \$4000, which we distributed in parcels of \$50, \$75 and \$100 to yets that were in a pineh. So a Vets foun program was established.

Also in the beginning of the fall semester the first issue of the Veteran appeared. The Veterans Administration got very upset about the paper. They threatened to arrest people thet were distributing the paper down at the VA Building, but the distributors stood their ground, knowing they had a right to pass out the paper. The VA

aligned ourselves with the Progressive Student Alliance which swept the atu-

Student dent elections lass where no problems with their checks, we decided to move on the downtown VA. Office stall, Newsperitisell. Affect the VA tefused to negonitive with "groupt," we planned a demonstration against the VA to locus lack of lunds, so we're hoping to have attention on our problems. The VA as big fundraiser sometime in May, eventually agreed to meet with a People Interested in belping with this executive to avoid negative should contact us at Bungalow 5, City College. We want to expand and continue lighting for the 4000 or so Vets spent by VA officials trying to pass the buck for their incompetence, they promised to speed up the process of getting checks out to people. This temains to be seen as there are still Vets at time of publication of this paper who haven't received their first checks this semester.

This semester we also elected a

Now in our third semester we me a coordinating committee for the first definite force on campus. We have line in the organization's history. This was seen as a necessary step forward. The Coordinating Committee is made



COSP VETS DELEGATION TO THE VA ALONG WITH DEAN OF VETS AND VEIP DIRECTOR

PARTISAN POW-WOW FOR



The POW release is big news. The government's propaganda machine bills them as heroes, while the press eatolls their loyalty, perseverance and "courage." Vets are finding this whole charade pretty sickening; why all the hullabaloo over a handful of lifers and officers? Thousands of ordinary G.l.'s went to their deaths in a war that they hated and Nixon's sympathy for them was expressed by an ever-present willingness to send thousands more to the same fate—not to mention the mil-lions of Asians killed.

What makes the POWs so "special"? As officers, these mon always followed orders. The widespread Anti-War activism of EM's rarety tnuched them—their "honor" remains intact and their loyalty to The President is not being questioned. Before being shot down, many of the POW's had cheerfully takes off in their jets to rain death and ruin on the Indochinese people. The systematic destruction of Hanoi's residential districts tells a lot

about the character of our new heroes. Anyway, the point of the whole POW spectacle is to de-emphasize the role that Vets and the American people as a whole played in forcing a stop to this genocidal war. Nixon's "Peace With Honor" slogan is a transparent attempt to make the most of a bad situation—he dare not admit that bad studion—ne date but admit this the American people really won by stopping the imperialist adventure. So while the POW's are being being given new homes, cars ("3) Fords) and thousands of dollars in "back pay," Vets are forties a present themset, where the process of the p are focing unemployment. skyrock ening prices and mounting deleys from the V.A. over our inedequate beautits.



Divide and Rule

PRESS

All this is combined with record dein Day Care Centers, welfare, educa-

tional programs, etc.

The promises were for a stronger economy, morn jobs and less defense spending after the war. The "Peace-time Economy" has so far brought just the opposite—and for a very simple reason. The liberation of the Indochinese people will mean an end to the U.S. domination of S.E. Asia, Nixon's ruling-class buddies are facing a staggering loss, and the only way thny can cover the deficit is to redouble exploitation at home.

The budget cuts, speed-ups and unemployment are all designed to this ead, but to make it work Nixon must solidify his political position, A vital first step is to discredit the Peace Movement.

At its height, the Anti-War forces united Millions of Americans in mili-tant struggle against U.S. imperialism. Nixon's fear is that these same forces will this time unite against the deteriorating economic conditions at home—a frighteninly real possi bility as things righten up! The POW's are being used for the spe-

cifil purpose of wrecking the progres-sive movemnt, but in the face of the Dollar Crisis, and mounting international trade pressures, Nixon's grab for the POW straw is doomed to failure. Only a desperate man could hope that so ill-conceived a maneuver would long forstall the growing unit of Veterans, Third World and working people.

 $\{x_i \in \{0, x_i\}, x_i \in \{x_i, x_i\}, x_i \in \mathcal{X}_i\}$

east - bay

The East Bay Chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War is located at 4919 Telegraph Avenue in Oakland. Phone 658-7806 on Thursdays at 7:30 p.m. Chapter meetings also take place every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Everyone in the community is welcome.

The East Bay chapter is into quite a few things now; these included the campaign of Bohby Seale and Elaine Brown for Mayor and Councilwoman respectively, voter registration, doorto-door canvassing to find out what's on the voters' minds, and explaining the goals of the two candidates. The chapter sees that many people in the community are involved in this cam-paign, and feels that it is important to relate to; we see the election of a black mayor as a necessity for (land, which has a black majority.

We are also working with other groups on the Anti-TASK campaign in the East Bay. TASK is a federally controlled and funded methadone maintenance program that the Government is trying to set up nationally; however, we see TASK as another form of control over people. According to reliable people in the field of medicine who have done research on methadone, this drug is much more addictive than heroin. East Re: VVAW feels that we must fight the

The chapter is actively involved in the Chino Delense Committee, which is fighting for the freedom of four individuals framed for the escape of a prisoner from Chino State Prison, A goard was killed in that escape.

Another project we are working on with other groups is a free film series about people's struggles domestically and internationally. These films are shown every other Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. at 5320 Telegraph Ave. For more information call Linds at 536-0410.

information can Linux at 350-415.

The chapter also did a benefit for Wounded Knee and VVAW on March 26 at the Long Branch in Berkeley, we were successful in raising badly eednd funds as well as consciousness of the struggles of the Native Ameri-

Some members are working on a Videotape about Vets. If you have any pictures or film lootage of the Vets' struggle, or would like to get involved, call Bob Hodd at 533-8743. We are also involved in discussions concerning a project that will benefit Vets directly: final decisions about this matter are still being made.

The chapter is relatively having been put together last October, but already VVAW in the East Bay is definitely the 00

UNCHAIN

CHENOWETH

The military has developed into a breeding ground for resistance. This is mainly due to U.S. aggression in Indochina, but also racism and the U.S. military structure itself, where lowranking enlisted men (and the bulk of the military) have no voice in what's

In the last couple of years, fraggings, sabotage and relusal to go along with orders have been on a sharp increase. One such incident is being charged to FN Pat Chenoweth, a sailor on board

the USS Ranger.

Par is facing 30 years in military prison for destruction of government prison for desiration of government property and wartime sabotage. He is accused of dropping a paint scraper and two large bolts into the main reduction get of the USS Ranger last summer, causing it some \$800,000 demage and delaying its departure to Vietnam for lour months. Pat has been made a scapegoat by the Navy, which is trying to crack down on sabotage and dissent in general. The truth is, that as in the case of Pvt. Billy Dean Smith (who was acquitted—Issue No. l of the Veteran) there is not enough evidence to warrant a court-martial.

The Navy, which is aware that

subtie support for Pat would hinder their aims of convicting him, has set out in transfer the trial to the Philippines, where martial law is in offect.

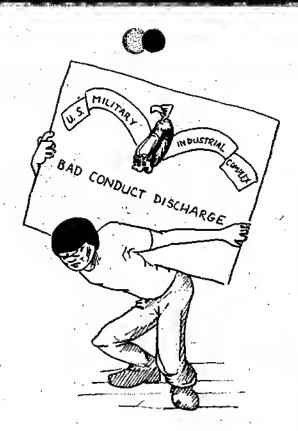
Par's lawyer is a member of the Ne-tional Lawyers Guild. He started the National Lawfers Guild Project in the Philippines, to help GI's there. About five months ago Marcus threatened one of the lawyers with the project with a 'military trial' before the die-taror actually kicked the whole Guild group off the islands. This makes it almost impossible for Pat's lawyer to amoust impossion for rars lawyer, with the represent him. Pat's lawyer, with the support of thousands of people, has been lighting like hell to keep the trial from being transferred.

The Pat Chenoweth Defense

Committee (3325 Kempton Ave., Oakland, Calif. 9461f) is guiding the fight for Pat's freedom. Recently a benefit at U.C. ley for Pat brought out a thou-sand people and \$1000 was raised for his defense. The Defense Committee suggests that people: 1) Send a letter or telegram to Admiral Zumwalt or Sec. of the Navy John Warner, 2) Write to mumbers of Congress, 3) Contact the Defense Committee to obtain material for distribution to your friends, 4) Send a letter of support to Pat, Correctional Facility, Treasure Is-land Naval Station, SF., Calif., 5) Come to the demonstration at SF Federal court at time to be annunced, 6) Send \$3555555

PREE PAT! FREE ALL GIS!





MISSION D.U.P.

The Discharge Committee in the Mission ass been moving in the last three months to establish a program that will aid the many Vets who have received less than honorable discharges. Through its work the committee has found out that there is a fot of interest in this issue by other Vets organizations in the Bay Area. Even non-Veterans organizations have shown interest to work with "badly" discharged Vets. The possibility of a Bay Area-wide and at some point in the future a nationwide coalition to deal with this incredibly important issue exists.

The Discharge Committee in cooperation with the discharge Committees of Vienam Veterans Against the War and City College Veterans Organization, has begun to do counseling fro 693 Mission St., 7th floor, Any Vets that have discharge problems should contact 665-7990. An office has also been established in the heart of the Mission at 3077-24th St., inside the

United Prisoners Union Headquarters. The office will be staffed Mon., Tues., Thurs. 2-7:30 p.m. and Sat. 11 a.m. · 5 p.m. See us then.

The committee is involved in trying to get some money from foundations so as to be able to carry out its programs. We are involved in raising the issue of "bad" discharges in the media. We will write articles for newspapers try to rap on radio and TV. We are also in the process of developing an outreach leaflet, plus we are very active in working with the newspaper. "The Veteran." We also have a Vets research group, trying to dig up facts and statistics dealing with "had" discharges.

We want to emphasize thet although we think it is very important to do counseling, we also want to build a mass movement among Veterans to force the government to change many of its policies concerning "bad" discharges; including the reviewing procers and the criteria for the issuance of "had" discharges.

state college vets fight back

At some point in the long and tiresome process of manufacturing educard, white-collar workers, veterens ultimately subject themselves to the ever-greater elicits principles of higher higher education. In that trip toward a 4-year degree, many Bay Area veterans process through California State University, San Francisco (CSUSF). Veterans, like all other students at

Veterans, like all other students at State, are held in contempt by the campus administration, except when money's involved, and then some token veterans' services are offered so the university can get its hands on government funds.

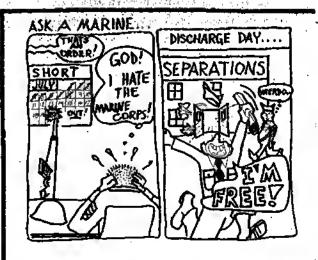
Last fall, Vietnam Veterans Against the War organized a chapter on State's campus and served notice on the administration then that vets services had to improve or they would face the consequences of an increasingly alienated veterans community.

At that time, there was one woman handling all the veterans affairs on a part-time basis, with the exception of a Special Admissions Program designed first to soak H.E.W. and second to help previously unqualified veterans to meet the admissions standards. That program originated from State's Frederick Burke Foundation who immediately took 10 percent off the top of the H.E.W. grant. The program's administrators are not Vietnamers veterans and the top position is held by a man whose primary interest is in the computer he bought with the money that was supposed to go to veterans. Altogether, 100 veterans have been served by the special dmissions and the Upward Bound programs at a total cost of more than \$140,000. Veterans themselves in these programs pay a tuition of \$650.

In the meantime, vets who are regular students cannot qualify for financial aid, because they make too much

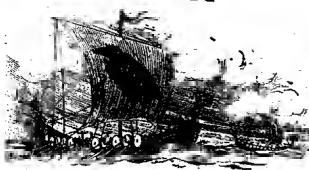
Veterans at State are subject to Reagan's education master plan white is to create a strongly delineated class education for a few. State's role will be to manufacture the middle-class paper pushers who will work for people who graduate from U.C. and in turn, oversee the skilled workers who graduate from the junior colleges. Given those circumstances and the need for more money to operate the Siste College and University system, toition will inevitably increase. Right now, the state legislature is considering trition hikes. One such proposal would raise tuition to \$2,500 a year, an amount that would absorb all the VA educational benefits and a for more.

So, tuition and a prolonged struggle against au unresponsive campus administration has determined, while restricting, the role of eny serious veterans organization. Because the VVAW encountered great resistance by the administration, much of the ac-tivity has been reduced to a few people working closely with veterans to solve individual problems. We have set up a veterans' information and service project as part of the Associated Studeuts programs and are working on discharge upgrading, medical and legal referral, VA paper work, and as much as possible on housing and job placement. We are also coordinating a veterans tutorial program and representing vets before departmental deans to get coffege credit for military schools and experience. The project was begun at the beginning of the semester and is still being developed. thopefully, by the time veterans from other colleges get to State, we will have a complete and effective veterans service. The success of that will depend largely on what moves the administration makes to stop it. Oue thing is certain, veterans are coming to the reality void at 19th and Holloway.





ccsf yets benefit



ine City College yelerans Organ ization is planning three benefits to raise money for the programs they have established for College. The beauti planted by SHIP PRODUCTION and Will be provided by ALICE'S RESTAURANT from Santa Cruz. The benefits will take place at the Palace of Fine Arts) Marin and Lyon Sts.) on Pri. May 11, 8 p.m. - 1 a.m.; Sat. May 12, 12 noon - 4:30 p.m., and Sat. 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. The price will be \$2.50 for the evening abows and \$2.00 for the after-Groups confirmed for Friday night

OSCEOLA SPARKY TUMBLING TUNDER Groups confirmed for Saturday

CHRISS WILLIAMSON BERKELEY CIRCUS STATON BROTHERS
PITCHEL PLAYERS (theatre)

Groups confirmed for Saturday night are:

ONE PAMELA POLAND FITZ MASON **ROWAN BROTHERS**

CAT MOTHER AND PEARL bave been approached for Fri. and Sat. night performances. Also attempts are being made at getting a good Latin band, such as MALO.

Please come and support us and enjoy yourselves

Back in December of 1972 the police attacked a dance at Centro Social Obrero in San Francisco's Mission district. The police unannounced harged into the dance and proceeded to club men and women sitting and standing in the dance hall. Out of this police riot, six people were arrested. Three of these people were brutally beaten at the station. Many, many people required medical attention. One young woman required 20 stitches on top of her head.

Three brothers are still facing very serious charges. These range from assaulting a pofice officer with a deadly weapon to resisting arrest. During the preliminary hearing the police witnesses all lied a different tune in court. The community support has been really good. In the beginning of March a benefit dence netted over a \$1000. A defease committee has been established around the three. This de-fense committee is part of the Mission Coalition Organization (MCO) Police Committee:

The defense committee is also working on the case of a young Vietnam Veteran who is charged with assaulting a police officer, but is also charged with inciting to riot, as well as resisting arrest. This case stems from a resisting arrest. Inscars seems from a similar incident as the Mission 3. Police attacked young people at a dance at St. Kevius Church up ou Cortland St. in Sas Francisco's Excel-sior District. This brother is also

The Police Committee is documenting other incidents of police brutality and developing an overall program to deal with the police in our community. The defense understands that the role of the police is to keep poor, working and especially Third World people in line. The police don't attack anyone in Pacific Heights, where the rich live, but they constantly hassle people down on 24th St. in the Mission, where mostly Raza people live and hang out.

The people in the Mission are faced with high unemployment, bad housing conditions, lots of drugs, a bad education system and bad medical care. These conditions also prevail in communities, such as Hunters Point, Chinatown and the Fillmore. There are many such communities in this country. These are conditions which breed resistance, rebellions and eventually revolution. This is why the police (the domestic army) comes down so hard on the members of oppressed communities.

So, the Mission 3 as the brothers are referred to, are fighting back to expose the role of the police, the conditions in oppressed communities and of course to prove their innocence.

FREE THE MISSION THREE

P.S. — For more info, and involve-ment in the defense, call 826-6477. Robert Dwight.

FREE THE MISSION THREE



SUPPORT DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE HALL OF (19)JUSTICE FOR HISSION THREE

BARRACKS TO BREADLINES

While POW's who are coalely officers get all kinds of contracts for high cers get all kinds of contracts for high paying jobs upon their return, the average Vet has real problems even finding a low paying job. Vets face a higher unemployment rate than the rest of the U.S. population and if you happen to be a Third World Vet the streation; even worse Figures of 15 situation is even worse. Figures of 15 percent to 25 percent unemployment for Vets have been mentioned. Many of us have to move to welfare rolls, but a lot of us have found out how difficult it is for able-bodied males to qualify for welfare.

Many Vets, due to the fact that they have bad discharges, are further handicapped on the job market. These numerapped on the job market, goesse Vets many times have to falsify information about themselves to get a job. Vets with bad discharges along with other Vets make up as much as 50 percent of the prison population in the U.S. This is directly tied to the fact thet without a job crime is often the only way a person can survive.

What we need is to develop a rigcrous program of fighting for jobs and training programs. We must never take no for an answer from any employer. At the same time we don't went to be used as scabs or generally pit ourselves against other workers fighting for employment. We need to demand from the

government longer and higher unem-Bovernment compensation for those Vets thet are now without employment. This is a struggle being waged by other unemployed workers as well. We fur-ther need to build pressure against large private employers as well as the government to hire us. For this we need to build a movement among unemployed Vets.

We must also remember how our fight for jobs must be directly tied to the fight against rusaway shops. One of the biggest reasons for us being unemployed along with many others is because a policy being adopted by more and more U.S. companies of

moving their plants to foreign coun-tries, such as South Korea, Philip-pines, South Vietnam, Taiwan, etc. The main reason for the war in Indochina is to make thet area safe for U.S. corporations. These corporations not only want to extract natural resources, find new consumer markets, but also want cheap labor. In these countries people live under virtual dictatorships. Strikes and unions in general are out-lawed. The U.S. spends a lot of money to build up the local puppet army and thus keeps the local population in line. South Victnam's military is now the third largest in the world. Thus workers in South Korea, and India, for example, can be paid 6 cents an hour, instead of the wages that working people have fought and died for on picket lines in this country.

These are some of the things that we must keep in mind as we build the fight for jobs and proper training programs.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERBINA'S UNCLASSAPIED
EXIGNATIVEMENT SHOWN
OTHERWISE



The War Ortinues: INDOCHINA



On the 15th of August, the Nixon Administration was forced to etop its bombing of Cambodia. With this act, nine years of Iedochina bombing same to an end.

During those nine years, 9, 768, 267 tons of hombe were drop ped as opposed to the 2, 057, 244 tons dropped by the United States in all of the Second World War.

The bombings in Indochina were used in the early part of the war to attack "enemy sanctuaries." In reality, this meant driving civiliane from liberated zones to areas controlled by U. S. allies. As the U. S. continued its policy, the hombinge took on a more ainister aspect -- one of terrorist revenge. Losing all semblence of military value, the final phase of the Nixon Administration hombinge ended in the zens cless terror bombinge of Hanoi and other civilian areas in

the DRV at Christmae 1973, and the massive reprisal bombings of the Cambodian people for not following the Lon Nol regime.

We are told that the bombings are over, that our role in Indochina is over, and that the United States war of intervention in Indochina is over. But the eame criminal elements which ordered the bombings and which lied about them to the American people are etill in power.

We will not forget this and we will not be fooled.

The special forces began "reconnaisance raids" as early as Nov
ember of 1968 in Gambodia. They
would acquit for "enemy held areas"
and then would call in B-52 raids.
Reports of American coldiers operating in Cambodia were laheled
as vicious lies by the American
government.

The United States government ordered secret bombings of Cambodia in 1970, and these continued for over a year. During that time, the administration denied reports of mass bombings in Cambodia, labeling such reports "communist propoganda."

The Senate confirmed testimony that hospitals were targeted for air and ground attacke, and that no restrictione were placed on fleid commanders as required by the Ceneva Convention on Warfare. When Bach Mai (a 900 bed bospital) was bombed during the Christmae of 1972. Jerry Friedheim, Pentagon epokeeman, said; "No euch facility existe." and called these reports enemy propoganda.

Cambodia ie presently fighting to free itself from a fasciet

(Continued on Page 4)

VVAW/WSO IS AT PACKED



The trial of the Gainesville 8 has brought to the public attention the attempts by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to infiltrate the organization and out of this infiltration to falsely charge VVAW/ WSO with trying to commit acts of violence. The key witnesses in the case are paid agent provacteurs, who by thetr very nature are shown to be of the scum of the earth. But as the agents uncover and perjure themselves in efforts to conceal their mental inconsistancies, the true nature of the Bureau will also be uncovered.

VVAW/WSO has had a long his tory of infiltration by the FBi and the FBI is still questioning and trying to harrass chapters across the country. Just recently two FBI agents were found in the 'broom closet1 of the Gainesville Courth . ouse, in a room adjacent to the de fense iawyers chambers. This room provided for the defense was for the lawyers and defendants to discuss matters that were pertinent to the trial which were to be held in the strictest of confidence. The two agents from the Jacksonville office of the FBI admitted that they had worked on the Gaines wille case and that they had prior to this attempt, installed wiretaps on phones.

Judge Winston Arnow discounted the defense objections to this devious plotting by the FBI and stated that the defense was "making a mountain out of a molehili." And even as the agents had in their possession, two amplifiers and transmittors, earphoness, soldering equipment, propane gas, jimmy har

and a book entitled "The Electronic invasion", Arnow ruled against the defense stating, "I find no basis here for the belief that there has been electronic surveillance by any one in this case." This ruling by Judge Arnow is not surprising. Paid government officials and agents have free reign in the Courts of this country.

The FBI has resorted to other attempts to harrass VVAW/WSO members. Dade County Coordinator, Jim Hale has recently been the target of the FBI and the IRS. Last summer, Jim worked on the convention demonstrations by obtaining camping permits. He is slso a defense witness at the Gsinesville trial. Jim is married to a Vistnam ese woman and works for VVAW/ WSO at Homestead AFB. On July 6 undercover police came to his house with a search warrant for LSD. They tore the house apart and ailedgedly found some marijuana. During their search they tore down! articles that Jim had on his wall, and insulted his wife by referring to her with the racist slur, Viet Cortg.

Jim was arrested and several hours later, at 9PM, was visited by the IRS who charged that he would be jailed for 5 years for every year since his discharge from the military. Jim was discharged 3 years ago, which means he would be jailed for 15 years? Shortly after the IRS left the jail, Jim was visited by the FBI who tried to get him to sign a statement about the Cainesville case. Jim refused. Several hours later, Jim was bonded by his close friend, a retired Lt.

Coinnei in the Marine Corps.

The IRS has confiscated Jim's savings of \$800 and his 1964 van. They claim that he owes \$7,000 in back taxes since Jamuary 1, 1973. It is important to remember that in one night, Jim was visited by undercover police, the IRS and the FBI. A co-incedence?

Another case of government harrassment of VVAW/WSO involves the military and Jim Christopher, a member of the Harrisburg chapter. While in Vietnam, Jim re ceived a letter from his wife, who was in the hospital, stating that sh didn't know where their son was. Jim got emergency leave and came home. As the situation grew worse he asked for another 15 day extention and was refused. He went AW OL, and after months of harrassment, he was finally given a discharge on January 17, 1971, He joined VVAW/WSO in Elizabeth, NJ. The apartment he was staying in was rsided by the police and his suitcase containing his discharge paper was taken.

The military has just notified him that they are going to arrest him and charge him with desertion Jim tried many channels in an offort to get a copy of his discharge, but even with the aid of s US Senator, the srmy denies its existance, after having told the Senator's side that it did exist. In addition, the Elizabeth police no longer has on file the contents of the suitease, which it did have at one time. Jim is now trying to go through the courts in order to finally stop being in timidated for working with VVAW/ WSO. Hopefuliy, he won't get a ju ge like Winston Arnow.

The FBI and other government surveillance agencies have approached members in California, Colorado, Kansas, Wisconsin, New York, Washington DC. Fiorida, Texas, etc. They have consistantle been rebuked by an informed membership. They will continue to har rass the organization, but they will suffer utter defeat. VVAW/WSOun derstands now, by the example of the Gainesville case, that the FBI is no longer an agency that attacks crime. It has evolved into an agency that tries to suppress the right of political dissent. From their viewpoint peace and justice is mothreatening than organized crime. Demonstrating peacefully is a gre ater crime than pushing dope. The FBI stands for the Federal Bureau of Intimidation.

Page 2 INDOCHINA

dictator who was placed in power by a CIA directed coup. Although Nixon can no longer slaughter thousands through senseless bombings, the administration continues to funnel funds to the dictator. American advisors continue to direct the Lon Nol forces in the field and in the capital. The defense department has atted that although they cannot give direct military side to Pnomb Penh, Saigon could give them American equipment and American side.

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Laos has reached an accord which would set up a coalition government, but there have been coalition governments in Laos before. Each time, once under Eisenhower and once under Kennedy, they were subverted and each time the Pathet Lao had to fight both CIA and That

mercenaries. Within the past week another attempt for a coalition government was almost thwarted by an unsuccessful right wing coup, probably CIA Inspired as in the past.



Violationa by the Thieu puppet regime continue. In the month of July slone, the Saigon army Jaunched 184 large scale operations against the Provisional Revolutionary Government controlled areas. Thieu has continually stated that he will not tolerate the PRG, but this is in direct conflict with the Paris Peace Agreement.

Thieu has also consistantly refused to release the 200, 000 political prisocers he oow holds, saying that they are only criminals. He has jailed opposition politicians,

priesta, nuns, students, newspaper editors, monks and teachers. Agaio such actions have been taken with total diaregard for the agreement that both the Saigon and U.S. governments have signed.

The war is not over. The Nixon administration continues to support, both militarily and financially, puppet dictators.

As it stands now, the Lactian Pathet Lac continues to shide by the agreement of February 1973; the Khmer Rouge are close to liberating their country; and the PRG still suffers from the Saigon terrorist violations of the January 1973 agreement. As they continue to struggle against the U.S. led aggression and violations, as too must we continue to struggle in solidarity to end United States intervention in Indochina.

UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY



Without the cold and desolation of winter

There could not be the warmth and splendour of spring.

Calamity has tempered and hardened

And turned my mind into steel.

Ho Chi Minh

The following telegram was received by the VVAW/WSO National Office from Thiounn Prasith, member of the Political Bureau of the United Front of Cambodia and a Minister in the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, in exile in Peking, People's Republic of China.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

NIXON HAS DECLARED CESSATION OF U.S. BOMBING OF CAMBODIA FROM AUGUST 15TH, CONFORMING WITH CONGRESSIONAL LAW STOP THIS IS A GREAT COMMON VICTORY, THANKS TO THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE'S AND CONGRESSION AL STRUGGLE AND ALL WORLD PEACE, JUSTICE, FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLES STOP CAMBODIAN PEOPLE EXPRESS PROFOUND THANKS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE STOP SOLIDARITY BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES IS SEALED IN STUDENT'S BLOOD, KILLED BY THE NIXON POLICE AT KENT AND JACKSON STOP BUT U.S., BOMBING CESSATION DOES NOT MEAN THAT U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST CAMBODIA AND. CAMBODIAN PEOPLE SUFFERING IS ENDING STOP NIXON INTENSIVE LY CONTINUES AGGRESSION AGAINST CAMBODIA BY ONE POLITICAL KHIMERIZATION, WAR INTENSIFICATION, BY GREATLY INCREASING DOLLARS, AMMUNITIONS, 155 MM GUNS, PLANES OF ALL TYPES, ARMORED CARS, ETC AND FORCING THE POPULATION INTO THE PUPPET ARMY TO SERVE AS CANNON FOUDER TWO INTERVENTION PREPARATIONS OF THE BANGKOK PUPPET ARMY WHICH WAS WITH DRAWN FROM LAGS AND THE SAIGON PUPPET ARMY THREE CONTIN UING ACTIVE DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS FOR SO CALLED COMPROM ISE AND NATIONAL CONCORD BETWEEN FUNK, GRUNG AND THE PNOMH PENH TRAITORS STOP WE URGENTLY APPEAL TO YOU TO INTENSIFY MULTIFORM ACTIONS, MASS MEETINGS, DEMONSTRATI ONS, CAMPAIGN DECLARATIONS, MASS MOBILIZATIONS, INFORMA TION MEETINGS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES TO ONE DE MAND TOTAL UNCONDITIONAL AND DEFINITE ENDING OF ALL U.S. BANGKOK AND SAIGON VALETS AGGRESSIVE ACTS TWO TOTAL AND IMMEDIATE ENDING OF ALL SUPPORT AND AID TO THE RNOMH PENH TRAITORS CLIQUE AND ALL U.S. INTERFERENCE IN CAMBODIAN IN TERNAL AFFAIRS THREE THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLES RIGHT TO SET TLE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS THEMSELVES WITHOUT FOREIGN INTER VENTION ACCORDING TO THE MARCH 23, 1970 DECLARATION OF SAM DECH NORODOM SIHANOUK, HEAD OF STATE AND FUNK CHAIRMAN STOP CAMBODIAN STRUGGLE SITUATION IS VERY FAVORABLE STOP IT IS A VERY AUSPICIOUS MOMENT FOR ALL PEACE, JUSTICE, FREE DOM LOVING FORCES TO BE MOBILIZED WITH THE CAMBODIAN PEO PLES TO STRIKE A DECISIVE BLOW AT U.S. AGGRESSION IN CAMBO DIA AND BRING BACK JUST AND EVERLASTING PEACE TO CAMBODIA CTOD WARMLY. CORDIAL AND MILITANT RESPECTS STOP

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LIDARITYINGD



Vo Thi Life, the sole survivor of the Song May massacre led by ; Lt. Calley, with tears stresming down her face, turned to us and said: 'I cannot help but he hitter about the murder of 18 members of my family by US troops, but I know you, the progressive people of America, have struggle valiantly to stop the US government's genocide against my people." Then the two members of VVAW/WSO present at the meeting were introduced to the 100 Vietnamese delegates, and to our deep humility, the Vietnameae stood and applauded, shouting, Bravo! Bravo!

i0th World Festival of Youth and Students, an international event to promote Peace, Friendship and Soiidarity between the peoples of all countries etruggling for peace, justice and against US importalism. 300 people from all over the United States and many different organiza tions united together to meet delegates from 118 other countries, acme of them accialist, some still colonies, and other. There were delegations from Cubs, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, the Democratic People's Republic of Kores, the African National Congresa, Zimbabwe (South Africa), Zahre, PAIGC, FRE LIMO, Senegal, France, Chile, Argentica, Paleatine, and scores of other nations and Liberation movements. The festival was held for 10 daye in the German Democratic Republic's capitol city, Berlin, Over 300,000 people participated in the Festival.

We went to Berlin with some misgivings. Afterali, we were coming from the country that hae and is wreaking unprecedented devastation throughout the world, and here we were going to meet the very people that we had fought against, hombed, and mined. The Vietnamese. the Lastiane, the Koreans and many others. However, all was overcome in the great epirit of solidarity

that these people showed to us as we both recognised the common struggles that the peoples of all our countries are facing -- the monater US military and economic domination.

The Festival was packed with political events every day from dawn to midnight. There were saminars for discussion of various problems and struggles being waged throughout the world. There were massive solidarity rallies everyday the first being solidarity with the Indochinese peopla. VVAW/WSO had the great honor to speak for the US delegation at the solidarity rally for the Vietnamese people. Over 10,000 people were present as we spoke to the world of our deep committment to the Vietnamese people and all the indochioese: a committmeet to see that any continued US involvement to their affairs is stopped and that the US government impiement fully the points of the Jan. 27th Peace Accords. VVAW/WSO then presented the entire Vietnamese delegation with a roll of our "The Vietnamese have been Victor-This was the second day of the 'ious on the Battlefield" poster,



VVAW/WSO also led the US delegation to the bi-lateral meeting with the Laotisn delegation. For the first time, a large group of Americans met with a large group of Leotians to drink, sing and dance, When one considers that US bombers have totally destroyed the people of the Plain de Jars, and when one considers that the Lantian people have faced the largest bomb tonnage per person of all the countries in Indochina, it is not hard to under stand our feelings as we hugged and drank with these fine, warm people. The Lactians asked VVAW/ WSO to make a tape for their radio broadcast which was gladly consented to. In it, we spoke of our reeolve to learn more and teach the American people what has happened in Laos and who the people of Laos

It is impossible to recount in words the different feelings that came up in these meetings with the va-

rioue delegations. At first, we felt some gnilt, Afterall, we do live in the heart of the beast. But that is exactly what makes the people of the other delegations respect as more than ever. They will tell you in no uncertain terms, as they told us time after tima. Wa have the greatest, hardest, and most respected struggle of all, that of changing a government whose deadly fingers reach around the world, seeking ever greater profits and power. The rest of the world recognizes the grest repression we face in our task, and they love no for it,

Again and again, the role of US imperialism was brought home to us. Many of us tend to forget the at there are 50,000 troops stationed in South Korea, and that the government of South Korea is as repressive and dictatorial as the Thieu gover ernment in South Vietnam. The US delegation met with the delegates from the Democratic People's Republic of Kores for over three hours The Koreans laid out the 5 point plan for peaceful reunification that, ... their leader, Kim II Sung, made public along with a similar committment from the South Korean authorities. They stressed that again and again, the US troops in South Korea are used as a provocative force, to keep the two Korean societies apart.

If spece permitted, any of our meetings with delegations of other countries could be used to show the depth of solidarity between strnggiing nations and the progressive people here in the States. We had a brief glimpse of the extent to which the US military is used to force profits and resources from other poor people in every continent of the world. The African people, the Latin people, the Asian people, the 💆 Arab people and European people all have something to teach us about our constry. The 10th World Festival of Youth and Students went a long way towards comenting a deep friendship between the American pe ople and the peoples of the world,



Racist Frame-up

LAWTON TRIAL



Gary Lawton's account trial is well under way at this time, but the prosecution has managed to offer little in the way of credible evidence. Lawton and Larrie Gardiner are heing tried for the murder of two police officers which occurred in Riverside, Calif. over two years ago. Since their arrests, the government has done everything imagineable to frame these two brothers with the shootings for the simple reason that Gary Lawton was a much too effective community organizer.

This trial of Gary (the first trial in Indio ended with a hung jury of 9-3 for acquittai) is proceeding rapidly. A few of the prosecution's gallery of unending witnesses are worth noting as examplea of the racism, and blatant repression which is going on in the Riverside courtroom. The prosecution has put a long line of police officers on the stand to testify against Gary, and one of the most important is Ronald Lund who was the first officer at the scene of the murder. Lund testifisd in Indio that he had stopped Gary in a park near the scene of the shootings and told him to go home because he thought that Gary was a white man and he wanted to insure Gary's safety by getting him off the streets. Lund didn't file a written report about seeing Gary until the day after Lawton's arrest. In the Indio trial, Lund stated that he real ly couldn't be sure if he had seen Lawton in the park and wasn't positive that he was telling the truth. He also testified to having been on the look-out for "niggers" on the night of the murder, and stated that "what I went to kill is a nigger right now, " In the Riverside trial, Lund has continually impeached his teatimony. Now he claims that he hadheen in the park prior to the shootings and had stopped Gsry and told him that the park wasn't s safs place for a white man. Under cross-examination, however, Lund again admitted that he wasn't sure if he actually remembered seeing Garyin the park at all, or if he had just imagined that he had seen him when Lawton was arrested for the crime.

Following Lund's testimony, the prosecution put & series of witnessea on the stand to try to substantiate the testimony given by Lund, One afternoon in the hall outside the courtroom, a spectator at the trial heard the District Attorney tell a witness what to asy on the stand relating to Lund's testimony. The spectator reported this to the judge, and for some strange reason that we have yet to figure out, the District Attorney himself called this spectator to the stand and asked him to testify that he had overheard the D. A. coaching a witness. If that is an indication of the D. A. 's level of mentality, then Gary shou-Id have nothing to worry about.

But atranger things have occured aince this specific incident, On Aug. 14th, Jonsthan Clark Cameron was called to the stand, Camsron had been in a aegregation cell at one time with Gary and he testified that Lawton had at one time confessed to him about the murders and running away from the scene of the shooting. During his testimony Cameron became very emotional and began crying. Gary took the liberty to stand up and shout: "You'd better cry, you lying son of a hitch, " and the judge let the remark pass with only a mild repirmand. . Upon cross-examination, it was determined that Cameron

had been convicted of five felonies. He stated that he had turned to a lifs of crime because his wife had hypnotized him at one time and hs couldn't stop himself. Cameron also admitted to having heen in sev sral mental institutions after attempting to kill himself 3 or 4 times. So much for that witnesses credibility.

The witness who followed Cameron succeeded in providing even more entertsinment for the jury and spectators. Next on the stand was a person once known as Bobby Ramirez, who was also in jail with Gary shortly after the arrest. This witness testified that Gary told him that they couldn't prove anything 4gainst him because he had run away from the shnotings ton fast. Ramirez also testified that Gary had told him the entire case was a frame-up and that the D. A. 's office would resort to buying aff witnesses if that became necessary to convict him. The problem with Ramirez's credibility is that he has been arrested three times aince he was in jail with Gary, with the most recent charge being prostitution. It seems that with the belowf modera science, Bobby Ramircz has been transformed into Mra. Joanis Marie, and in the future will be residing in women's prisons.

· The prosecution has 30 more witnesses to call before resting their case. However, if the remainder of the witnesses include people with a history of mental illness, liars, and transvestites, then the defense should have little to worry about. In fact, one member of the defense committee expressed the feeling that the proaecution has done mors to free Gary than they could ever have imagined. It seems that the District Attornsy has been dragging people from the depths of the earth in his attempts to silence the community work of Gary Lawton. The fact that their cradibility ia zero seems to be of little importance to the D. A., but it ahould be clsar by now that no same jury in . world could convict Gary and Larris of this crime with the sort of evidence that they have been offsred.

The trial is expected to last until the first part of October. Though the end is in sight, the defense is still in desperate need of funds. Send your contributions or information requests to: Riverside Defense Committee, P. O. Box 5154, San Bernardino, California 92412.

VVAW-W O AND

Gls In The Struggle



Since its inception as an organization, VVAW/WSO (then VVAW) has had as a major focus the GI movement. Countless Gi's fighting in the jungles of Indochins related to this group, not because they had been organized, but because they WERE Vietnam Veterans Against the War: Whether they had ever heard of the group in the United States was Irrelevant.

It was from these beginnings that VVAW/WSO become involved in the GI movement. VVAW/WSO grew wherever there were military people. From 1970 through the present, it has spread from one base to another. There are three points which are directly related to this.

One is why this happened, what is happening at present, and importantly, what will be happening in the future.

VVAW/WSO has long recognized who the majority of enlisted peopie in the military are -- namely, the sons and daughters of working class, poor and third work! people. By taking the position that these people are essential to the struggle against imperialism, VVAW/WSO has been able to build close alliances and working relationships with GI projects, military counseling centers, and most importantly, with active duty GI's all over the world. VVAW/WSO is, without question, integrally involved with the GI move ment.

NOSCAM (an acronym for National Office for Servicepeoples Counseling and Materials) was created by the National Steering Committee of VVAW/WSO at its Milwaukse meeting in July of 1972. As outlined by the steering committee (made up of representatives from VVAW/WSO regions all over the country). NOSCAM's job was and ie, to help VVAW/WSO build a strong, viable and ongoing GI movement.

Through its Dayton, Ohio office, NOSCAM has sought to provide both literstore and legal counseling through the mail for active duty Gls. With on-going correspon dence an integral part of its work, NOSCAM has helped to build concrete relationships with both individual GI's and with organizing projects in the U.S. and overseas. In March of this year, Gary Staiger, a staff member, traveled to Japan to meet with the four scrive duty chapters there. Plans to visit other projects coordinated for VVAW WSO by NOSCAM #re also being

Misiorically, the U.S. Military has been used against poor, working and third world people. Helping to build a strong, unified GI movement that can resist these abuses is, and will continue to be, a major goal of VVAW/WSO. As people all over the world, both within the military and without, unite in the struggle against imperialism, we will have victory!

The following are excerpts from letters which VVAW/WSO and its NOSCAM office have received from active-duty GIs around the model.

From Garmany: "Why do they want to take us away from our families, and treat us like animals, also American Gls NCOs treat the Americans as if they are dirt, and if the army has so much money why do ws live in what they call barracks, looks like a stable, we are not borses.... The officers don't want to help us, but want us to belp them, and we refues until we get attention, because the Army needs us, we don't need it."

From Homestead AFB: "Wow!
1 just got your packet and flipped
out! I really liked several of the
pamphlets, sapscially Capitaliam

plus Dope equals Genocide and Stop the Railroad (fighting Article 15s). We need more of this information."

From a brother on the USS JF Kennedy: "If I only had a passport I would definitely be on my way home today. I just don't feel that any of this shit is worth it."

From another brother on the same ship: "What I am really writing to you about is some legal advice on how I can get a decent and honorable discharge before I go crazy or AWOL because I am deathly afraid of prison. And this ship is a form of prison. Please send literature and anything clae possible to allow other people on the ship to find out about your organization. There are as many as 5,000 men on this ship so we need

all the stuff you can send. We are getting desperste. The people need your organization.

From Ft. Leavenworth Military Prison: "I was just reading a copy of Winter Soidisr and I really dig it. If it is at all possible I would like to receive the paper. I knew we were getting the shaft, but I am just now realizing how bad!"



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NESVILE 8

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During the week of July 31 st to August 4th, over 200, VVAW/s with August 4th, over 200, VVAW/s with MSO members from around the Country traveled in Gainesville. Florida to participate in the live days of demonstrations which coincided with the beginning of the Councesville 8 trials if the purpose of the week of demonstrations year to destinate and to build support for the destinate and to build support for the see brothers, both within the Gainesville community and among the American people: With the Ive days of well-organized and discipling actions, both of these objectives were accomplished.

The demonstrators spent the use in weak in Grisposville educating the people of the pommunity as so, the true nature of comprisery with and the reasons behind the trumped up the reasons behind the trumped up the reasons behind the trumped up the reasons the defendants and VVAW/WSO. VVAW/WSO members also leafletted and talked with the community people about the bombings of Cambodia and the fact that the U.S. is still heavily and agressively involved in the level is Indoching. Other



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By the and to a continue of the general and the day of the Facrile's Fair held at the Santa Fe Community Columbia to tavite the Gaine will community to come and meet with NYAW WSO members and dieces, the programs and projects of the or-



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EDITORIAL

Political rapreasion in the is country has become so widespread that it may now ha considered the norm in our society. The jailing of innocant people, and the per secution of those in our prisons has become standard operating procedure; as has the harasament and attempts to allence the so-called 'dissentera' who are simply making demands for a more responsive government.

In the wake of Watergate, it is not difficult to acc who the real criminals of this country are. It is those who have abusad their powar to enhance the profite of the big busineeses and at the expense of the average citizen. The power atructure couldn't afford to end the war in Indochina, and it took the people of this country, working together, to any that they had had enough and to demand the warts end. Similarly, tha power structure cannot aurvive without its prefite, ao the price of meat, bread, and a decent life will continue to riae until the profite are sacrificed and the needs of the people are finally met.

The political repression we are now witnessing will not soon end. In fact, this may be only the borrible beginning. As those controlling the government try to retain their power at a point wherea lack of faith in that power is glaringly evident, the thumb of repression will come down even harder on the persons asking for a decent existance.

Perhaps one day the Atticae, the Starkes, the Gainesvilles and the Gary Lawtons will cease. But that day will only come if the people of this country unite, stand together and say, "no more." The day will come when the jailers will destroy themselves. And when that day comes, it will be the people of this country who will remain standing. We must siways remember that the persecuted and imprisoned of our government will one day be finally-freed, and they will be freed by the people - because they are the people.

UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY

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TWO CONVICTED

Chino Escape Case



Andrea Bart

Doug and Andrea Burt, the first two defendants in the Chino Escape Caae, have been declared guilty by a San Bernardino jury. In the face of overwheiming evidence which would clear the Burta, District Attorney Canty still succeeded in using raciat appeals, destruction of evidence and unrelated 'facts' to obtain a guilty verdict on charges of murder, assault and rescue,

The Chino Escape Case began when a Chino inmate, Ronald Beary, escaped from a state car in an ambuah on Oct. 6. 1972. While Beaty escaped, one guard was killed and another wounded. Though before the eacape he had been sarving a life sentence with no chance of parole, after ha was recaptured Beaty was offered parole in 7 years if he would teatify against Andrea Burt (a member of the Venceremos organization). Doug Burt, Jean Hobson, and Bob Seabock; all are active in the prison movement.

The trial itself was conducted in an atmosphere of repression. The average age of jury members was 58 and the jury was all-white. All poor, young, working class and Third World people were dismissed immediately by the D. A. The trial was held in an intimidating glassenceaed courtroom, filled with metal datectore and security officers.

The evidence prasented in the case was totally ignored by the jury and judga. There were four eyewitnesses to the escape. The first was Ron Baaty himself, and be testified that Doug, Andras, Jaan and Bob wera all involved with him. However, he also teatified that he lied to the grand jury and the FBI about crucial events in the case and his teatlmony was continually impeachad. Beaty had eccaped from. Chino once before, and hie former eecape partner testified that Beaty would do anything to save his own akin and that nothing he said should he beliaved.



Doug Burt

The second eyewitness, Mrs. Veldhuiser, eaid that she had an obstructed view from about 200 ft. and ahe thought ahe saw a profile resembling Doug's, but that she wasn't sure because it happened so faet. The aurviving guard, who had known Doug Burt when he was in Chino, testified that he did not recognize any of the four defendants as having participated in the incident. Attempts at hypnotic recall by the prosecution failed to change this guard's mind.

The best eyewitness. Mr. Hall-garten, who watched the whole event from about 150 ft. with an unobstructed view, testified that he had never before in his life seen Doug and Andrea Burt. The prosecution had intended to use Hallgarten as a prosecution witness because he was acclose to the scene, but failed to call him when hie real story was revealed.

Added to this eyewitness teetimony, the jury was told that none of
the finger prints found in the escape
cars belong to any of the defendante,
and none of the hairs found in the
cars belong to them. The previoue
ownere of the escape cars establish
ed no link to the defendants. Also,
three witnesses teatified that Doug
and Andrea were in Hayward, Calon the day of the escape, yet this
prejudiced jury found the defandants
guilty in tha face of auch blatant evi
denca proving their innocence.

Defanse attorney Charles Garry has termed the trial a 'railroad' and announced his intantione to appeal the conviction. In the meantime, Jean Hobson and Bob Seabock face trial on the earne charges.

Their trial is acheduled to begin on Sept. 17th in San Bernardino. If you wish to contribute money or want more information, contact: Chino Defanse Committee, 366 9th St., San Bernardino, California.



Vietnam Veterans Agains We War

Winter Soldier Organization Objectives



l. To demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops, planes, and military and economic aid from Southeast Asia. We cannot allow one more human being to be killed in Southeast Asia. We support as a basis for the cessation of these hostilities the various peace proposals of the People of Southeast Asia or such future plans as they develop based upon their right of self-determination and actual control of their own destinies.

- 2. To demand the immediate termination of all other operations by the United States Government, its agencies, and American business interests that are designed to suppress the rightful struggles for liberation and self-determination of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. This includes the maintenance of dictatorial governments, economic domination, and the theft of the natural resources of other countries. The United States should make reparations in a program acceptable to the Indochinese for all of the damage done by the United States.
- 3. To demand that all active-duty servicemen and women, reservists and national guardsmen be afforded the same rights that are guaranteed by the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights that are presently denied by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. We are appalled that our active-duty Gis are treated as less than first class cltizens. We endorse the efforts of our active-duty sisters and brothers in their struggle to democratize the military.
- 4. To support all military personnel refusing to serve against their consciences in wars at home and abroad. We demand that Congress enact legislation for the immediate repatriation of those brothers and sisters who are in prison or in self-exile by reason of their refusal to serve in the military. It must also involve an end to all repression and a freeing of all political prisoners.
- 5. To demand there be no distinctions as to types of discharges and that a single type of discharge be issued, and that this be retroactive. We also demand all veterans receive all rights and benefits under the VA; and that compensation for disabilities be based soiely upon the degree of disability for veterans and their families, without regard to sex, race, rank or iength of service.
- 6. To make clear that the United States has never undertaken an extensive, open investigation of American war crimes in Indochina. In its war in Indochina, the principles of Nuremberg have been violated. As active-duty and former GIs, we recognize

- the responsibility and guilt of the individual soldier to refrain from committing war crimes. We also recognize that the responsibility and guilt of war crimes committed in the name of America lies with our policy makers at all fevels.
- 7. Resolved to fight racism, to show Americans that our society is permeated by racism, which manipulates whites into viewing non-whites as inferior or less than human. This racism pushes Third World People through inferior schools to inferior jobs and into combat arms. Thus Third World People are sent off to die in disproportionately high numbers as we kill Asians indiscriminately. We also demand the US military recognize its complicity in America's domestic and international racism.
- 8. Resolved to fight sexism, to show that sexism plays a major part in promoting war. We must show Americans our society is permeated by sexism, which forces an inferior status upon women, reducing them to subservient sexual objects, and which robs both men and women of their natural growth. This institutionalized sexism channels women into unfulfilling, lower paying jobs which are servile in nature and purpose; it exploits their bodies for sex and profit; and it degrades and dehumanizes them by a double standard of morality wholly dependent on the myth of maie supremacy. This sexism is exploited by the military, officially defining servicewomen as subordinate and theroughly subjugating them to servile work and the role of a sexual object. We resolve to fight sexism within our society, within our own organization and within ourseives.
- 9. To support the democratic right of Americans to unionize and strike to protect their income and safe-guard their employment. We consider all logislation designed to suppress these rights, including mandatory arbitration, to be illegal and not in the interests of the American working people. We also demand full employment for all Americans, including free educational and vocational training for all who need or want it. We refuse to participate in the efforts being made to separate us from other working people, making veterans enemies by giving us the charade of employment priority. We condemn this as a method of encouraging enlistment by the false promise of employment after service. We also condemn the use of active-duty Gis, Reservists and Natlonal Guardsmen as strikebreakers.
- 10. To dedicate ourselves to these principles and objectives which directly relate to the imperialist suppression of the People of the World by the United States government. We understand this war is imperialist in origin and affirm that the membership of VVAW/WSO is not only concerned with ending this war, but with changing the domestic, sociai, political and economic institutions that have caused and perpetuated its continuance,

Vietnam Veterans	Igainst The War/Winter	Soldier Organization
827 W Newport,	Chicago, Illinois 60657,	tel.(312)935-2129

I would like to Join VVAW/WSO	Name			
I am an active-duty GI	Addrees			
I am currently in prison	City State Zip			
f am enclosing \$to support your group	Telephone			

ATTICA MEANS FIGHT BACK

Two years ago, from Sept. 9-13th, Attica Stats Prison exploded when men long treated as animals roas up to demand their freedom. The prisoners held control for three days as negotiations with the State were beld. On the fourth day, Nelson Rockefeller ordered an all out assault beginning with a gas attack and ending with an armed assault.

In the wake of police vinlence, forty-thrss lay dead. Thirty-three prisoners and tsn guards were ali killed by the rempaging police.

The following excerpts are taken from an interview we had with Rahasm Karanjs, s national enordinstor of the Attica Defense, and a prisoner during the revealt. Rahssm is presently under indictment for the Attica rebellion.

"When you first get to Attica you're given an orientation program where they say, 'If you're biack, etay with blacks. If you're white stay with whitee, if you want to leave here alive,' They make it plain they want it segregated.

"Then when you're out in the yard, you get lee to put in your thermoees. First you hear 'white ice' and all the white prisoners line up and get their ice. Then you hear 'black ice' and all the black prisoners get their ice. And don't you he changing lines because if you're biack, that white ics won't cool your water.

"There were no sducetional program if you had above a fifth grade education. If you're not in school, then you work either raking the yard, kitchen duty, or in the metai shop. The metal shop makes 1.8 million dollars a yesr profit, but prisoners only get paid 25¢ a day. It used to be only 5¢ a day, but

there was a sit down strike that forced the man to increase it s little.

"Visitora procedure was rsslly hard. There was no personal contact allowed. You couldn't kiss your wife or hold your baby becsuae there was a chicken wire fencs between you and your family.

itThe rebellion wasn't really planned. Everyone saw the need to bring this raciat and repressive aystem to the public's attention. Everyone just knew what they had to do and we didn't need guards to protect us. or society. After the rebellion, there was an elected governing body which represented all of us and voiced our demands to the authorities.

"On the fourth day, state police and prison guards (who had orders not to come into the prison) attacked.

"Even after they'd subdued the prison, the police assassinated 3 prisoners who had been seen up to two hours after the police regained control. They were: Elliott 'L. D.' Barkley, a leading spokesman during the uprising; Sam Melvills. 'the mad bomber,' known for his bombings against the state in proteat against the war; and Tom Hicks All were assassinated.

"They atripped everyone else and made them lay down nude in the mud. Then they painted an 'X' on the alleged leaders backs and cheats. They ran the alleged leaders out through a gate to other holding calla known as the block. A priest was on the outside of the gates with the wives and children of the guards. When they ran you through the gate, he would lead the kids in applause, asying 'there goes another nigger;' or to a white, 'there goes

another nigger lover. 1 You had to run through a gauntlet of police who hit you with whatever they had -- cluba, pipes or piatols. They especially aimed for the eyea and groin, "

Attica was rataken by the state but the fight continues. Fifty-nine of the brothers that survived are on trial for the rabellion. These brothers are etill confronting the system and they have made the following threse demands on the state:

1. that the indictments on the prisoners be dropped. 2. that the indictments he brought sgainst the polices responsible for the killinge, and 3. that the original 28 Just Demands of the Attica rebellion he instituted.

The triel must be one of the major focuses of the movement. Just as the Attics Brothers bave not stopped, so must the movement support their struggle. The rebellion itself apoke of the needs long exploited. During the insurrection the prisoners -- black, white, and Latin -- united. They had no problem living together, struggling together and electing a govorn ment. They took the prison -- not for rensom -- but for the right to live as men, free from the racism and oppression of the prison and the government outside which had put them there and from which they will one day again bs freed.

The Attica Brothers are in great need of financial assistance. If you wish to contribute or would like more information on this trial, contact: The Attica Defense Committee, 1370 Main Street, Buffelo, New York 14209. The phone is: 716-884-4423.

Attics coverage will continue next



During the paet eeveral weeks there have been a couple of prison rebellione that have taken place. One at the Oklahoma State Prison in McAlester and one at Ft. Leav. enworth in Kaneas. In both cases the rebellions were sparked by the prison officials refusal to grant the reasonable demands of the prisoners for things like improved medicsl facilities. In each case the prison guards put down the inmates with armed force. At the McAlester Prison where the prisoners held hostages, one of the hostages reported after being freed that they would have been let go earlier.except that the prisoners were fright. ened by the gunfire from law officers outside. Just as with the Attica rebellion two years ago, the prisoners of this country are demanding improved facilities and better treat ment.

There is another prison that is in the throes of rebellion. The Florida State Prison in Starke, Florida is experiencing the same thing that happened in the other two prisons. Prisoners are being beaten and charged with various crimes in connection with an incident that took place on April 30th, 1973.

It is significant to note that the Prison at Starke contains 1013 inmates; 627 of whom are black. These prisoners are assigned to varioue jobs, the worst being working in the garment factory. In thie factory there are 150 inmates working 139 of whom are black. With the majority of the inmates being black they are in the minority of prison personnel and there are no blacks in the Division of Correction's Administration Department. The conditions in the prison are in favor of the whites, with the blacks getting the worst jobs and the most harrassment.

On April 30th, in the garment WINTER SOLDIER

factory, four prison officials attacked one of the inmates. When it was believed that the pricon guards were coming into the factory, those who came to the defense of the inmate fled, along with others from the building. Of the 95 immates in the factory at the time. 41 remained in compliance with a prison rule that states that 'no inmate shall depart. . . the place where he is working except with the authorization of the Superintendant. . . *

The 41 remaining inmates were put in administrative segregation, (maximum security); all of them being black. The prison officials then conducted an investigation, interrogating the 41 and threatening them with felony charges. But when the inmates asked for legal counsel they were told that they were being questioned and not charged and therefore didn't need lawyers.

Ae a result of this investigation, 14 of them were charged with arson, assault, and riot. They will go on trial during the first week of October. The other inmates remain in confinement and are not given the full 'priviledges' that are due them, such as visitation rights and mail rights. None are guilty.

On Sunday August 5th, the prison experienced a rebellion by about 550 inmates. Pricon officials maintain that the cause of this action by the inmates is racisl although one official stated that there was no evidence of racial conflict within the prison. In a letter received from one of the lamates, he statee, "The papers have carried and continue to carry the bigoted reporte of the Prison Director, Louie L. Wainwright, who absurdly claime that black immatee are terrorizing white immstes. " The prison officials are not admitting that the cause of the disturbances are not because of racial differencee between the inmates, but are directed wards the racist conditions fosterinmates by a racist prison sys-

Another inmate has written to us to explain what the conditions are there. "Black inmates are subjected to the tyrannical rule of the prison administrators, plus the conetant harracement of the prison guards and is defenselese against the prejudice shown toward them in job assignment, disciplinary actions, religious and political beliefe.

"We, the 14 black inmates are subjected to the injustice of being tried in Bradford County, whose total economy resources are interwoven with the prison system. Being that this legal lynching is being spearheaded by the racist prieon eystem there is no possible way for justice to be done in our behalf.

"On behalf of the struggling brothers let it be sufficient to say that it is never entirely poseible to eliminate the possibility of error in life's struggle. The chances and risks to be taken are no greater in proportion than those taken when we continue to live under the devastating disadvantages of tyranny and fasciem. Liberation acts are slways waged upon precarious grounds... the life of man ie uncertain. He travele a road of scalding grief. . . he is found in the heat of battle ... where the water is deepest and the load is heaviest. We, the fourteen, have only one life and we mean to live it as men, "

Those who protest at injustice are people of true merit. When the prison-doors are opened, the real dragon will fly out,

Ho Chi Minh.

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ature." ~ *Earl Oferi*, The Guerdian

COMPADE GEORGE made my real engry because of all the things I didn't know about George Jackson's murder, and all the things I allowed my saff to forget.

— Jane, Great Speaktiel Bird,"
Atlants

by Eric Mann Produced by the Red Prison Moveme and the Hovey Street Press

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WATERGATE



"We were only obeying orders."

The first phase of the Watergate hearings by the Senate Select Committee has come to an end, During the past several weeks we have seen the closest advisors to the President testify about their involvement in the Watergate break in. They have contradicted each other and have given us insight into the mentality of those who run. the government. The single clearest thread to the testimony of the witnesses points out the amount of surveillance the administration engaged in to link demonstrations and demonstrators to violence and unlawfullness in an effort to help Nixon win rs-election,

The most indicative testimony came from H. R. Haldeman, Nixon's most confident advisor. There was a demonstration in Charlotte, North Carolina at a raily honoring Billy Graham at which Nixon would speak. A memo was sent to Haldeman explaining that the planned demonstration was to be 'violent' and 'obscene'. Next to these words he penned in 'good' and when there was mention made that some of the protest would be directed at Graham, he penned 'great' in the margin of the memo. Haldeman defended this by saying that it would show the true intent of the demonstrators and that it would make the President look good.

In another memo written by Haldeman and sent to John Dean, he wrote, "We need to get our people to put out the story on the foreign or Communist money that was used in support of demonstrations against the President in 1972.", and "We should tie all 1972 demonstrations to McGovern and thus to the Democrats as part of the peace movement."

As Nixon's closest advisor, we can see that the administration encouraged surveillance and infiltration of protest organizations in an attempt to discredit both the organizations and the political opponent of Nixon.

The most obvious of these plans shows up in the infiltration of VVAW/WSO in the Gainesville trial. As in the case of the demonstration at Charlotte, the administration felt that to discredit VVAW, WSO would be to make Nixon look better. They attempted to provoke us into committing acts of violence, but their agent provacateurs failed in each attempt.

We are asked to believe that the White House had no hand in the covert operations of the 'plumbers.' The testimony of Haldeman doesn't substantiate this claim. Knowing that Haldeman was the closest advisor to Nixon, we cannot believe that Nixon did not have a hand in this strategy. According to a Quayle Poll taken, 63% of the American people believe that Nixon should bear the blame for Watergate and a Gallop Poll ahows that only 31% believe that Nixon is a good President.

On August 14th, Nixon again stated in a televised address that he accepts the responsibility. In doing so, he takes the blame for the infiltration of political organizations and the break-in of Watergate. He is a criminal and should he treated as such. It would be in the best interests of 'national security' to have him face the American people and admit to his criminality, rather than skirt the issue as he did in his August 14th speech

Milwaukee

LABOR DAY PARADE PLANNED

On September 3rd at 2:00 pm, the Third Annual Peace and Solidarity Labor Day Parads will take place in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The purpose of this parads is to express the culture of the various participants, as well as to emphasize Issues of extreme political importancs. The paraders will make the following four demands on the city of Milwaukse and the U.S. Gov ernment: 1, that there be an im mediate end to all U. S. aggression in Indochina, 2. that all attacks against workers he ended, 3, that national and racial opprassion be ended, and 4, that total, universal and unconditional smnesty be given all war resisters.

The Milwaukee chapter of VVAW/WSO has participated in this parade for the past two years, but this is the first year that VVAW/WSO has rounded-up the co-sponsors for this annual event. Besides VVAW/WSO, the co-sponsors and parads committee include Revolutionary Union; the Milwaukee Worker, Milwaukee Rank and File, the East Side Job Co-op, and the Survival Center.

These groups are working together to organize this parade and over 900 psople are expected to participate; most of them will be labor peopls. The parade committees also expects that there will be approximately 18 vehicles and/or floats preaent in the event, and these will also be a means of showing solidarity. For example, the VVAW/WSO vehicle will be known as the Waupon Prison special, and will travel in the parade as a visual means of support for the brothers in Waupon.

Following the Peace and Solidarity Parade, thers will be music theater, food and fun at the Alternate Site, a Milwaukee park. VVAW/WSO plans for this followup event include guerilla theater, and akita on amnssty and the true nature of conspiracy trials.

The co-sponsora of the Parade are looking for and welcoming any organizations or groups of people who wish to participate and who support the demands that the parade will focus on. For more information about this Labor Day event, people should contact the VVAW/WSO office in Milwaukes at 2439 N. Fratoey, or call (414) 562-9371.

VIEWNAM VETTRANS AGAINST THE WAR WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION





VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/winter soldier organization



1. What is VVAW/wso?

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) began in 1967 in New York City when six anti-war veterans marched in a demonstration under the banner Vietnam Veterans Against the War. This first public action was followed by many more in the years to come.

Operation Rapid American Withdrawal (RAW) was a forced march by 150 vets from Trenton, N.J. to Valley Forge. This march, in the fall of 1970, was one of the earliest national VVAW actions. Along the march route vets conducted mock "search and destroy" missions, interrogation of prisoners, and other lessons well learned in Vietnam. During Operation RAW the original objectives of VVAW were formulated.

The trial of Lt William Calley was a major force behind convening of the Winter Soldier Investigation into American War Crimes committed in Southeast Asia. This investigation, held in Detriot in January 1971, saw over 150 veterans testifying about war crimes they had committed. The message to the American people was clear: My Lai was not an aberration but the calculated result of American imperialistic policy in Vietnam. Several congressional inquiries, a book, and three documentary movies came out of the WSI.

With the spring of 1971 came Dewey Canyon III, a limited incursion into the halls of Congress. Dewey Canyon I and II had taken place in Southeast Asia without the knowledge or consent of the U.S. people: VVAW was determined to be heard. For a week members of VVAW lobbied with Congressmen, testified in hearings, performed guerilla theatre, and engaged the people of Washington O.C. in a continuing dialogue. On Friday, 1100 vets returned the medals they had been awarded by the government for military service. This was the final break, and the return of the medals signified the ultimate act of revulsion for what these medals stood for.

The summer of 1971 saw a general lull in anti-war activity the country over. VVAW began to move in a new direction-into the communities. We began the process of fearning that the war was only a symptom, that as long as American capitalism could profit from the exploitation of working and third world people at home and around the world, wars like Vletnam would continue. During all of this, however, we did not forget about the war. Christmas, 1971, found 16 members of VVAW holding the Statue of Liberty captive. The war was again front page news.

As VVAW's community ties grew stronger, VVAW grew in size, first into a truly national organization, then into an international one. With this increase in size came certain problems—we became too much of a threat for the government to ignore. In July 1972 as VVAW was preparing to go to the Democratic Convention, six members were indicted by a grand jury in Tallahassee, Florida, for alleged "conspiracy to disrupt" the Republican Convention. Since the original indictments, two more people have been added to the "conspiracy," the trial judge has disqualified himself, and the government case has gotten shakier and shakier. Testimony in the Watergate investigation has shown that the government used various agents to try to provoke VVAW to violence in order to excuse the Watergate break-in.

VVAW took part in actions at both the Democratic and Republican conventions. Unlike the government charges, the demonstrations were peaceful and legal. We went to Miaml Beach with the people's most dangerous weapon, the truth-and to prevent the people from hearing that truth the government had to use spies, infiltrators, and agents to provoke violence.

When Coronation (Inauguration) Day 1973 arrived, VVAW again returned to Washington. Thousands strong we marched, signed the 9-point peace agreement with the Vietnamese People, and returned to our communities.

The signing of the peace treaty by our government has left us with no illusions about the future. We were the sailors in the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964, and there are brothers in the military today who may well be participants in a future Gulf of Tonkin incident. We have learned that only a radical change in the system in this country can possibly prevent the wars of the future.

As we learned what was behind the Vietnam War, and as we went into our communities to work, we found people who agreed with our objectives but who were not veterans (though all Americans are in fact Vietnam veterans). To broaden our base of membership we added "winter soldier organization" to our name to become the present VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/winter soldier organization.

2. What does the organization stand for?

VVAW/wso has 10 objectives which form the polltical basis and rationale for the activities of the organization.



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2. What does the organization stand for?

VVAW/wso has 10 objectives which form the political basis and rationale for the activities of the organization.

3. What is VVAW/wso doing today?





National projects of VVAW/wso include work in military counselling, volunteer work in VA hospitals, securing unconditional amnesty for the American victims of the Vietnam War (exiles, draft resisters, people with less-than-honorable discharges), building and staffing a medical clinic in Alabama. Local chapters work on various community projects; almost every chapter is involved in work around political prisoners and repression in the community.

4. What does VVAW/wso have to offer me?

Being a member of VVAW/wso means being part of an international organization seeking to fulfill its objectives for each and every person. As our collective efforts make these objectives a reality, everyone benefits.

5. How is: VVAW/wso operated?

The most basic and important participant in the operation of VVAW/wso is the individual member. The members elect chapter coordinators or representatives who are responsible for local operation. Each chapter is represented at Regional meetings which are held at least four times a year. Each region is the responsibility of a regional coordinator or regional collective. The coordinator is elected for a one-year term by the regional meeting (any elected official of VVAW/wso may be removed by a majority vote at a local, regional, or national meeting). Each regional coordinator is a member of the National Steering Committee. This group meets three times a year to formulate policy for the organization, and elects the national collective. This group of six members operates the VVAW/wso national office and serves as functional head of the organization between national steering committee meetings.

6. What are the membership requirements?

Agreement with the 10 objectives of VVAW/wso and willingness to work toward their accomplishment.

7. How do I join?

Contact any of the offices listed at the end of this sheet.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/winter soldier organization



VVAW/wso National Office 827 West Newport Chicago, Illinois, 60657 312-935-2129

Ohio-Indiana-Kentucky Regional Office P.O. Box 19302 Cincinnati, Ohio 45219 606-441-3811

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6. What are the membership requirements?

Agreement with the 10 objectives of VVAW/wso and willingness to work toward their accomplishment.

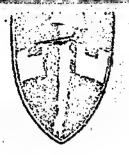
7. How do I join?

Contact any of the offices listed at the end of this sheet.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/winter soldier organization



VVAW/wso National Office 827 West Newport Chicago, Illinois, 60657 312-935-2129 Ohio-Indiana-Kentucky Regional Office P.O. Box 19302 Cincinnati, Ohio 45219 606-441-3811 11/8/94 Spanis



We.A.M./M.C.O.

Surrender Statement of Edward R. Sowders to the Abzug Ad Hoc Congressional Hearings for Unconditional Annesty, May 24, 1973, Washington D. C. (summarized)

Spelspin

I, like many GI's, at one time supported the war in Vietnam and regarded resistence to the war as criminal. I believed the President and the military leaders when they said our mission in Indochina was to protect the Vietnamese from aggression. I believed them so much, that in 1966, I volunteered for Vietnam duty.

In Vietnam, I was assigned to an evacuation hospital where we received "fresh" casualties direct from combat areas. Many of these victims were Vietnamese civilians, mostly women and children hit by U.S. artillery and bombing. Many had been severly ourned by napalm and white phosphorous; weapons used only by the U.S. These casualties would come in "waves", sometimes hundreds at a time, when U.S. forces attacked their hamlets or villes. What affected me most, I guess, were the children. I watched many of them die from their terrible wounds; we "saved" others only to be crippled or maimed for the rest of their lives.

There are day's I'll never forget. Who could forget a U.S. soldier who was brought in with both arms and a leg blown off, asking me how he could play ball with his sons, again? Or the Vietnamese baby who died in my arms after an hour's effort to save her? Or the weak smile on the face of the Vietnamese girl as she died of shrapnel wounds?

Some of the GI's I worked with reacted to the carnage by intensifying their hatred for the "gooks". Many of us, however, began to understand, through our personal experience of Vietnam, the dopth of the lies and deceptions practiced on us, and the American people, by our country's leaders. It was they who trained us to kill without question and to hate our "enemy", the Vietnamese. They concocted such phrases as; "kill-ratios", "secure-areas", "search and destroy", "free fire zones" and the like, to mask the reality of their combat policy in Indochina.

Yet, it is these same policy makers (and their successors) who today brand me, and hundreds of thousands like me, as "criminals" who must be punished. The Pentagon dismisses us resisters as "under-achievers", "immature", and "poor material". How true! For the majority of resisters to this war, especially "deserters" these insults are nothing new. Poor white people, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, and Chicanes have always been called "underachievers" and worse. When my parents were forced onto welfare due to unemployment and illness, the same things were said.

We are wanted of course, when there are wars to be fought. Then, we're drafted or driven into the military, shipped off to fight and die in the name of a society that has only exploited and oppressed us. When we come home (if we come home) we're hit with unemployment and cut backs in the disability and training programs we were promised.

Like hundreds of thousands of other vets, I learned the truth about Vietnam, first hand... a truth which no amount of training, indoctrination, or propaganda could ever erase. In April, 1970, I made my decision. I refused further participation in a military system which had forced me to carry out it's policies in Vietnam and I went on "strike" against the war. For the past three years, except for a period in Canada, I've lived underground in America, cut-off from my family and friends. It has meant drifting from one low paying job to another and sometimes going without food.

I make no apology for my act of resistance. I could do nothing else at the time. But, underground life has become intolerable to me. So, I'm here today, to draw attention to the true facts concerning my case and the cases of tens of thousands just like mc. We are not criminals to be hunted and imprisoned. Over half a million of us have "descried" from the military since 1965. Most of us have already returned to the military, to be punished with jail and bad discharges. What supreme irony to be prosecuted by the same men who planned and executed a genocidal war in indochina! As thousands of AWOL's before me. I'll be court-martialled by a jury composed of career officers, sentenced to a military prison and finally, will be returned to civilian life with a bad discharge to insure that their punishment extends into the rest of my life as much as possible.

The families who have testified here today, including mine, represent the other tens of thousands who one day, must face the decision I've made by surrendering here today. Only by winning a universal, unconditional amnesty for all categories of war resisters can we begin the long process of changing our country and learning from the decade of blood and bitterness in Indochina.

Eddie Sordus 5/24/73

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, Inc. WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

California Regional Office (213) 734-1391

3503 W. Pico Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif. 90019

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I believe in smnesty for those who resisted, opposed, and organized against the Vietnam War.

Some of us signed petitions, marched and rallied or lay down in the etreets and were arrested for ects of civil disobedience. Some of us went abroad or fled underground to escape the dreft or the military. Some are still refusing to carry out the government's missions in Indochins. Some of us resisted by destroying the machines of war-- the ships, the draft files, the benks, end the military research centers. Some epoke out egainst the war from the Prisoner of War campe. Many of us ere brended for life with criminal records or bad discharges.

each of us protested the Indochina Wsr in our own way -- ell of us were correct. Amnesty is ours to grant. I hereby declare universal and unconditional amnesty for those in exile and for those at home who are still subject to prosecution and intimidation for anti-war activities of any kind.

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please return to: Campaign For Amnesty, 2588 Mission Street Rm 216, San Francisco, Ca. 94110 (826-5638)

AMNESTY FOR ALL WAR RESISTERS!

This paper is an attempt to theoretically discuss the issues involved in a campaign around amnesty: amnesty for who, under what circumstances, with some suggestions for overall strategy. It is meant as an organizing tool for those who have thought about the subject, and who are interested (or currently) working on such a campaign. Additionally, it will hopefully put into perspective the different points of view that presently exist on the subject. It is the work of several individuals who are not affiliated with any organization, but who have given serious thought to the opinions of groups that are especially concerned with the subject: exiles and resisters themselves, veterans, G.I.'s, community organizers, and the families of those directly affected. As this paper is circulated, we hope to reach agreement with these groups, so that all the various organizations concerned see themselves as operating within a strategy for a national amnesty campaign.

FACKGROUND

There are several basic starting points which are relevant to any discussion of the amnesty issue: first, that US intervention in Indochina has been by Presidential decree only, without the declaration of war by Congress, and therefore has always been an illegal war. In addition to illegal entry, the US has violated the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1962, the International Rules of War, and the Nuremberg principles that it stated in the Nazi trials after World War II. These principles held that an individual is personally responsible for his or her own acts, no matter what orders may have been given by a higher civilian or military authority. Resistance to fighting in that war, therefore, came from several conclusions about both the spirit and letter of domestic and international law. There was additionally the widespread feeling that the US as a superpower was interfering in the internal affairs of other countries for reasons that had nothing to do with national security or defense.

TYPES OF RESISTANCE -- Hundreds of thousands of American men legally. resisted the draft; they found ways to prevent their personal involvement in the vietnam war. These ways include: C.O. status, staying in school, getting jobs which carried draft exemptions, finding medical excuses often provided by anti-war and sympathetic doctors, etc. The common basis for all these types of actions was the financial ability and availability of information to essentially a middle-class group. These people are usually not counted among figures of resisters, because their forms of resistance carried no penalty, but they in fact form an enormous base of people who acted as they did because of anti-war sentiment, and they ought to realize that their actions were responsible for both the increased anti-war sentiment in the population at large, and also for the necessity of other young men taking their place in the draft. This last fact had particularly high consequences for the working class, poor and third world segment of society. We should look to this group of successful resisters for help in organiz ing local amnesty campaigns..

REFUSED REGISTRATION OR INDUCTION--The majority of those men who refused to register or who refused induction are still vulnerable to prosecution. It was these acts of resistance which focussed public attention on anti-war resistance to the draft, and which resulted in a tremendous court backlog of cases. The courts are now moving to prosecute these cases after a slowdown of several years. It is clearly the hope of the Nixon administration that the Cease-Fire Agreement has taken public attention away from these

LIVING WITHIN THE US--The government is currently paying particular attention to those resisters who are politically conscious and active, and while we may predict that many resisters will be dealt with leniently, we also think that tose who are active will be dealt with extremely harshly--the members of groups like the Young Lords Party, Rising Up Angry, etc. Public silence around these trials will result in that division of visibly politically conscious people from others, and we should not allow that division



OBJECTIVES:	1
BACKGROUND: Historical background: Legal and Illegal Types	
of Resistance;	1
Civilian Resisters: Refusal to register or to be inducted; Those living within the US;	
Those living in exile abroad: Military Resisters: Those who left the military	1-2
before assignment to Vietnam; Those who left after Vietnam duty:	2
Discharges based on anti-war and enti	
military activities; Criminel prosecution: Criminal prosecution of civilian protesters:	2-3 3
Criminal prosecution of civilian procesters;	,
ANTI-AMNESTY SENTIMENT: Among the American people: the Gallup Poll on civilian resisters: 'Jomen more	
sympathetic initially to amnesty:	3-4
The Government's anti-amnesty position: a	-
further loss of credibility; Nixon's moral crusade; an economic enalysis:	4-5
motar crusade, an economic enarysts:	4-)
OUR_STRATEGY:	_
Definition of terms: amnesty, pardon: Case-by-case reviews: for civilians, for military:	2
Discharge Upgrading; Charges lending:	5-6
Principle of Unity in amnesty demand:	6
Amnesty as part of the anti-war movement; as	5 5-6 6-7
part of the anti-imperialist movement: Amnesty and the end of the draft: the Volunteer	6-7
Army; the Nixon Doctrine; Domestic counter-	
insurgency:	7-8 8 9
Amnesty and domestic organizing: Concluding Thoughts:	8
CONCIUUINE INCUENES!	v

11-8-94 SUS-10P

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to take place. We can assume that the men involved, for the most part, can be organized around their own defense.

LIVING AS EXILES.—There are presently about 200,000 men in America who are either fugitives from the draft or military, awaiting trial, or in prison. Canadian exiles number upwards of 60,000, including both the resisters and their families. These men have been forced to completely change their lives: to leave friends, family and country, in order not to compromise their political and moral beliefs. An economic analysis of this group would show that, for most, legal forms of resistance were not feasible. Resisters who were able to plan their exile in advance were better able to take advantage of Canadian immigration requirements; many have made new lives and have applied for Landed Immigrant Status. Some of the draft resisters and almost all deserters do not have either the skills or the financial backing to attain such status, and it is this group that Canada has recently begun to move against and will eventually deport. They are the most vulnerable of the exiles.

MILITARY RESISTERS—Men who left the military after induction are that group for whom alternatives were very few. They largely came from poor economic backgrounds; many did not have information about legal resistance available in any form, they did not have information about the nature of the war itself and only learned after they were in the military. Many of them believed that the war was necessary in order to protect their country, many were persuaded that it was their patriotic duty to defend us against communism.

This group has always been the "cannon fodder" of any war-they have traditionally regarded the military as a way out of their economic situation, and as a way to help their families. Not only did this group always have difficulty in obtaining good jobs, but over a period of time, they have been forced to be primarily concerned with their own survival, and entering the military, whether by draft or by enlistment, was always seen as one more way of survival among a dismal set of choices. Of this group, many third world young menin particular believed military propaganda about opportunities for further education and skill training. After induction, they came to realize that the military not only did not provide these opportunities, but by virtue of duty assignments, was in fact relegating them to that group which would take the most risk, and be most likely to be killed or wounded in action.

Figures about the size of this group are difficult to ascertain; the military automatically classifies all AWOL'S as deserters after 30 days. We can get some idea of the potential size of this group, however. In 1966, there were about 16,000 AWOL'S and deserters from the Army alone. In 1970, there were over 65,000 AWOL'S and deserters from the Army. Up until the last few years, the majority of exiles in Canada were diaft resisters; during the last two years, 90% of the resisters who went to Canada were military resisters. The majority of the exiles in Europe have always been fillitary resisters.

MILITARY RESISTERS AFTER VIETNAM DUTY--There is a sizeable number of deserters and AWOL'S who left the military after their period of duty in Vietnam. This group reacted in a particularly emotional way to their experiences in Vietnam. They came to hate and distrust the US military machine, based on their only too acute perceptions of what the Vietnam war was all about. With virtually no advance preparation, and understanding that they were being forced to take tremendous risks, this group deserted wherever they happened to be-- in western Europe, sometimes in Canada or in the US itself.

RESISTANCE DISCHARGES -- Since 1963, 500,000 G.I.'s have received discharges under less than honorable conditions, and thousands more are currently in stockades and brigs as a result of their resistance to the war inside the military machine. Many of these acts took the form of direct actions against the racism and oppression of the military.

The general breakdown of military morale, discipline, and credibility was the result of a growing aware ess on the part of

G.I.'s about the responsibility of the military for the war and tha manner in which it was waged. It was also a reflection of resistance to the oppression of the military, of a growing sense of unity with other young people whose values, life-styles and politics were in direct contradiction to those of the people in authority. The reaction of those soldiers who had fought in Vietnam was extramely bitter, and although most of them did not laave the military, they did engage in acts of protest, of outrage, and of frustration. For third world G.I.'s, the racism exhibited by the officers and an integral part of the military machine was even less tolerable after sarvice in Vietnam than before. There was also a growing sense of unity with other resistance movements: the black movement at home for example. A black draft avoider in Canada voiced these sentiments, "I'm not a draft evader, I'm a runaway slave. I left because I was not going to fight white America's war." In 1972, black soldiers received 20.7% of all Bad Conduct Discharges and 32.6% of all Dishonorable Discharges.

The attempts of the military to stem this wave of protast and rebellion caused even more problems. Discipline became harsher and the general climate of repression became stronger. These conditions produced even more individual acts of protest against the military, and we should be prepared to understand and analyze these unconscious acts of resistance as attacks on a system that was both the target of anti-war sentiment and the oppressive machinery that had helped to treate the problem.

This large group of men came out of the military with less than honorable discharges and often with criminal fecords. They do not receive veterans' benefits, have enormous difficulty in getting a job or education, and have largely been forgotten because they are easy to ignore. Any campaign for amnesty must therefore include a demand to upgrade these discharges and the clearing of these records, along with ampesty for civilian and military resisters.

CTVILIAN PROTESTERS -- By the state's creation of an illegal war, a draft which was then also illegal, and by virtue of a monopoly of channels of information about the war and protest to it, the state also created the need for "illegal" acts of protest which could break through that monopoly. Just as members of the US military were forced to break military law in order to protest the war, and just as civilian young men who did not have legal means of resistance open to them were forced to break civilian laws in order to not participate in that war -- so there is a group of civilians who engaged in anti-war protests of differing kinds in order to gain public attention and focus it on the nature of US involvement in Vietnam. While their military counterparts serve time in brigs and stockades, the civilian men and women are serving time in prisons and jails. Ammesty should include organizing around all those who were forced to break the state's laws in order to resist and protest US actions in Indochina. Just as we are calling for the clearing of criminal records for those who resisted within the military, so we include the sealing of criminal records and dropping of charges for civilians as well.

ANTI-AMNESTY SENTIMENT

A Gallup Poll taken in February 1973 on the subject of ettitudes toward draft avoiders (no figures are available about attitudes toward amnesty for military resisters) shows that 29% of the population already favors unconditional amnesty. An additional 10% feel that non-military service should be required, and another 18% feel that a choice of either military or non-military sarvice should be required. 18% more feel that military service must be required. Thus, 75% of those surveyed are sympathetic to some form of amnesty, conditional or unconditional, for draft avaiders. We feel that these people are educable to a position of complete and unconditional amnesty for all war resisters and protesters. Particularly when all forms of resistance are taken together, we feel that people can come to support the upgrading of discharges as well.

Our analysis of feelings about amnesty on the part of the general population include the Gallup Poll note that 4 times as many men as women think that draft avoiders should be given jail sentences (10%). Mrs. Patricia Simon, the mother of a son killed in Vietnam, and a supporter of unconditional amnesty for all military and civilian resisters noted: "I think that men like Nixon are more threatened than women by the idea of amnesty. For them, masculinity is still identified with force and violence. It's an ancient definition, but it still applies." We think that Mrs. Simon's statement explains the Gall Foll figures and conclude that women of all classes are apt to be more sympathetic than men to the position of armesty. This should not be seen as a strategy for organizing which would stress classless appeals to a "maternal" sensitivity. We agree that there is a dominant male stereotype in America which works against a position of support for amnesty. But realizing that all women are less affected by a MALE thinking which is destructive for all, neither substitutes for, nor contradicts, the strategy of organizing among those people who are most directly affected by the issue because of their economic and social position in society.

GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-ANNESTY POSITION-- It is possible to reach several conclusions about current administration feeling on amnesty. Historically, there is no precedent in America for such a demand. It is true that Confederate soldiers did receive amnesty, but it was a political solution to the problem of reuniting the country after the Civil Mar, and it is important to note that Union soldiers were being prosecuted for desertion up to 10 years after the war ended. In addition to the lack of precedent, it is more important to realize that the Nixon administration faces and is highly conscious of a growing general lack of credibility on the part of the people toward the government. It is not difficult to understand the administration's fear that an amnesty would only increase that lack of credibility -- such thinking stems directly from their analysis of what support for the government means: if amnesty is granted, then the government might be seen as admitting that the war was wrong and the resistance was legitimate. The government has expended Indochinese and American lives and resources in order to prove that the war was right -- there are no signs of a change in that position.

A second way of analyzing government sentiment on amnesty is to look at the moral crusade that Nixon is waging: a basic return to reactionary values -- authoritarianism, individualism, male stereotypes, unquestioned racism, and support for America's imperialist spirit. There is no place in such a crusade for a program of amnesty, and we should understand that a victory in the amnesty campaign would be a major defeat for the Nixon administration in terms of fostering an even more widespread distrust and questioning of these basic values.

ECONOMICS -- The US is faced with a crisis of unemployment -not just a question of the lack of jobs in certain areas, for which
training programs might be a cure, but a lack of jobs across all
levels, and the inability of the economic system to create them.
Therefore, the prospect of tens of thousands of young, employable,
largely semi- and unskilled young men is not a desireable one.
Additionally, these particular young men have already challenged the
government once, and a realistic appraisal of them is that they are
likely to do so again. The government can be expected to advocate
jail sentences or military service as a way of breaking this spirit
of militancy in order that they return to the economic system as
passive participants. The fact that many of them who have taken the
greatest risks and hence face the greatest penalties are third world
does not make them desireable in a racist economy.

Less than honorable discharges which prevent men from being considered for most jobs and places an additional financial burden on the women in their families, puts the blame on the individual,

allows the government to mainta the cruel myth that if one in't oppose the system a good job the reward. This is another reason why the government would be opposed to upgrading these discharges. Once the method by which these men are labelled and dismissed as being unemployable is removed, a huge segment of the under- or unemployed work force would themselves have and would encourage others to have a very different response to government propaganda about employment opportunities. An "individual" problem would clearly become the collective problem it is, and public confidence in the US economy would be undermined, and could be focussed upon the real causes of unemployment.

OUR STRATEGY.

DEFINITIONS -- There has been some discussion of the appropriate terminology that we should use. Basically, we feel that that we are not asking for forgiveness. We are committed to the position that all forms of resistance to the war were morally, politically, and legally correct, and we support the brothers and sisters in all those actions -- direct or indirect. If no crime was committed, then the state has no authority to forgive.

The term "amnesty" legally fits our requirements: it means "the abolition of the crime", in other words, there is no penalty because there was no crime. The term "pardon" is legally used to mean the abolition of the sentence, while recognizing that a crime did occur. It is true that popular usage of the term amnesty carries the connotation of forgiveness which maintains that a crime did occur. We must weigh this public definition of the term against 2 factors: first, that amnesty is legally distinguishable from pardon, and that it does mean the abolition of the crime, not forgiveness for it. Secondly, the term amnesty is the one which most American people are using, and the concept of unconditional amnesty does indeed signify what we want, provided that all the differing kinds of resistance are included. Our analysis means that we will educate people to the fact that no crime was committed, indeed it will form the basis of our campaign. Since the term will be widely used in any event, we feel that we should attempt to make it our term, with our definition.

CASE-BY-CASE REVIEWS -- We must be particularly careful to avoid the term of pardon, not only because it indicates that a crime was committed, but also because it carries with it the notion of a case-bycase review of each individual "offender," We support unconditional amnesty for any group that is involved; and are opposed to individual reviews for several reasons: First, individual reviews of draft avoiders would allow the government to pick and choose among those who have desireable skills as opposed to those who do not. It would grant the state the opportunity to select its citizens from those in exile, and would mean that racist and class values would always prevail. Secondly, those men who left the military did so for the same reasons that civilian men refused to enter the military: both kinds of actions are specific forms of anti-war resistance for which we want amnesty, and case-by-case reviews allows the government to obscure that fact by employing civilian authority to make the decisions regarding civilians, and keeping military decision-making virtually invisible. Thirdly, our more general political goals involve the stressing of collective actions and collective responsibi lity. Part of the educational work to be done in an amnesty campaign involves attacking the notion of individual separation. Case by-case review would reinforce that tendency.

DISCHARGE UPGRADING -- We feel that all military personnel should receive one type of discharge. Previously issued discharges under less than honorable conditions should be upgraded to this type. Our concept of universal, unconditional amnesty means that there will be no case-by-case review of these discharges. All of them reflect the racism and oppression of the military machine, and actions taken by G.I.'s are a statement of protest and outrage, and are directly or indirectly a result of the Indochina war.

Some of these acts resulted in the criminal presecution of the G.I.'s. Most should have been presecuted in the civilian

courts, and we hope that one of the results of the campaign for amnesty will be that the military ceases to prosecute its personnel for acts that are considered to be crimes by civilian laws. Obviously, G.I.'s who were prosecuted by the military and who have been issued less than honorable discharges as well, bear the burden of paying twice for the same crime. He advocate one type of discharge for the future, the upgrading of all previous discharges, and civilian jurisdiction over judicial matters. For those whose charges are still pending, we feel that amnesty should include having them dropped for both military and civilian resisters.

UNITY IN DEMANDS FOR ANNESTY

Our analysis of amnesty, therefore, brings us to the in-escapable conclusion that all forms of resistance must be united. This is the best manner in which to make our political values clear, and it is also the most realistic way of uniting that large body of American citizens who are personally involved in one or another aspect of the issue. The government would undoubtedly prefer to individually bring back the desireable draft avoiders from abroad, to quietly try draft resisters at home, and to select penalties for them which reflect their own racist and class bias. The government would prier to keep the workings of military "justice" as far from public view as possible; the military would like to be able to deal with its own dissenters according to its own standards of discipline as a way of maintaining absolute obedience. The broadest possible amnesty compaign is the best way to offset the government's preferences in these matters. A campaign which brings draft avoiders into the foreground at the expense of military resisters is politically self-dereating: it reinforces the anti-working class bias of American society, and it reinforces the racist nature of oppression. Including the question of upgrading discharges means that the military would be additionally faced with confronting its own racist machinery.

Our political analysis leads us to the position that the racist and class bias of American society not only structures the form of the ruling class, but also attempts to structure the forms of dissent: those who resisted legally were, for the most part, those who were able to do so; those who resisted illegally were forced to do so. The most vulnerable people have once again taken the greatest risks and are being asked to pay the greatest penalties.

A campaign conducted from this perspective increases its educational value; it prevents it from being only moralistic, and it unites the broad spectrum of the anti-war movement. Historically, the draft resistance orientation of the early anti-war people was based on a moral objection to participation in the Vietnam war or in war in general. This created an unfortunate separation between them and those who were forced -- directly or indirectly -- into the milltary. With fewer options available, the people who went into the military resisted the war and/or racism and oppression by all means open to them. Far from being the "enemy", as early civilian antiwar people saw them, they were in fact immediate or potential allies. This division, which was antagonistic at times, played directly into the hands of the government. More clearly than the civilian antiwar movement, the government recognized the class nature of the difference between those who fought and those who did not, and sought to exploit that difference by calling attention to the backgrounds of most draft "dodgers." And they tried to get support for the war by appealing to working class resentment against those who were able to resist the draft. Of course the government would now seek to maintain that gulf by appearing to reluctantly and quietly grant amnesty to a few draft resisters while ignoring if not directly attacking military resisters. Our amnesty campaign should prevent this from happening because our unity is based on complete support for all forms of resistance.

AMNESTY AS PART OF THE ANTI- AR MOVEMENT -- A white deserter from the Military Police now in Canada said: "I want amnesty because amnesty is the best way for America to confront what the Vietnam war was -- if we don't confront it, it will happen again." He deserted in 1970, after the protests at Jackson and Kent States over the invasion of

Cambodia. The issue of amnesty therefore, speaks to the heart of the anti-war movement. It is the recognition of the price that the American people have paid in order to oppose the war. Amnesty does not ignore the fact that thousands of American young men were killed or wounded in Vietnam. It puts that fact into the perspective of the price that the Vietnamese people have paid, and into the realization that Americans should never have been sent to fight the Vietnamese people in the first place.

Secondly, the issue of amnesty is of direct personal importance to hundreds of thousands of Americans whose sons, friends, and neighbors are exiles, fugitives, in jail, or unemployed because of the consequences of opposition to the war. It is perhaps the only anti-war issue that the government is powerless to quiet down with its propaganda about the war being over, because the amnesty issue is just beginning and is crucial to millions of people.

Thirdly, talking about the question of amnesty is a realistic way for anti-war groups and individuals to continue to educate the public around the issues of US involvement in Indochina. The creation of the problem of amnesty belongs to the same government that created unwanted intervention in the affairs of the Indochinese people. Those Americans who blame the anti-war movement for creating the current situation could be re-educated to fix blame where it belongs.

b Fourthly, it makes the connection between the G.I. movement and the mivilian movement clear, by recognizing the magnitude of the G.I. struggle. The attention and consciousness of the civilian movement to that struggle will help to point out possibilities for future united political work, and will be a clear step forward in the breakdown of class and race bias.

AMNESTY AS PART OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT -- Recognition of US reasons for involvement in Y. clan meant, for many Americans, the beginnings of an understanding about US imperialism. The job of public education has only begun in that area, and we feel that the campaign around agnesty should be reagred as essentially basic to an understanding of the mays in which imperialism functions. We are inescapably led to the conclusion that imperialism abroad hinges on public acquiescence if not support, at home, and specifically in terms of an imperial army, it is crucial that the questions we have discussed about who fights in such armies be raised among the general population. An amnisty campaign supports the basic premise that no army has the right to force people to fight imperialist wars, through either indirect economic pressure or by direct means of a draft or criminal prosecution of military resisters. Resistance to the Vietnam war, both within and cutsice of the military, provides us with an important guide for future apposition to importalist wars. If the essentially middle-class draft avoiders are focussed on, it will mean that those politically conscious members of the working class are not recognized as such, and that the working class as a whole is perceived as an opponent, instead of as the class most directly affected. hence the strongest potential ally. In addition to narrowing rather than broadening our base of support, it will also reinforce the racist and class bias of American society by distinguishing "political" and "moral" acts from the "criminal" acts. The breakdown of the US military was directly caused by the political consciousness of basically working-class young men and women -- and this is a crue cial fact of our analysis in terms of opposition to fubure wars of US aggression.

AMNESTY AND THE VOLUNTEER ARMY-- The end to the draft was seen by the middle class as a victory for the enti-war movement. However, we must closely examine the implications of a professional (volunteer) army.

A fundamental reason for the transformation into a volunteer army was a rapid technological decelopment of weaponry, and the resulting need for highly trained soldiers whose careers would be long-term. Related to this fact is the different strategic role.

which will be assigned to the army in me future: ground forces for wars fought abroad will be provided by the governments who seek US intervention. This is the meaning of the Nixon Doctrine -the "Vietnamization" of all third world countries. Another way of looking at the same strategy would state that, in the future, the people of the third world will be forced by their ruling classes to fight for US interests. This does not mean that the US will play a less imperialist or less vicious role in future wars, but on the contrary, means that the US Air Force, Navy, and Special Forces, as well as the entire technological apparatus will intervene more quickly and forcefully in "support" of "indigenous" armies. namization" was in some respects more brutal a policy than direct US intervention because it was even more manipulative of the people of Vietnam, and because it allowed government propaganda at home to increasingly ignore the fact of intervention. A professional mile-tary has the virtue, therefore, of maintaining domestic ignorance of US imperialist policies on the one hand, and permitting a more rapid and more skillful kind of military intervention on the other:.

DOMESTIC COUNTER-INSURGENCY-- At home, a professional army is supposed to play a more vital role as a "law and order" force. It will be used in the streets of the US as a counter-insurgency force in dealing with ghetto rebellions, strikes, demonstrations, etc. Essentially, the ruling class has transformed the ground forces of the US military into a civil war army, in which poor people, recruited by severe direct and indirect economic pressure, will be expected to give a life-time of service.

والتنظيف والمنافرة والمناف

These expectations will have several effects on the lives of future soldiers: The US military is acutely conscious of the need for a tightening up of discipline and morale for an army which will be called on to fight its own people. Acts of desertion and refusal to obey orders are much more crucial in such a situation. Tife in the army will have to be even more isolated, sealed off from civilian life and from movements for social change on the part of civilians. The army will have to be a "state within a state" in order to perform well as a counter-insurgency force, and the influence of a civilian movement within the armed forces will be more difficult than it has been during the last few years. Organizing of soldiers by civilians will be extremely difficult. It is for these same reasons that the army is also making military life much more attractive and personally comfortable.

A broad-based amnesty campaign which stresses the correctness of individual responsibility for resisting criminal orders would help to break down the new ideals of the military machine. It should be seen as a way of opening the minds of new recruits for the volunteer army to the possibility and necessity for refusing orders that they find objectionable on political and moral grounds.

AMNESTY AND DOMESTIC ORGANIZING -- In terms of the organizing efforts of many different kinds of groups, a campaign for amnesty given unconditionally for all forms of anti-war resistance should be regarded as highly useful. We regard such a campaign as lasting between 4 and 6 years, and think that during that period of time, many issues will be raised which community groups would be able to include and use in their work. Most importantly, it points out the ways in which working class people have paid a high price to oppose the war, and the penalties that they face as a consequence. The amnesty campaign represents the real interests of both working and middle class families whose sons rebelled, and those families are beginning to be organized into active participation in such a campaign. It will be perhaps the first time that the working class can have a direct and visible means of participation in the antiwar movement, and manesty is therefore a good way in which to unite large numbers of people around an issue that is important to the largest segment of the population.

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

An amnesty campaign which presents the class analysis we have spoken of should fit in very well with the attempts of people to point out ways in which class structuring operates in America. It should help those who engage in educational and agitational work in combatting US imperialism. It will be possible to use amnesty campaign material in work that may have to be done around the courts-martial of anti-war F.O.W.'s, indeed in the way people talk about the P.O.W. issue in general. Educational work around the people of Indochina can take into account the fact that millions of American people over the last 10 years came to regard them as our friends, not as our enemy. That beginning sense of friendship is certainly part of the reason for refusal to participate in the Vietnam war, and as such is another part of a campaign for amnesty.

The issue of amnesty, then, belongs to those who resisted, opposed, and organized against the war -- whether they refused to fight initially, refused to support a military machine, or as veterans of the Vietnam war brought the meaning of it home to America in ways that others were never able to do. Perhaps the feelings of the exiles and the veterans are the most important for the American people to understand. They are both victims of US intervention in Indochina, and it is significant that those who refused to fight and those who did fight agree: It is the US government who ought to be asking for pardon, not amnesty, from those who it caused to be killed or wounded, to kill or wound others, to resist those alternatives by destroying their own lives, or to live in a society which imposes life-long penalties on them. The history of the anti-war movement is the history of decisions and actions that are among the most fundamentally decent and righteous actions that women and men have ever taken.

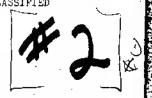
For those of us who came to understand, because of all these military and civilian resisters, that the war was white America's war, the war of the ruling clas and the defense industry, the war of the rich, the racist, and the imperialist -- for us there would be no more progressive a step in our work than to domand universal and unconditional mannesty. Our work goes on -- to demand that there is never again a US government which violates the basic spirit of its own people or of the people of the world.

END OF ANALYTICAL PAPER. STRATEGY PAPER IS IN PROCESS.

We welcome criticism, support, help and news about what people are doing.

CAMPAIGN FOR AMNESTY 2588 Mission Street Rm. 216 San Francisco, California 94110







WASHINGTON

PROM ASSAULT UNDER JOHNSON TO MURDER UNDER NIXON

Here is a man who is guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders without reason; Allison Krause, Jeffery Miller, Sandra Scheuer, William Schroeder, William Lockhart, Chuyen Thai Khac, Charles Burbank, and infant Kim-phuc! He brought them to-gether! Fill you and I be brought to-gether next?

November 20, 1963

Washington, D.C.

CH.13

Charles H. Byford "THE PEOPLES CANDIDATE DISTRICT 3 MISSOURI" 13 Oct. '72 Cyrusi

· Silence Charles H. Byford, President,

AVSCOM AFGE Lodge 2301, by any means with-

in your discretion.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SAS RUGICA

REASON FOR F FCIM, II, 1-2.1: BATE OF BS" 5

estateou contained MARAFFIED AL SHOWN

Lyndon

ert V. Wyon, *600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., U. S. A. . Monaident, On & May 1977, LAW DAY USA VS MAY DAY USA, 1 return this oriwhich this arder to its dock/house of origin. This LBJ order and FBI cover-up doc-ament have been the DMATM CERTIFICATE for hundreds of American GIs killed in crashing Army telipopters and cost us the majority of VIET-NAM belicopter losses resulting in the Arry decumenting: "From Army aviation stand-point we have killed more of the sent than the VIAT-0036 has ever managed to do", thru documented and known use of improper helicopter repair parts. Additionally, there was drug running and who rehouse operations here and there involving both civilian and military personnel. Gavernment focuments and tape recordings are in my possession. Does this again place me in the MYTHEME PRESENCE category? Ironically, we can send men to the moon and bring them back alive, but not so in Army belicopters in VIET-NAM! Momentarily, this LFF ander procluded exposure of the Army-Rughes helicopter flasco, and laid oriming, ground techniques for the currently exposed Army-Lockheed helicopter shakedown finsca: I/we forced LSJ and henchmen to defend his criminal order for three years and your right to same criminality thru your attorneys in the U. S. Department of Injustice. Greatest of all decision, being: "A civil servant has no court/ legal redress against a ". S. Government directed beating": On this LAW DAY USA I request you rescind all criminal acts consumated by this LBJ order and prosecute the few surviving implementors for criminality up to and including homocide against our men in TTET-NAM: Do WE THE PEOPLE have an U. S. Department of Justice or an T. Impartment of Injustice under YOU?

Charles E. Eyford, 4521 Belle-Wood, St. Louis County, Missouri Church H. Byford The Peoples Candidate, District-J-Fissouri, U. S. Representative

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Federal Bureau of investigation

1 - Counter Intelligence Corps. INTC Group, St. Louis, Missouri

Report of · Dotes

SA ROBERT S. STEWART

February 5, 1964

LOUIS

Field Office File No.

70-1131

Bureau File No.

Titler

unknown subject: CHAPLES HENRY BYFORD - VICTIM

CRIME ON GOVERNMENT RESERVATION - ASSAULT

CHARLES II. BYFORD ANY RE 24 TIME RS SERVICE



Second Watergate at G-ville Courthouse.

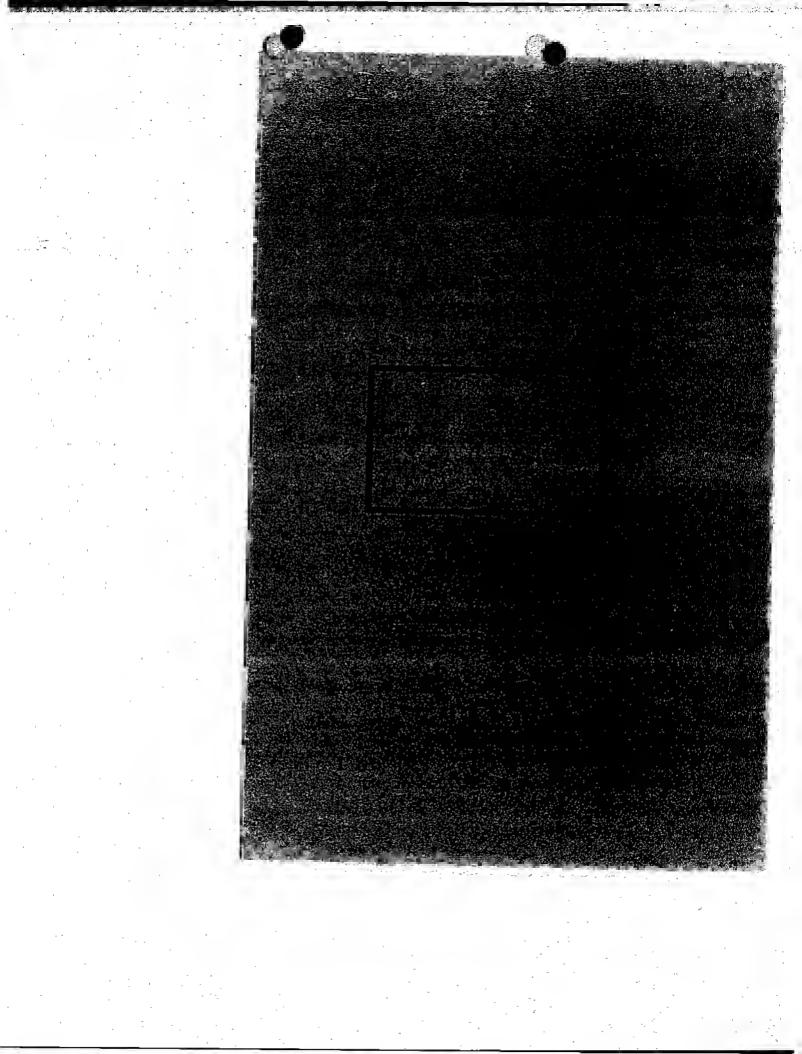
GALVESVILLE, July 31 -- In an episoda reminiscent of last year's Watersate burglary, two FBA agents were aught tampering with the telephone system at the court out here today.

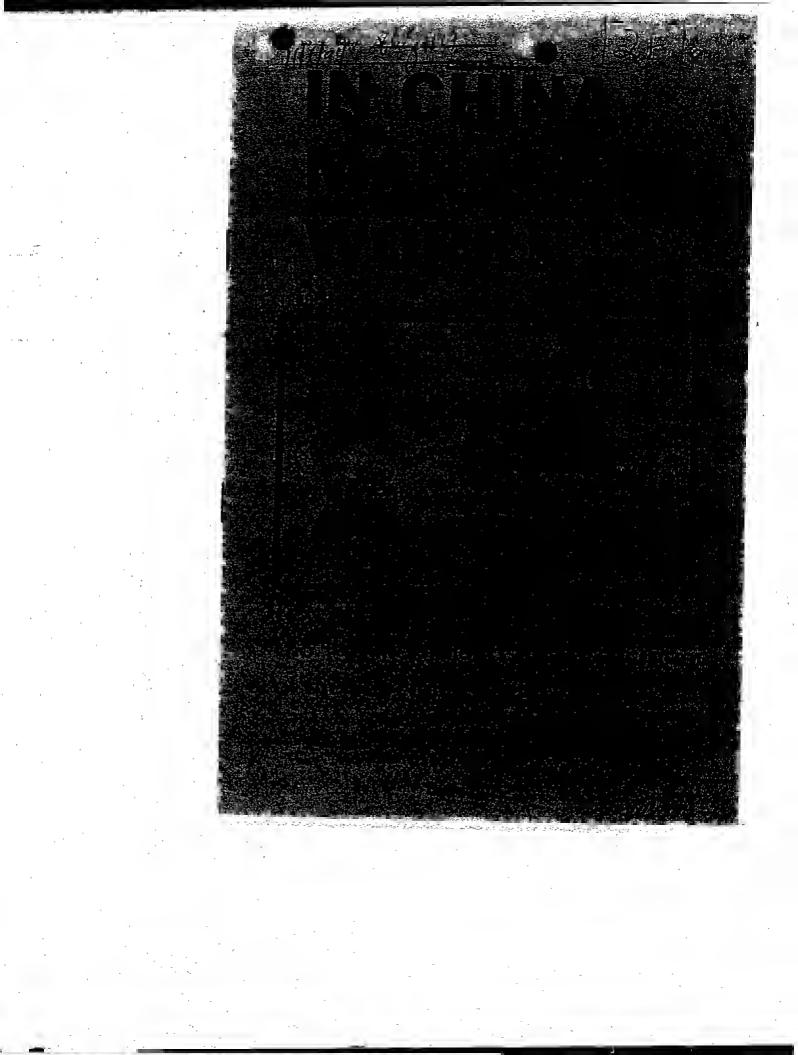
The bizarre incident occurred at the end of the first day of the trill of 8 membrts and supporters of Vietnam eterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization on federal conspiracy charges.

According to reliable press reports, the defendants were consulting with their attourneys and government counsel at the courthouse, when Art Technology, and New York VVAC, noticed something moving beind a vent, which led to a broom closet that also contained major telephone connections for the building. When lawyers tried to open the door to the closet from an adjoining room, however, they found

it locked. Judge "Bo" Arnow, presiding in the case, sent marshals to open the door. This revealed two embarrassed FBI agents, Carl Ekblad and Robert Romans, and a suitcase full of electronic equipment that could have been used for tagening phones. The rather suspicious circumstances of the incident caused some speculation that they have been involved in wiretapping.

Judge Arney's reaction was even stranger than the incident itself. He declined to arrest the culprits, or even to hold an evidentiary bearing, accepting the agents' rather was story that they had been checking their own lines for possible as (doubtless placed there by sinister VVAW operatives). When defense attourneys tried to establish the relationship between this new caper and the minesville 8 case, he accused them of making mountains out of molehills," and proceded to systematically shield the agents from the lawyers questions. At least once, he went so far as to "sustain" an objection that had not even been made. Reporters and defendants were treated to the perverse spectacin of a government prosecuter acting as legal, defender for two men caught in the act of burglary, while defense attourneys trying to keep eight innotent men or of jail were placed in the role of prosecuters. Dispite Arnow's protection, Romans was forced to admit that he had been assigned to surveilable of the defendants for some time, and assistant prosecutor Robert veilable of the summed up his situation fairly well with the wo is: "I admit thesn't look good."

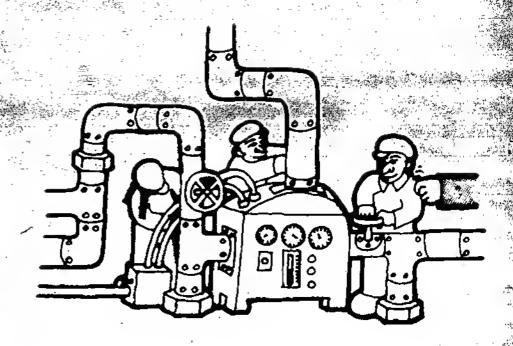




How can the Chinese afford to have their experts do manual labor? What is the "secret" of the discipline and dedication of workers in the New China? These are some of the questions answered by this pamphlet.

The text originally appeared in the October 1971 U.S.-China Friendship Newsletter. It is based on discussions with recent visitors to China, and on material which has appeared in the New York Times (June 27, 1971) and in Chinese publications such as China Reconstructs and China Pictorial.

To subscribe to the Friendship Newsletter, send \$3.00 to: U.S.-China Friendship Association of the San Francisco Bay Area, P. O. Box 40486, San Francisco, California 94140.

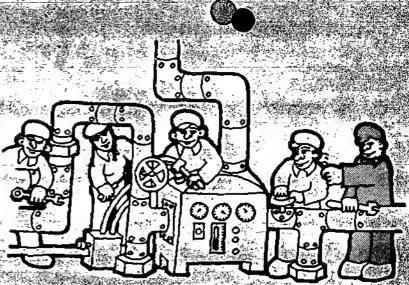


Some mornings when Chou Chieh-hsu gets to the Peking chemical factory where he works, he finds the manager of the plant standing right alongside him.



Is the manager there to chew out Chou Chieh-hsu about something Chou has done wrong? Is he checking up to make sure that worker Chou is doing his job properly?

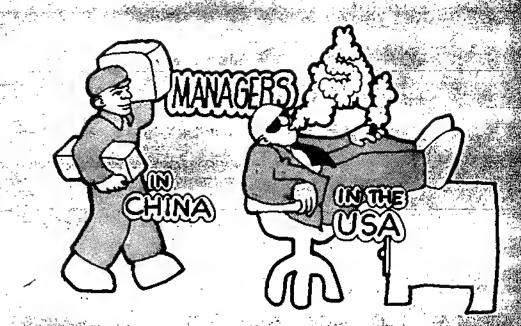
Did the manager come by, all spic-and-span in a suit and tie, to find out "what it's like" in the factory by looking around?



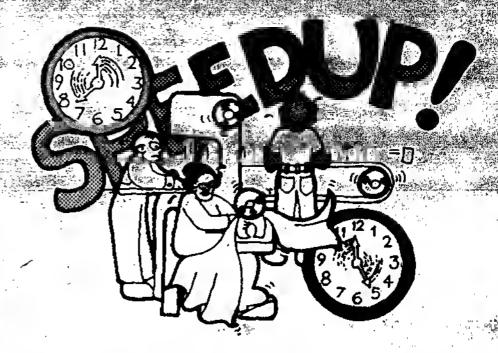
No. In fact, the manager of the plant is dressed in the same heavy work clothes as the other workers, and he is standing around waiting for Chou -- foreman of a crew of ten men who repair and install machines -- to tell the manager what work to do for the rest of the day.



He will work with his hands, and by the end of the day he will be as tired and as dirty as the other men and women of the plant -- and as proud of his contribution to the well-being of the Chinese people.

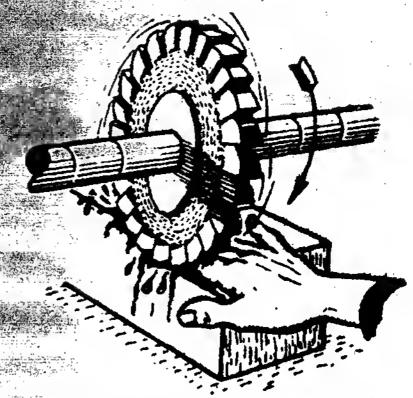


In China these days, it is standard operating procedure for managers, technicians and top officials of all sorts to spend a big part of their time doing manual labor in a field or factory. It is also one of the big differences between the way production is organized in China and the way it is done in all capitalist nations, including the United States.



Anyone who has ever worked in a plant in America knows how it is done here. You get to work a little bit early, so you can be sure to punch in on time, because a couple of latenesses (whatever the reason) usually means you get canned. When the bell rings you step up to your machine and begin work. For most people there are two main things to be said about what they do for the rest of the day: It is dull, and you are pushed to do it faster att the time.

And because of these two facts, even a simple task becomes dangerous. On an average working day in the U.S., 55 people are killed in industry and 27,000 are injured.



When you work in a factory in the U.S., no one ever asks your opinion about how the job could be done safer, or how the product could be improved. Usually, factory workers do know what becomes of the part they are making, and how it fits into the total product -- but it is not because the management tells them. Employers believe that the opinion of their employees are, uttimately, irrelevant.

To understand how different work is in China, let's go back to Chou Chieh-hsu's manager, the man who was going to do manual labor for the rest of the day.

If you told a "highly trained" technician or manager in the U.S. that he should spend a quarter or a third of his time doing ordinary physical labor, he would regard this as an insult or a punishment.



But in China, hard work is not considered beneath anybody's dignity. And "managing" is not considered so hard that everyone can't learn how. By having the responsible officials do ordinary work, as well as "manage", the Chinese make sure that their offi ials understand what really goes on in the plant, and that these leaders don't think of themselves as bosses.

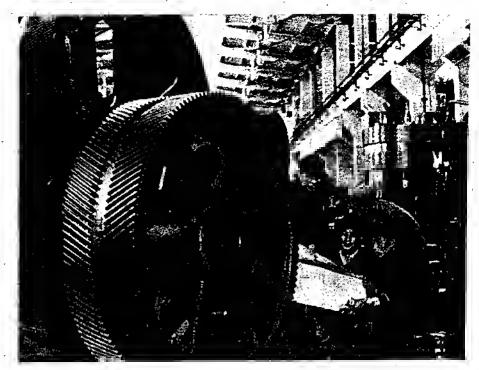


No manager can afford to ignore safety problems, for example, when he is right out there on the assembly line himself.

If you are a "regular" worker, by the same token, you are not likely to be overawed by someone you see regularly doing the same kind of work you do yourself.

But isn't this "inefficient"? Isn't it a waste of the individual's valuable skills? How can a poor country like China afford to "waste" the precious time of her scarce experts?

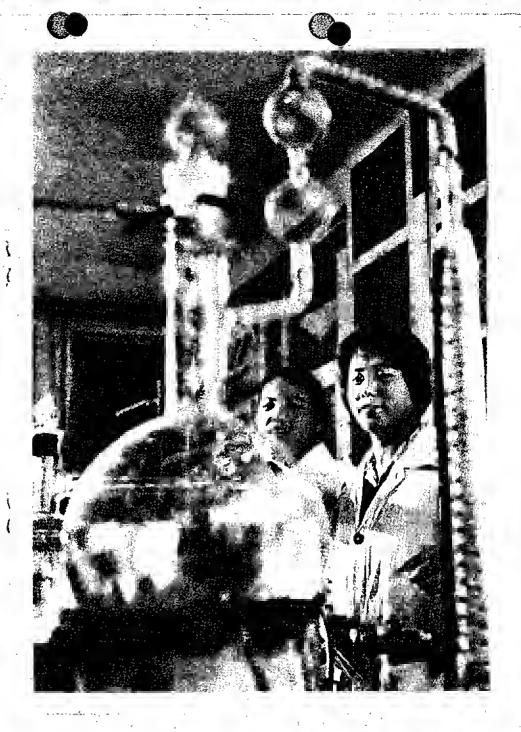
The answer is that China denies that it is really efficient to run industry the "American Way", by having a few experts tell a lot of other people what to do. Real efficiency, the Chinese have learned, comes from unlocking the imagination and the inventiveness of all workers. Efficiency comes from unleashing the sense of responsibility and the creative power of a people who rely on their collective ability to solve problems.



What does this mean in practice?
In a factory like the one Chou Chieh-hsu work in,
-- the workers themselves meet regularly to discuss the organization of work in the plant.



-- they appoint and criticize managers.



-- they select their fellow workers to be trained as technicians or experts.



-- they evaluate production targets and plans for new products.



BRASS DROPS CHARGES AGAINST B POWS

Scapegoat tactic fails in aftermath of suicide

In separate but concurring decisions, the Secretaries of the Army and the Navy on July 3 dropped charges of cotlaboration and aiding the enemy that had been laid against eight former POWs by Air Force Coi. Theodore Guy. The decisions fottowed shortly after Marine Sgt. Abel L. Kavanaugh, one of the eight accused, fatally shot himself.

Earlter the Marine Corps had said that the matter of proceeding with courts-martial would be left to the commanding officers where its three accused POWs were stationed. The Secretary of the Army had not decided whether to do likewise or to handle the cases of the remaining five himself.

The charges were laid under military regulations despite a previous Pentagon statement that no POW would be prosecuted for making antiwar statements while in prison. The situation was further confused by questions arising from the fact that an officer had brought charges against eight enitsted men from other branches of the military.

The Secretary of the Army, Howard H. Caitaway, implied that any antiwar actions of the five accused in his branch of the service should be viewed in light of the suffering of the men involved: "We must not overlook the good behavior of these men during



FORMER U.S. PRISONERS OF WAR, Army Sgis. John Young (left) and King Rayford, hold a news conference in Denver. They say charges against seven prisoners of collaborating with the enemy caused an apparent suicide.

the two to three years each spent under brutal prison conditions in South Vtetnam before they were moved to the North," he said. At the same time, Callaway said that the men would not be permitted to reenlist because they did not meet "the current qualitative standards for the volunteer Army."

The Secretary of the Navy likewise accounted for the actions of the accused Marines, although any reenlistment application will be considered on "a case-by-case basis." These attempts to undermine the significance of the POWs antiwar activities, however, does not accord with reports that Defense Dept officials had listed ail eight as "troublemakers" before their release.

Kavanaugh's funeral included as pallbearers six of the accused. Kavanaugh shot himself shortly followting a physical examination. Dr. John Bolin described him as "in excellent health but extremety worried and anxious" about his approaching return to Camp Pendleton for a discharge physical. Dr. Bolin said Kavanaugh had told him he feared that the Marines would not discharge him until his case was resolved.

Kavanaugh's widow announced plans to bring legal action against the military for the death of her husband. "He went to Vtetnam and the North Vietnamese kept him altre for five years," she said. "Then he came back to America and his own people killed him. After the dropping of the charges, she said that two questions remained in her mind: "Had they already decided to drop the charges before my husband's death? Or is it a direct result of my husband's death that the decision was made?"

The initial laying of the charges may be seen as an attempt by the Nixon administration to divert attention from Watergate to "disloyat" POWs as an image of threatened national security. One difficulty, the damage done to the myth of the patriotic pro-war POWs, would have been sidestepped by isolating eight men as scapegoats. This stratagem would have served the additional purpose of rationalizing and discrediting the antiwar activities of POWs and other veterans.

Charges against two of the highest-ranking American POWs released by North Vietnam; Martne Lt. Col. E.W. Mitler and Navy Capt. W. E. Wilber, have not yet been withdrawn. They were charged with mutiny and aiding the enemy ctose behind criticism within the military that only enlisted men -- most of whom were draftees -- were being accused of misconduct.

PAT CHENOWETH IS FREE!-FRAME UP FAILS

After ten months of torment in the brig al Treasure Island naval base, Pat Chenoweth, accused of sabotaging the aircraft carrier USS Ranger, has been acquitted of all charges and honorably discharged from the Navy.

Pat was charged with having inserted a paint scraper and two twelve-inch bolts into the Ranger's reduction gears in summer 1972 in Alameda, an act which paralyzed the giant war machine for three months and cost the Navy almost a million dollars to repair. It was one of approximatety 30 acts of sabotage which crippled the Ranger all through last summer and fall when American carriers were sleadily bombing the country of Vietnam on a 24-hour basts.

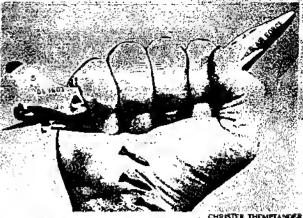
NO EVIDENCE

From the time he was jailed last Augusl 2, the Navy seemed almost desperate in its desire to convict Chenoweth. Attorneys and others who had spent time observing the system of military so-called justice, said that they had never seen the military so eager to put someone away.

First, from the start they had no evidence; only two witnesses reported hearing Pat cialm credit for the sabotage. No witnesses claimed to have seen Pat throwing boils inlo the gears. The prosecution was unable to establish when, within a 10-day period, the bolts were thrown. There was no physical evidence, such as fingerprints, which linked Pal with the acl. The defense established that over 600 other sallors had access to the area of the ship where the gears are located. Even the Navy's star witness said that he thought Pat was "joking" when he made his comment about the sabolage. That star witness atso stated in court that he did not believe that Pat had done it. Finally, the defense showed that many others on the ship had made similar boasts about having sabotaged the ship, including the carrier's Executive Officer.

Then, they charged him with sabotage in lime of war-a charge used only once before, since World War II, and which would have added a possible 30 years to his sentence if he had been convicted.

Third, after the court-martial started getting a lot of publicity in newspapers across the country, the Navy decided to move the trial to the Philippines. It was the first time to anyone's memory that the prosecution in a criminal case had requested a change of venue. Had it succeeded, It would have established a very dangerous precedent of the military sending any controverslal trial to one of its strongholds in another area of the world. This victory was won by a very narrow margin; for the military and federal courts agreed with the Navy that the trial could be moved. Luckily, however, all the appeals and motions took up several months and the military judge Capt. James Keys, was hospitalized for chronic alcoholism, and forced into an earty retirement. By the time a new judge was selected the Ranger was already on its way



back home from the line and the Navy's official reason for transferring the trial (to be closer to witnesses aboard the Ranger) was no longer valid.

Fourth, both the Navy and the federal courts denied Pat his constitutional right to release from pre-trial confinement. Because of this, an innocent man spent 10 months behind bars. Chenoweth's suit for ball, however, is now before the Supreme Court and it should be known in September whether or not the Court with decide to hear the case.

Why was the Navy so anxious to make an example of Pat Chenoweth? Il should be remembered that on the first of July 1972 the U.S. was engaged in an altioul attempt to save Thleu's regime from the NLF's offensive. With most U.S. ground troops out of Vletnam and Thieu's own army proving to be unreliable at best, the Nixon administration escalated its savage bombing of indochina to unprecedented levels. And the Navy was anxious to send the Ranger--another floating airfield—to intensify the altack. When the ship was pul out of action—to the delight of practically every sailor aboard—the Navy had to find someone to take the rap.

LOW MORALE ON THE RANGER

Also al that time morate on the Ranger was low. The carrier had only recently returned from its previous tour off Vielnam. During combat duty, conditions on the ship were atroclous for enlisted men like Pat. As he recalls:

"Our average work day was 16 hours, four in the morning till eight al night.... We just made a constant circle about 50 miles off the coast, flying planes off 24 hours a day....

We were totalty exhausted. We were given little time to ourselves... Il was crowded. There was little or no privacy al all.

"Most of the time (we were) homesick...just wishing the war was over so we could stop the endless bombing. 'Cause that was our only purposeto fly our planes 24 hours a day and drop bombs."
While there were dozens of law students, lawyers and others who worked hard to free Pat, the people

most directly responsible for the victory were the GIs who withstood the brass's attempts to force them? to fabricate evidence against Pat. Testimony in courtfrom people on the Ranger and at the Treasure Island brig documented that NIS and brig personnel had threatened and bribed over a dozen people to turn against Pat. Five people in the brig told Pat that they had been offered reductions in sentence (one was told he'd even get a medal) if they would elicit a confession from Pat.

In his victory statement Pat himself said, "First, I would like to thank the people aboard the Ranger and in the brig who did not knuckle under to the Navy's attempts at intimidation. I know that the pressures they faced were tremendous and that it took great courage to overcome them.

"SOON WE SHALL ALL BE FREE"

His statement concluded with the following: "Today I feel we have won a great victory against the most dehumanizing machine in the world. At a

time in history when the U.S. military is the major genecidal force around the globe, it is particularly gratifying not only to be free, but to have beaten the Navy in its attempt to frame me,

"Unfortunately military prisons are still brimming with people imprisoned unjustly, with flimsy evidence against them and little access to lawyers and others to work in their behalf. And their numbers will probably grow--because armies involved in fighting racist and imperialist wars will, by their nature, have to continue repressing their members.

"To my brothers and sisters in America's jails around the world, I say--keep struggling, soon we shall all be free. Power to the people!"

CAMOEN 28 WIN FREED

Seventeen antiwar activists charged with destroying draft files during an August 1971 raid on the Camden, N.J. draft board were acquitted on May 20. It is expected that charges against the remaining members of the Camden 28 will be dropped.

All 17 defendants acted as co-counsel in facing charges of breaking and entering, stealing flies, destroying files, damaging other Government property, interfering with the administration of the Selective Service Act, possessing burglary tools and conspir-

ing to commit the crimes.

During the trial, attention was focused on the illegality of the war and the role of an FBI informer as agent provocateur, with complicated legal maneuvers held at a minimum. Federal District Judge Clarkson S. Fisher set precedent by instructing the jury that? it could acquit the defendants even though they had admitted plans to destroy the files before the involvement of Robert W. Hardy, the FBI informer.

During a period of two months Hardy provided the FBI with daily reports on plans for the raid. The indictment against the 28 was drawn up a day before... the "crime" took place, and some 80 FRI agents were on hand to make arrests on the night of the raid. The defense contended that they could not have broken into the building without the help of Hardy, who provided 90 per cent of the burglary tools and much of the necessary expertise.

Amnesty work at the grass roots" level...

MONTCLAIR.N.J.

Now "Amnesty for..." bracelets

John Penkalski of New Jersey SANE wishes to advise that the amnesty bracelets mentioned in our issue of March-April this year are now available through them, rather than the "Make Up Your Mind" bookstore. They are made of solid copper, coated so that your wrist does not turn green, and bear the slogan "Amnesty for ... " Along with the bracelet is a small bookiet with some questions and answers on amnesty. The bracelets are being sold for \$3.25 to individuals, and \$2.25 to peace groups. They are asking that those groups which sell the bracelets use the money obtained from their sale to support amnesty programs.

John also asks for the names of resisters who would be willing to have their names on the bracelets, along with information about home states, where they are now, whether or not they are self-discharged or draft resister. Their address is: SANE, 324 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N.J. 07042.

DAYTON, DHIO

Using phone In shows wisely

Gary Siniger of the Ohio-Indiana-Kentucky regional office of Vietnam Veterans Against the War in Dayton reports that a local radio station, WAVI, has a token 'liberal' do an evening phone-in show in its basically right-wing broadcast format. The topic of amnesty came up on the evening of June 12 and the number of pro-amnesty calls came to about 40% of the total.

Gary called up and talked about what universal and unconditional amnesty really means and what AMEX-CANADA magazine is about. The moderator even repeated our Toronto address over the air after our

comrade in Dayton had hung up.

This experience of turning what would generally be regarded as a hostile situation-radio phone-in shows -to the advantage of the light for smnesty is worth noting, even for resders in conservative locales.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Women meet secretly to plan

Even in the most conservative areas of the U.S. work towards amnesty is progressing, but often very quietly. In the Wilmington area a 'Pacem in Terris' group (affiliated with the Friends) is developing work withall the denominations in the area. Two local Presbyterian churches had programs on amnesty in May. A suburban Catholic church has a women's group which is meeting secretly to prepare a second program on amnesty. The fast program "caused serious division and confrontation in the parish," our reporter says. And, while not in a priority position, amnesty is on the agenda of action for the local Mothers for Peace movement.







Hartfo**n**o conn.

Mothers' Day Witness

Mothers' Day saw two peace groups gathered outside the federal building in Hartford to urge "that amnesty be granted to persons who refused to serve in the Vietnam War." Left, the Rev. Davida Foy Crabtree, interim campus minister at Central Connecticut State College, New Brttain, addresses the crowd. Upper right, Mrs. Florence Carpenter of Hartford, a grandmother and great-grandmother, marches with poster listing the names of war exiles (Eusi Ndugu is a Toronto-area black extle) white on the bottom, the gathering sings. Sponsored by the Greater Hartford Committee of Conscience and Another Mother for Peace, the "Mothers' Day Witness for Amnesty" was attended by about 60 persons. A triend of AMEX in the demonstration, Janet Holmes, advises that the group was welt received in the morning before the main witness when they leafleted several suburban churches, distributing over 1,000 amnesty pamphlets. More activities are planned emphasizing women in the Hartford area.

..amnesty work at "the grass roots" level

Buttons...

saying 'Totat Amnesty Now!' buttons... bumperstrips... 2/\$1, 5/\$2 3/\$1, 7/\$2.

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Kentstate,

Campus survey

As part of the aftermath of the student government and VVAW sponsored debate on amnesty there on April 2nd, Kent State University Draft & Milltary Counseling Project undertook a 2,000-person random sample. opinion project on the campus to evaluate the KSU view on amnesty. The first results to be sent in to AMEX showed... 47 favouring unconditional or blanket amnesty; 5t favouring no amnesty; 97 favouring conditional amnesty, similar to 2 years noncombatant duty given to conscientious objectors.

The April debate was between Tod Ensign of New York's Safe Return and Geratd Ozan, a lawyer practising in Cleveland.

Vietnam veterans, the very people that the administration claims took the draft resister's and deserter's places on the battlefield, are involved in the campaign to raise the issue of amnesty. The Great Plains Regional Group of -VVAW (306 W. 39th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64111) has chosen the tactic, due to limited resources, of bumper stickers to moutd public opinion. Four variations are available at 15¢ each, minimum order of 25. (Cheques payable to VVAW-Kansas City)

- .. AMNESTY
- SUPPORT...
- 2. I SUPPORT...
- 3. VETERAN FOR..
- 4. VIETNAM VETERAN FOR ...

AMNESTY IS JUSTICE...bumper stickers 4"x15", black on ... 1/\$1-3/\$2.25-10/\$6 dayglow yellow ...

. buttons

1/\$.50-3/\$1.25-10/\$3

AMNESTY FOR NIXON? ... bumper stickers 4"xt5" btack on : dayglow yellow buttons not in stock

1/\$1-3/\$2.25-10/\$6

available from Freedom Center, Arlington Street Church, 355 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 02116. They say all their protits "work tor peace, amnesty and the empowerment of oppressed people." Amen.

Bumper stickers and more buttons



Town Meeting on amnesty

it was an unusual meeting, not only because American Legionnaires and Socialists both attended, but because they said some aeml-conclitatory things to each other.

The occasion was a "town meeting" discussion on amnesty at the University of Louisville June 21.

Anne Braden, representing the Women'a Socialist Caucus, said, "I really appreciated the fact that they (the Legionnairea) came. You know the people sponsoring this thing were obviously for amneaty."

Mra. Braden had earlier delivered a critique of the Vietnameae War in which ahe charged that it was started because American corporations were interested in business possibilities there.

"To me the Issue was the same in the Korean War, but then I don't think a meeting like this could have happened. Then we were not able to talk together and in that aenae we are so much better off now."

George Ellerkamp, a past commander of Zachery Taylor American Legion Post said, "i lelt like an aiten here but we're glad for the opportunity to be here."

John P. Ryan, judge advocate of the state Legion, sald, "This is the first time I have ever done anything like this, but I'll do it again if I get the chance.

But If there was caim discussion, there was little ideological agreement at the "town meeting" sponsored by a group called People for Amnesty.

Ellerkamp said, "My opinions haven't changed. I'm still a hardnosed capitalist who feels that just because a man feels he is following his conscience that doesn't allow him to violate the rights of his fellow citizens."

There was general agreement among the four panellsts that the war was a "messy thing" that the country should have never gotten involved in.

But Ellerkamp said, 'We feel that those that left the country are criminals and should be treated as such. The fact that you or I don't particularly approve of the actions of our leaders in Washington gives us no right to break the law. Those that did should receive their just desserts and they should be held especially accountable to those who gave their lives in defense of the country."

Slster Sarah Concannon, another paneliat, responded,

"Are you saying that men who followed their conscience should be punished? The men who fought and died in Vietnam because they followed their conscience aren't going to be helped one lota if you punish those who followed their conscience in a different direction.

"You are not doing anything for the dead by making the living suffer more than they already have."

Ryan sald he was in favor of conditional amnesty.
"I hate the war as much as anyone and I'm very sympathetic to these young men who are out of the country. But you can'i lump everyone together because you'd be putting together criminals.... and men who sincerely believed the war was immoral.

"The only fair way to get at the matter is to look at each case on its merits. Under our system of government you can get acquittal if the evidence justifies it Mias (Angela) Davis and Mr. (Daniel) Elisberg got off so it goes to show that you are not automatically convicted."

One questioner from the audience asked Ryan what he would do if in a time of war he were ordered to kill "innocent oid women."

"I wouldn't do it hecause irrespective of what's on the book I would consider it an Illegal order," Ryan said.

"Then you'd set your conscience above that order."
"Yes."

"What's the difference then with the young men who objected to the war on moral grounds."

"You asked me about a specific instance first and now you're asking me about a general issue. There's a difference," Ryan replied.

Laler he sald "Anne (Braden) is trying to make heroes out of these guys and they aren't. Let them come back and do a little something for the country. We're not going to pin any medals on them but they will probably be taken back in as fellow Americans who went down the wrong path for a short period of time."

Father C.P. Mudd, in the audience, said, "Why not forgive them. It's the only healer. Love is beyond the law. If President Nixon wanta honor then let's forgive and in time we will have honor."

But Mrs. Braden said, "They don't need to be forgiven and come home and do aomething for their country. They have already done aomething for their country."



oswego, n.y.

Tree planting honours war exiles

A group of veterans, faculty, students and townspeople presented a commemorative tree to the State University College at Oswego, recently. This statement was made by the group at the formal dedication.

This tree is being planted to salute those men and women who have recognized the indochina war as immoral and courageously acted according to their

Some resisted the draft; some resisted from within the milliary; some engaged in public civil disobedience to awaken their fellow citizens to the crimes being committed. Many have suffered for their actions. Some have gone to prisona and atockades; some have gone underground; aome have exited themselves. All have suffered mental or physical abuse for their early recognition of America's wrongdoing.

Had these people been listened to, terrible suffering and loss of life would have been avoided. This tree honours those who resisted the war, and symbolizea our regret both for the suffering caused by the war and the auffering endured by the opponents of the war."

ARMY DISCHARBING DESERTERS IN ABSENTIA

One third of the 677 Army deserters listed by the military as living in exile overseas are being given Undesirable (administrative) Discharges in absentia. At the moment it is unclear how many deserters in Canada can expect to be included in this 230 figure. Two Army deserters in Toronto, one of whom came to Canada in 1967 and the other in 1969, have contacted us so far about having received letters from the military. The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme reports another case of a Navy deerler in Toronto whose discharge in absentia was speeded up through counseling and pressure on the military from draft counseling groups in Toronto and the U.S.

The military is sending letters in care of the families of deserters in the States declaring, "You are hereby advised that you are about to be discharged from the United States Army by reason of misconduct (desertion). It is anticipated thal your discharge will be under conditions other than honorable and that you will be issued an Undesirable Discharge Certificate. The receipt of such a discharge may deprive you of many or all benefits administered by the Veterans' Administration and of your rights and benefits as a veteran under both Federal and State law. Prior to. the issuance of this discharge certificate, you are being offered the opportunity to submit a statement In your own behalf. Your statement may include any extenuating, mitigating, or aggravating circumstances you feel should have a bearing on the type of discharge, tssued. In the event that no reply is received to this letter within 30 days from the date of delivery, action will be taken to complete your discharge.

Recipients of such letters should conlact their nearest counsellng center to determine whether it is advisable to submit a statement contesting the undesirable discharge. According to John Landau, a military lawyer at CCCO in Philadelphia, contesting the undesirable administrative discharge may delay and complicate receiving the discharge. It all depends on whether a person has grounds for appeal such as having been drafted illegally, having a C.O. application illegally dented, violation of enlistment contract, etc. Deserters wishing to check out their status can contact one of the counseling organizations, etther in Canada or the United States, listed in the "Contacts" section of this magaztne.

Discharges in absentia have been rare occurrences over the past seven years with less than ten a year betng given out. One can only conclude that the Pentagon ta attempting to reduce the number of deserters to exile who until now have frequently been, he focus of amnesty coverage and whom the military can't apprehend and court-martial anyway. The interesting question at this time ts whether the thousands of deserters in Canada will also soon be offered discharges to further undercul the amnesty movement.

The Pentagon doesn't seem to realtze that the major push for universal unconditional amnesty is now coming from war reststers within the States and that no de lacto or presemptive conditional amnesty will stop this movement. On the contrary, the discharged deserters who can now appeal their undesirable discharges will only swell the ranks of the hundreds of thousands of veterans with less than honorable discharges who are in the forefront of the amnesty struggle.

NOTICES

OBITUARY

STEVE & LOUISE COOK VANCOUVER AREA EXILES

Steve Cook, a key figure in the Vancouver Committee to Aid American War Objectors for the last two years of its operations, and his wife Loutae dted tragically stace the tast issue of this publication. Steve and Louise had taken teaching jobs at Cultus Lake, some 50 miles from Vancouver, a rather small com-

munity which caters mainly to tourlsts and such in the summer. They had moved into a small house near the lake itseliabout six months before the Committee was officially disbanded this year.

On May 28th, they were driving on the Columbia

On May 28th, they were driving on the Columbia Highway near Cultus Lake when their car crashed into a tree and caught fire. Louise was killed tmmediately, Steve died some time later in the Chilliwack, B.C. hospital. A third passenger escaped death.

They have since been described by friends to Vancouver as both being "very seli-sacrificing people." They were both in the Peace

Corps together in Senegal a long time back. Then he worked with the Committee in Vancouver for a long period while Loutse worked for a civil liberties group there. Both were well-educated, capable people who could have been involved in more lucrative affairs, teaching principally, but decided to spend their lives helping other human beings.

Ed Starkins, of the Vancouver American Exiles Union, reports that he and other exiles in the Vancouver area who knew Steve and Louise have been shaken deeply by their tragic deaths. Many other Canadian friends feel the same loss.



428 E. GEORGIA STEVE COOK AT THE GLD CHINATOWN DIFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE

MISSING PERSONS

Missing persons notices are published free but must be able to be authenticated.

Mrs. T.W. Marshall, 4662 Don Jose Dr., Tucson, Ariz

85718 hopes to locate her son, Walter Scolt Browning, Jr., formerly of Louisville, Ky. Write or call collect. Rer letter to Amex expresses love and need.

Dean Nance, 24 W. Hinckley Ave. Apt. 5, Ridley Pk., Pa. 19078 hopes to find his friend Roy Trickey, a draft resister in Canada.

Phil Polloch M.D., Dept. of Pathology, Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. wanls to locate Ron Martin, last known to be in Calgary.

Mrs. Beatrice Brunn, 18 W. Wilmont Ave., Somers Pt., N.J. 08244 hopes to establish communication with her son Kennelh Allen Brunn, 25, from whom she has had no word sloce 1968. "Teli him lhat we are all well and confident that somehow, some way, amnesty will be granted in the not-too-distant future."

Dawn Clover, 1712 Galveston Drive, Fayetteville, N. C. 28304 says that she saw a picture of her husband Russell (Sp/4) in the Fayetteville Observer greeting the Queen at Toronto International Airport. "I'm positive it was he," she says. He deserted the Army February 24, 1973 and no one has seen or heard from him since. Mrs. Clover wants either to have her husband come home or she will go to him.



THE QUEEN IS GREETED BY 16,000 AT THE TORONTO AIRPORT IS SGI. CLOVER ANYWHEREIN SKIHT?

Carl Keijey, 1457 Grandview Ave., Arnold, Md. 21012 (301) 974-4189, and Louise Keiley, 1300 Lombard Sl. Apt. 808, Phila., Pa. 19147 (215) 735-7772 hope to contact their son and grandson Robert James Keliey, 24. Rfs lasl known address (3 years ago) was on Colbeck Street in Toronto's west end. He had worked as a fab technician at the University of Toronto pathology dept.

BORDER MEDIA NOTES

Families of Resisters for Amnesty (FORA) of New York City is pfanning to purchase over 800 one-minute radio spots on local radio stations around the U.S.A. for a public service-type message on the need for ucconditional amnesty.

Watergate continues to interest Toronto viewers so much that they have become the bulk of contributors to the Buffalo, N.Y. non-commercial station, channei 17, which carries replays of the hearings in prime time (8 PM). In the week that John Dean testified, Caradians contributed 52% of the pledges and 85% of the money raised by the station.

Bishop (Skip) Mac Donald, an independent film producer from Wisconsin, had many participants at the Toronto Amnesty Action Conference on edge while he and his assistant were shooting transition shots in front of the hall where the parley was being held. The film, which includes footage of commentary by many conference parlicipants, is being soid to NET stations in the U.S. on an individual basis. Skip advises that if is he unable to pull off a sale to the Buffalo station (WNED) he will make it available to them free so that Toronto exiles will gel a chance to see it.

The David Susskind Show on amnesty was finally aired across Canada by the CTV network (the privately owned Canadian one) in prime time Sunday 8 July 1973. The show had been taped at CFTO, the CTV flagship station in Toronto, March, 1972 because our people obviously couldn't travei to New York. Susskind's wife, Joyce Davidson, was a media heavy in Toronto during the '50s. She ieft Canada, for David apparently, shortly after insulting the Queen while reporting a royal tour.

CTV had Harvey Kirck, anchorman from its national news show, give a brief intro to the videotape. Kirck said amnesty is one of the main controversles embroiling the U.S. and that the issue involves 100,000 people, most of whom are in Canada. Hmmm.

NCUUA STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of the National Council for Universal Unconditional Amnesty is to mobilize the American people to work for a universal and unconditional amnesty and lo educate them concerning the structures and institutions that created the war in Southeast Asia. The Council is committed to working for universal and unconditional amnesty for all persons suffering disabilities because of opposition to United States involvement in the war in Southeast Asia, to the draft, and to the military.

Our demand is an Immediale amnesty willhout conditions (such as alternate service) and without case-by-case review for:

- all military resisters (Including "deserters") and draft resisters, whether in exlie or underground in the U.S.:

- all persons who, because of their opposition to the war and the military, have been administratively punished, convicted by civilian or military courts, or are subject to proseculion; and

- all veterans with less-than-honorable discharges. The war in Southeast Asta is not over. The movement lo achieve a universal and unconditional amnesty for American war resisters demands that the U.S. government fully implement the Ceasefire Agreements and thereby immediately cease all military operations in Southeast Asia, end support of its client governments in Indochina, and insist upon the re-

lease of all political prisoners in South Vietnam.

Contact NCUUA al: 339 Lafayette St., New York,
N.Y. 10014

RELIGION

MEN'S RELIGIOUS ORDERS

CONFERENCE OF MAJOR SUPERIORS URGE AMNESTY

Over the years individual clerics and members of religious orders in the Catholic Church have been active in assisting American war relugees in various locations around the world. One of the most interesting examples which can be cited is the instance of nuns in full habit smuggling deserters past U.S. authorities at the Windsor-Detroit international border during 1970.

But neither the Church as a whole nor any major body within it has ever taken an official affirmative position regarding the plight of war resisters, or more recently, the issue of amnesty. The last meeting of the U.S. National (Catholic) Conference of Bishops was only able to go so far as urging alternative service for returning war exiles and those in prison.

Now the group which represents 40,000 Roman Catholic priests and brothers in religious orders has called on the U.S. Government to grant universal and unconditional amnesty to violators of military conscription laws. They are requesting a proclamation which provides for the return home of all those in prison, exile or underground and that these same people should be exempt "from all legal prosecution for whatever actions they may have felt obliged to take regarding participation in the Vietnam war."

The call came from the national executive board of the Conference of Major Superiors of Men (CMSM), speaking for the religious orders. There has been no move yet on amnesty from the national executive of the superiors of the women's religious orders.

The solid amnesty position on the part of the men's religious orders is important because the orders and individual monks, brothers and priests wield great





FINAL FIGURES 67% OF CUTY BOUND VIEWERS SUPPORT AMMESTY FOR GLERN

Glenn Brook

NEW YORK—Over two-thirds of the viewers responding to an NBC television drama voted in favour of amnesty for a young man who returned from Canada to face a mock trial for draft evasion

The results of the self-motivated poll, which update the preliminary returns reported in the last issue of AMEX-CANADA, were announced on June 3 on a special NBC follow-up to "Duty Bound", aired in March. The network said that 157 stations carried the program which won a 1973 Emmy award from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences in the religion category.

Tabulations of the responses was handled by the Broadcasting and Fllm Commission of the National Council of Churches (NCC), which co-operated in presenting the play. Of 11,978 persons who sent in verdicts of "gullty" or "not guilty", 67.1 per cent favoured amnesty, or "not guilty", according to the Rev. David Pomeroy of the NCC unit, and 32.9 per cent voted "gullty."

Pomeroy sald 74.4 per cent of the viewers in the Northeast U.S. voted for amnesty, 71.7 per cent in the Middle Atlantic states; 47.3 per cent in the South; 68.3 per cent in the Midwest and 69.8 per cent in the Far West. Of 55 votes from Canada, 96.4 per cent iavoured amnesty.

(Religious News Service)

influence within the Catholic Church's 45 million membership in the U.S., far disproportionate to that of the average parish priesi.

Father Paul Boyle of Chicago, CMSM board head, said that they are fully aware of the political difficulties involved such an action, but that they consider an amnesty the surest path to the promotion of reconciliation in the nation.

CALC. PROJECT EVERY CLERGYMANIN U.S. TO GET AMNESTY MAILING

in an effort to build an identifiable constituency that wants to work on the amnesty issue. Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC), through their national office in New York, mailed a special 12-page supplement on amnesty to every clergyman in the United States.

The June mailing to the total denominational body of 296,000 cierics was of a spectal insert on amnesty included in a spring issue of American Report, CALC's bi-weekly newspaper.

In addition, CALC is increasing their amnesty, petition campaign by piacing ads in more than a score of oational journals.

UNITARIAN CONVENTION

AMNESTY RESOLUTION ACKNOWLEDGES CLASS AND RACE AS CAUSING DISTINCTIONS

The Unitarian Universalist Association held its annual General Assembly in Toronto from May 19 to June 3. More than one thousand delegates, both clergy and tslty, representing Unitarian and Universalist congregations throughout the U.S. and Canada, met at the Royal York Hotel to develop the positions of the Association on a number of contemporary issues, among them amnesty. As a result of the witilngness of individual delegates to struggle with themselves, with other delegates and with a number of anti-war exties on the scene over the meanings and implications of amnesty, the Assembly finally adopted a resolution that is in many ways a model for progressive organizations seeking a considered and just stance on this issue.

The amnesty resolution was adopted almost unanimously by the body of delegates and included a listing of the situations of those in need of amnesty:

... tens of thousands of anti-war exiles in Canada alone while, however the majority of war resisters are inside the U.S., where an estimated 200,000 live underground, thousands behind bars, many with court records, and over 500,000 veterans suffer from less-than-honorable discharges issued during the Indochina War era ...

The resolution acknowledged that "class and race factors more than anything else resulted in these distinctions", and went on to urge the Congress to "enact a universal and unconditional amnesty (with no alternate service or other punitive measures, and to avoid unworkable, unjust case-by-case judgments) for

- 1. Alf military resisters including so-called 'deserters' and draft resisters in exile or underground in the U.S.;
- 2. All people who, because of their opposition to the Indochina War, have been arrested, have been or are now in civilian and military prisons, or for this reason are now being sought for prosecution -- this includes a clearing of their records;
- 3. The more than half-million Vietnam era veterans who have been discharged from the military with less-than-honorable discharges who will suffer from permanent loss of civil rights, and discrimination in employment without an amnesty. The ctassification of mititary discharges as honorable or otherwise should be eliminated retroactively into one single category of discharge.

The resolution concluded by urging member societies of the Association to take concrete action on the issue by initiating discussions within each society to educate their congregations and communities annual a universal, unconditional amnesty is effected.

The text of the resolution was developed through a series of workshops open to all delegates and including members of the exile community. Each session sought consensus, and incorporated into the resolution amendments with significant support. The area

of discussion that showed the widest diversity of initial opinion was the inclusion of less-than-honorably discharged vets in the group of those in need of amnesty. A common response to this inclusion was the demand to separate out "dangerous criminals"; who "deserve" lheir less than honorable discharges from those who resisted the mititary out of "moral conviction". These queries were answered by other delegates who pointed out the Impossibility of judging the action of "conscience", the fact that the vast majority of these discharges are given for desertion, disobedience, or other "offenses" that relate only to the military environment, the aspect of "double jeopardy in that anyone in the military convicted of a crime is punished for that crime -- amnesty requires only the removal of the additional stigms of a bad discharge, a punishment inflicted after the person has "paid for his crime" -- and, most importantly, that there is no "crime" in resisting the military when the military is waging genocldal war. In the course of these sessions the injustices of the discharge system became increasingly apparent, and the final resolution which was overwhelmingly endorsed called for the retroactive elimination of the "classification of military discharges as honorable or otherwise ... into one single category of discharge."



UNITARIANS HEAR EXILES and friends at a "Break-fast of Conscience" Sunday morning June 3. Above, Jim Gall of the Social Action Committee of the Toronto Unitarian Congregation addresses delegates as (from left) Stan Pletiock (Amex), Steve Grossman (partiy hidden, Amex), Dan Zimmerman (Toronto Anti-Draft Programme), Bob Gardner (former chaplain to draft-age immigrants to Canada for the Canadian Coucil of Churches), and Tony Wagner (Amex), look on. Below, panelists and delegates discuss things informally



UU WORLD

INDOCHINA

THE U.S. WAR CONTINUES. WHY?

Not a mistake or an irrational fluke of U.S. foreign policy the War is fought for real and rational reasons

Liberal commentators would have us believe that the Indochina War is an irrational aberration of American foreign policy, that there is no rationality for these policies; and that the war has been a tragic mistake. In the following essay I will argue that the opposite is the case — that US military policies in Vietnam are the result of a series of consistent and rational economic decisions since "military policies are never formulated in the absence of political and economic considerations." 1.

Instead of approaching the subject chronologically and analyzing why and how events unfolded in Vietnam, I will consider the following reasons for US policy decisions: (1) American dependency on Third World raw materials; (2) the geopolitical importance of Vietnam; (3) the seriousness with which US planners took the domino theory; (4) how these planners believed the "loss" of Vietnam would jeopardize Japan -- the keystone of an American-oriented Pacific capitalist economy; (5) Vietnam as the overhead cost necessary for the maintenance of US domination of the Third World; and (6) the phenomenon of defense industry organization and its search for profits.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RAW MATERIALS The term Third World is usually considered to apply to countries whose economy is underdeveloped and whose population is non-while. These are countries which until recently have been colonized by the advanced industrial nallons of the Wesl, and as colonies their economies have been developed unequally. That is, the mother country has seen to it that the colony will remain a producer primarily of raw materials which are essential to the resource needs of the Industrial country. The colony, then, is an exporter of raw materials and an importer of industrial products from the industrial nation and on the terms of the latter. In other words, the colony's economy develops in a manner that makes it totally dependent upon the industrial nation to the benefit of the latter. While the colony remains in poverty and dependence, the industrial nation reaps the profits. Although many of these colonies have won their "independence" from their mother countries, the industrial nations have fought to maintain the same economic relationships.

Although the Third World nations are the losers in this relationship, it is not they, but rather the industrial nations' dependence on these resources which is the strongest. The role of raw materials is not quantitative since neither volume nor price prove to be very consequencial. Rather it is the qualitative nature, of raw materials that is their ultimate significance. If The intricacy of the modern technologies and economies of advanced industrial nations, such as the United States, are such that the lack of a minute but strategic



element of the entire process can speil disaster. For example, the production of one ton of steel requires only about thirteen pounds of manganese. Furthermore, the value of the manganese is only a fraction of the value of the ton of steel. However, without the manganese the production of steel is not possible. 2

That the Third World is the primary source of these strategic raw materials is uncontestable.

Over half of United States iron ore imports in 1960 came from Venezuela and three equally precarious Latin American countries. Over half the known world reserves of manganese are in Russia and China, and most of the remainder in Brazil, India, Gabon, and South Africa. South Africa and Rhodesia account for nearly all the world's chromlum reserves, Cuba and New Caledonia for half the nickel, China for over two-thirds the tungslen, and Chile, Northern Rhodesia, Congo, and Peru for well over two-thirds of the foreign copper reserves. Guyana has about six times the American reserves of bauxite, and China has three times, while Malaya, Indonesia, and Thailand alone have two-thirds the world tin reserves, with Bollvia and the Congo possessing most of the balance. Only zinc and lead, among the major melals, are in politically stable regions, from the Amer ican viewpoint. 3

Around the First World War the United States came Into its own in the world economic system and began exporting more industrial goods than agricultural pro-

¹Michael Klare, War Without End: American Planning for the Next Vietnams, Vintage (NY, 1970), p. 315. See also Gabriel Kolko, The Roots of American Foreign Policy, Beacon Press (Boston, 1969), chapter 2 for the relationship between American civil and military authority.

²Kolko, Roots, p. 50. a further descussion of the critical role of raw materials in the U.S. economy. Also see Richard B. Du Boff and Edward S. Herman, "Corporate Dollars and Foreign Policy" in 21 April 1972.

Joid., p. 53. For the best survey of world distribution of raw materials see Hans H. Landsbery et al, Resources In America's Future, published for Resources For the Future, Inc., by the Johns Hopkins Press (Baltimore, 1963) Another important reference is Percy W. Bidweii, Raw Materials: A Study of American Policy, published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Harper and Brother (NY, 1959).

ducts, which had been its major previous export. At the same time as the US economy matured it has become more and more dependent upon foreign natural resources, as the economy developed needs for resources not found within its national boundaries.

As an agricultural nation, American affluence depended on what seemed to be limitless frontier to be converted into fertile farm land, but as the country industrialized this affluence became more tied to foreign resources. Nonetheless, the profits reaped by American enterprises allowed the highest wages among industrial nations, and as long as the economic system was healthy, the carrots of high wages played an important role in reducing confilct between the class of owners and the class of workers.

This continuous supply of (raw) materials, at minimum costs, is an essential condition for the peacetime expansion of manufacturing industries and for the continued growth of the American economy. Failure to obtain supplies would threaten the maintenance of our standard of living. Our democratic social and political institutions, which have developed in an expanding economy, might also be endangered. Consequently, according to the President's Materials Policy Commission (1952), the objective of U.S. raw materials policy is to guarantee a steady and dependable flow of materials at the lowest possible cost.

LOSING THE ASIAN EMPIRE

Until the Second World War, Third World countries were either colonies of the advanced industrial nations or were in some sort of dependence upon them. The war, however, tore apart the tenuous fabric which had constituted the Asian empires of the Western Allies.

India obtained its independence in 1947, and Indonesia in 1949-1950. By that time French control in Indochina had practically disappeared. Altogether in the decade 1946-1956 some 20 countries which supply raw materials to the United States acquired political independence. 5

The disintegration of the Asian empires created very severe problems for the industrialized nations. Although the European nations had great need for Asian raw materials, they were laid economically prostrate by the war and were too busy trying to contain the forces of social revolution let ioose by the war on the continent to go about rebuilding their Asian empires. Into this vacuum created by the disintegration of the Western empires stepped indigenous movements of national liberation.

Seen properly, the present war in Indochina is just a part of the Great South Asian war that commenced soon after the end of World War II. The Great South Asian War includes, the first Indochina War of Independence (1945-1954); the guerrilia fighting in Malaya (1948-1960); the continuing civil wars in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand; and other insurrectionary struggles in Burma, Malaysia, the Phillippines, and Indonesia.

"These episodes constitute a common war not only because they occupy overlapping zones in a single theatre of war but also because they spring from a common cause: the determination of the advanced industrial nations of the West -- led by the United States -- to intensify their control over the destinies of the underdeveloped lands of Asia."

The Pentagon Papers make this concern with the disintegration of the Western Aslan empires clear. Several

major concepts dominated U.S. policy making for Indochina during the years from 1950 to 1954.

"The first was the growing importance of Asia in world politics. The process of devolution from colonial emplres to independent states; it was thought, would create power vacuums and conditions of instability which would make Asia susceptible to becoming a battleground in the growing East-West cold war conflict."

The Pentagon Papers indicate that the policy makers were unable to differentiate between indigenous movements, such as the one led by Ho Chi Minh and Vietminh in Vietnam and ones led from Moscow. There was an undeniable tendency to view the worldwide 'communist threat' in monolithic terms...the attempt of the patently Communist Ho Chi Minh regime to evict the French from Indochina was seen as part of the South east Asian manifestation of the communist world-wide aggressive attempt."8 Consequently, all Asian national ist movements were seen through the same anti-Soviet lens and were deemed alike. Any Asian movement of national liberation, therefore, had to be opposed. As long as American policies in Asia were justified on the familiar post World War II argument for resisting monojithic communist aggression directed from Moscow, U.S. leaders could mystify their true motives. "The fact is that anti-communism provides a convenient mythology to justify colonial wars, and to gain the popular support that is often hard to rally, given the grisly nature and substantial costs of such endeavors.

Such neo-colonial policies were necessitated by the problem of raw materials. If Third World countries were not controlled by Western capitalist countries, even if they did not fall into the socialist camp, they would be controlled by the indigenous population. They would be free to regulate and control production and foreign trade according to their own national interests and not the national interests of the advanced industrial nations, and especially for the U.S. which had emerged from the Second World War as the mightiest of the capitalist world.

The future of American economic power is too deeply involved with the continuous availability of these strategic raw materials to allow these Third World countries to take their own political course, 10 (10) (10)

⁴Bidweil, Raw Materials, pp. 13-14.

⁵Ibid., p. 16.

⁶Klare, War Without End, pp. 311-312.

⁷The Senator Gravel Edition, The Pentagon Papers Voi. 1, Beacon Press (Boston, 1971), p. 81

Blbid., p. 81.

⁹Nnam Chomsky, 'The Pentagon Papers and U.S. Imperialism in South East Asia' in The Spokesman, nos. 24-25, Winter 1972-73 (Nottingham, UK), p. 34. For an analysis of how anti-communism was employed to justify spending for economic and military dipiomacy vis-a-vis Europe, see Joyce and Gabriel Kolko, The Limits of Power: The World and United States Foreign Policy, 1945-1954, Harper and Row (NY, 1972). In the cases of policies for both Europe and Asia the endigoal was to create an integrated giobal economy dominated by the U.S.

¹⁰Kolko, Roots, pp. 53-55.



... The ultimate significance of the importation of certain critical raw materials is not their cost to American business but rather the end value of the industries that must employ these materials even in small quantities, or pass out of existence. And in the larger sense, confident access to raw materials is a necessary precondition for industrial expansion into new or existing fields of technology, without the fear of limiting shortages which the United States' sole reliance on its national resource. would entail. Intangibly, it is really the political and psychological assurance of total freedom of development of national economic power that is vital to American economic growth... America's ability to-procure at will such materials as it needs, and at a price it can afford; is one of the keystones of its economic power in this century.

This being the case, the U.S. has taken a course in the Third World that is opposed to any change in the condition of the Third World vis-a-vis the advanced industrial nations, especially the United States.

VIETNAM'S GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

References to South East Asia's tin, rubber, rice, copper, iron ore, tungsten, and oll abound in the Pentagon Papers and concern over raw materials forms an integral part of foreign policy deliberations. However, the raw material riches of Vietnam itself are not as crucial as are the resources of Vietnam's neighbors. The formulation of U.S. Vietnam policies, in this sense, rests more upon a consideration of geopolities than upon the classic definition of imperialism, It is not the riches of Vietnam itself but its crucial geographical location and the political importance of its geography that makes Vietnam important. According to the American College Dictionary geopolitics is "the application of political and economic geography to the external political problems of states, notably problems of national power, frontiers, and possibilities for expansion.'

Another concept closely related to geopolitics is the domino theory. According to the domino theory, if one country in a geographical region is "lost" to socialism or takes a course with respect to its economy independent of U.S. wishes, its neighbors will fall like a row of dominoes. Individual decision-makers had referred to what was to become known as the domino theory as early as 1947, but it became an "official"



theory after the victory of Mao Tse-tung's forces in 1949 on mainland China,

Atways implicit in the docirine was that it was the economic riches of the neighbors of the first domino, whether Greece or Indochina, that were essential, and when the United States first intervened into those hapless and relatively poor nations it was with the surrounding region foremost in its calculations.

It was this willingness to accept the immense prediminary overhead charges of regional domination that should be as clear in our minds as it was in those of the men who made the decisions to intervene.

Indochina is situated very strategically in South East
Asia. It is at a crossroads, close to China, India, and
Indonesia, as well as the extremely strategic straits med
which connect the South China Sea on the east to the
Indian Ocean on the west. The control of these sea
lanes and routes of communication are of crucual importance to American interests. This consideration, and the fact of South East Asia's "population...and
resources give it a weight approximating that of Latin Philaderica or Africa," according to two very revealing

articles by Walt Whitman Rostow, a major war planner of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. 13.

VIETNAM AND JAPAN

Another Important element in Vietnam policies is centered around the role that Japan has played for U.S. interests since World War II -- that of the keystone of an integrated Asian capitalism under the general auspices of the United States. The Pacific Basin is "a trade and investment complex that already rivals the Atlantic economy and is expected to surpass it in the decades ahead." 14

However, if U.S. objectives of keeping Vietnam in line were to fail, U.S. decision-makers felt that it would put serious pressures on Japan, and consequently U.S. plans for the economic development of the Pacific Basin. Richard Nixon, then Vice-President, said publicly in 1953 that,

If Indochina fails, Thailand is put in an almost impossible position. The same is true of Maiaya with



rolling

TINE

its rubber and tin. The same is true of Indonesla. If this whole part of Southeast Asia goes under Communist domination or Communist influence, Japan, who trades and must trade with this area in order to exist, must inevitably be oriented towards the Communist regime. 15

11See Richard B. DuBoff, "Business Ideology and Foreign Policy: The National Security Council and Vietnam' in the Senator Gravel edition, The Pentagon Papers, Vol. 5: Critical Essays, edited by Noam Chomsky and Howard Zinn, Beacon Press (Boston, 1971).

12 Kolko, "American Goals in Vietnam" in Chomsky & Zinn, p. 5. On the domino theory see also Chomsky. The Pentagon Papers and U.S. Imperialism in South East Asia.

13 Wait Whitman Rostow articles in the New York Times 23 April 1972 and Le Monde Weekly, 13 May 1972. Both articles appeared during the 1972 Spring Offensive while Thieu's troops were retreating and looting the countryside. They argued the strategic and economic importance of holding on in Vietnam despite the current military situation. See also Gravel, Pentagon Papers. Vol. 1. p. 364.

14Klare. War Without End. P. 315. See also Donald R. Sherk. "The United States and the Pacific Trade Basin". pamphlet published by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, 1970. The integration of geographic regions into the world capitalist market is explored by Martin Murray. "The United States' Continuing Economic Interests in Vietnam," Socialist Revolution. Jan. - Apr. 1973. Nos. 13 & 14. Murray discusses the changes in U.S. strategy for Vietnam since 1969 which have combined military tactics such as saturation bombing with "economic planning almed at the permanent elimination of existing production relations by destroying the basis for small-scale farming and by promoting large-scale migration to the coastal cities." This process of "nation building" is designed "to develop a favorable environment for profitable trade and investment beneficial to multinational investors."

¹⁵Quoted in Kolko. "American Goals in Vietnam" in "Chomsky & Zinn. p. 5.



INDOCHINA

The Joint Chiefs of Staff concurred with the Vice-President, and went on to greater apocalytical heights

by speculating that,

The rice, tin, rubber and oil of Southeast Asia and the industrial capacity of Japan are the essential elements which Red China needs to build a monotithic military structure far more formidable than that of Japan prior to World War II. If this complex of military power is permitted to develop to its full potential, it would ultimately control the entire Western and Southwestern Pacific region and would threaten South Asta and the Middle East 16

Such appraisals dominate the Pentagon Papers and were shared by the highest levels of civilian and military policy-makers. "Japan's estrangement from the United States would cause the coilapse of the entire U.S. military and economic strategy in the Pacific, South Asia, and the Middle East--until eventually a threat to the very 'security and stability of Europe could be expected to ensue." 17

Struggle in Cambddia

The strategic importance of Cambodla 1s much like that of Vietnam. It is not so much the riches of the ancient land of the Khmers, but the wealth of its neighbors' resources that makes this tiny nation crucual. As with Vietnam, it would make little difference to the vitality of the American emplre ii Cambodia itself were "lost" to the Insirgent National United Front. In Cambodia, however, as in many of the other small nations that have experienced U.S. intervention in the post-World War II period. is a manefestation of the growing phenomenon of national itheration movements. This larger historical trend does, indeed, pose a threat not only to American capitatism but aiso to world capitalism. In order for capitalism to exist it must grow. If Third World countries one-by-one opt out of colonial or neo-colonial bonds and assume control over their own economles, capital will be denied their valuable soils for further growth. Liberation movements, therefore, must be suppressed wherever they arise.

Ironically, it was Mr. Nixon's 1970 invasion of Cambodia which nurtured the growth of the Khmer resistance. Then as now. Cambodia's importance was tactical with respect to U.S. ambitions in Vietnam. A recent Staff Reprot by James Lowenstein and Richard Moose for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee makes this clear. A NUF victory "would undermine the entire fabric of the hoped-for overall Indochina settlement." Not only would it be a psychologicai shock for the Thieu regime, it would reopen... the Cambodian port of Slhanoukville for jogistical support of the liberation forces in South Vietnam. With more than 85% of Cambodia controlled by the NUF and the liberation forces playing a strong role in the coalition government resulting from the Laotian ceasefire. Thieu is feeling pressure on ali stdes.

The Pentagon Papers speak not only of the keystone role of Japan but also reveal that the intention of creating "triangular, mutually reinforcing relations be tween the United States, Japan, and South East Asia has been integral to American objectives since the late 1940s. "18 The U.S. Government edition of the Pentagon Papers further reveals Japan's role in contributing to non-socialist economic development in Asia.

Our interest in a vlable economy in the non-communist countries of Asia would be advanced by increased trade among such countries. Japanese and Indian industrial revival and development can contribute to enlarged intra-regional trade relations which suffered a set-back because of the economic vacuum resulting from the defeat of Japan, the devastation caused by the war in some other areas and the interference and restrictions arising from extensive governmental controls. 19

it was in these ways that the U.S. intended to fill the economic and power vacuums in Asia created by the Second World War: anti-nationalist regimes, such as that of Ngo Dinh Diem were to be maintained with outside force if necessary, and they would orient their economies to the outside interests of a capitalist Japan acting as proxy for the United States in Asla. Complications would arise in this equation from both sides -- both from movements of national liberation and Japan's increasing unwifilingness to play a subservient role to the U.S. -- but these are the foundations American architects developed on their Washington drawing boards.

VIETNAM AND THE THIRD WORLD

As mentioned earlier, Vietnam itself is not as important as its neighbors. In another sense this also holds true: that is, in terms of the overhead cost of maintaining America's free access to Third World raw materials. American intervention in Vietnam is a rational overhead charge when seen in the light of preserving the present economic policies in the Third World. Although the cost of this intervention may seem very high today, the costs of intervention in American history often have been high to secure the freedom of U.S. oii, banana, cotton, etc. interests in developing nations. Such costs in terms of American casualties and military expenditures are not borne by the specific economic interests advocating intervention, but by society in general.

The costs of empire to the imperial society as a whole may be considerable. These costs, however, are social costs, whereas, say, the profits from overseas investment guaranteed by military success are ... highly concentrated in certain special seg-

16Gravei, Pentagon Papers, Vol. I, p. 450. Quoted in John W. Dower, "The Superdomino in Postwar Asia: Japan In and Qut of the Pentagon Papers" in Chomsky & Zinn, p. 103.

17 Dower, "The Superdomino" in Chomsky & Zinn, p. 103 (Gravei ed. Vol I, p. 452; cf. Vol. I, pp. 375, 386, 463):

18 Ibid., p. 105.

19U.S. Government Edition, Pentagon Papers, p. 258 quoted in Dower.

ments of the society that are generally well-represented in the formation of state policy. The costs of empire are in general distributed over the society as a whole, while its profits revert to a few within. 20

As mentioned earlier, the U.S. did not at any time

As mentioned earlier, the U.S. did not at any time regard Vietnam as the major issue but saw it as the symbol of modern revolution in the Third World. Intervention in Vietnam, it was hoped, would be a test case lesson to other Third World nations considering to control their own development. Vietnam became the stage on which this targer drama came to be acted out. It became

the main intersection of the frustrations and limits of the futile American effort to once and for all translate its seemingly overwhelming technological and economic might into a successful inhibition of local revolutionsry forces, thereby aborting the larger pattern of world revolution and advancing America's own economic and strategic interests at one and the same time. 21

PROFITS OF WAR PRODUCTION:

The question of defense contract profits is the final major element explaining the rationality of U.S. policies in Vietnam. The failure of U.S. military strategies to produce victory in Vietnam has not meant fallure to all parties in America, especially the powerful defense contracting industry.

But what is failure to some is gain to others, because to the defense procurement establishment the name of the game is not necessarily success but the continuous effort to attain it. Instead, never-ending scarch itself can be more profitable than the acquisition of the ultimate successful weapons, which might perhaps inflict greater harm on military contractors than would total American hegemony and tranquility in the world. 22

After World War II American decision-makers declded that it was necessary to maintain the technological base for military purposes that had been developed during the war. Consequently, in peacetime there came the need to let out contracts to companies which belonged to this technological base solely in order to keep this sector of the economy mobilized for future war needs. 23 This led to a form of state capitalism as corporations received direct government subsidies at high profit levels to keep them going even if contracted weapons systems were not fully functional or strategically sensible. Along with this came a line-up of specific defense contractors to service the needs solely of the Air Force, for example, or only those of the Navy or the Army. Naturally a corporation supplying the Air Force with sophisticated planes and high price tags would have a lot at stake if the hasic U.S. military strategy were based upon the foot soldier as opposed to a strategy primarily reltant upon air power.

Defense contractors engage In lobbying efforts in Washington to see that "their" service gets the largest share of the Defense budget and that they get fat contracts in return from the service that they went to bat for in Washington. Since the defense industry is geographically rather diffuse, its representatives have developed a widespread influence over politionans in Washington, who have learned to equate "service strategies and budgets with contracts for their districts "24" The Defense industry has, further-

more, found it profitable to employ retired military officers, who instead of settling down in retirement communities, make sales calls on their former military colleagues pushing their company's latest wear pons concept.

It is not at all surprising to see weapons concepts and contractors selected for reasons that frequently have little to do with efficiency and economy. The choice of weapons that, stated candldly and accurately, are pure boundoggles is a legacy of the immediate postwar expansion of the military and the initial selection of the hardly functional B-36 bomber in 1946. While the TFX and the C 5A aircraft are more recent examples of the same principle, in effect, purely political and economic criteria have had an enormous influence on the choice of weaponry since 1946. 25

Often strategic theories are developed to rationalize weapons that a service wants or because a company with powerful political friends has the ability to build a particular weapon. It is no wonder that In Vietnam "essentially, every weapons system the Americans applied failed to attain the purpose for which it was intended."26 In a word, the ways in which the U.S. has organized its capacity to make war has provided a very powerful momentum to insure that there will be continued markets for its military hardware. Vietnam has become this—a testing ground for the latest weapons systems designed to stem the tide of movements of national liberation.

In summation, instead of the Indochina War being an irralional aberration of U.S. foreign policy, I believe that those phenomena explain the hasic rationality of ostensible Irrationality. That is: American dependency on Third World raw materials; the geopolitical importance of Vietnam; the scriousness with which U.S. planners took the domino theory; how these planners felt that the "loss" of Vietnam would jeopardize Japan-the keystone of an American-oriented Pacific capitalist economy; Vietnam as the overhead cost necessary for the maintenance of U.S. domination of the Third World; and the phenomenon of defense industry organization and search for profits.

--Jack Colhoun

²⁰Chomsky, "The Pentagon Papers and U.S. Imperialism in South East Asia," p. 18; for an analysis of the economic interests which dominate the ranks of American foreign policy makers, see Kolko, Roots, chapter 1.

²ⁱKolko, "American Goals In Vletnam," Chomsky & Zinn, p. 14.

²²Kolko, Foreward to Klare, <u>War Without End</u>, p. XVIII

²³ Martin J. Peck & Frederic M. Scherer, The Weapons Acquisition Process: An Economic Analysis, Division of Research; Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University (Boston, 1962), pp. 375-6.

²⁴Joyce and Gabriel Kolko, The Limits of Power, p. 98.

²⁵Kolko, Foreward to Klare, War Without End, pp. XVIII-X:X.

²⁶Kolko, "American Goals in Vtetnam" in Chomsky & Zinn, pp. 11-12.

CANADA

NEW IMMGRATION LAW OPENS DOOR

FOR 60 DAYS

by Dick Brown, Toronto Anti-Draft Programme

For a large number of underground American war resisters in Canada, this could well be the last chance to get tanded immigrant status.

At press time, the Canadian government had just given third and final reading to amendments to the Immigration Appeal Board Act which will allow underground war resisters in Canada to apply for landed immigrant status within Canada during a 60-day period of grace.

The amendments come into effect and the 60-day grace period begins when the government proclaims the amendments to be iaw, which may have happened by the time you read this.

The amendments themselves mean that the government will be overlooking a lot of things, like entering or working in Canada illegally, but still there is a husin-hush cloak of spience around the regulations which will tell immigration officers things like how many points are needed to get landed.

LAST OPPORTUNITY TO APPLY

War resisters living in Canada without immigration status must consider this 60-day period of grace to be the last opportunity to seek landed immigrant status from within Canada, because for a number of political reasons, the government has every reason never to do this "grace period" again.

in addition to overlooking entering and working iliegally, the government policy on draft dodging or desertion is still the same: it simply doesn't count one way or the other in applying for immigrant status.

The amendments also provide that no ionger will non-immigrant visitors have the right to appeal a deportation order. This means for war resisters that if you don't get moving on getting immigrant status now, you could be rapidly shipped acrosss the border to the waiting arms of the FBI after the 60-day period if the Canadian government wants to do it.

Immigration Minister Robert Andras left that possibility open when he said: "Those who do not come forward to regularize their status during this adjustment program will have forgone this last opportunity to apply for permanent residence in Canada, will lose future appeal rights and will be subject to deportation." Even though Andras was not speaking of war resisters specifically, he was speaking about non-immigrant underground persons from any country.

Andras and the government have made it pretty clear that for any non-immigrant person who misses applying during the 60 days, it will be just plain old tough shit, so any non-immigrant war resister should first see a counselling centre and then get it together to apply.

SEE A COUNSELLOR FIRST

Seeing a counselling centre first is important as there are quite a few things that either the government has kept secret, are unclear, or unsuitable to put in print.

For instance, the amendments state the 60-day period of grace is extended only for those who were in Canada (legally or otherwise) on or before Nov. 30, 1972, and have remained in Canada non-stop since then. Just how the immigration Dept. is going to handle that clause in terms of those who entered Canada after Nov. 30 or slipped out of the country briefly is an open point. Such persons should see an aid centre first before applying for immigration or they could get badly screwed.

Likewise, the secrecy the Immigration Dept. is using to surround the point system will probably be the most significant factor for the applicant. Prior to the immigration crackdown and even at overseas Canadian consulates today, an applicant is required to come up with 50 points out of 100 to gain immigrant status.

Yet these new amendments will allow the immigration Dept. to do whatever it wants to with the point system. The usual sources in Ottawa who leak this sort of information have come up with nothing, so obviously the promised regulations for these amendments will have some changes.

The only indication is Andras' comment that "length of residence, famliy relationships, financial stability, employment record, and the existence of compeiling compassionate circumstances" will be criteria immigration officials can take into account. The issue of whether draft dodging or desertion will be considered "compelling compassionate circumstances" is one which as of this writing, nobody in Ottawa is talking about: even the local pundits arrive at no consensus.

Just over a year ago the government gave a brief "grace" period of one day where the point system was reduced to 30 points for new applicants as well as a large number of outstanding applicants.

Because of the Immigration Dept.'s secrecy, it is not known now nor will it be known until the 60-day period starts whether the department will slacken the points. If the required points are reduced, a large majority of non-immigrant war resisters ought to find getting landed far less difficult.

One of the few points which seem without dispute is that this the last hurrah for easy immigration in Canada. For most unlanded war resisters, it will be either this or nothing.

Recognizing that, the Canadian aid centres have geared up to meet what they hope will be the crush of underground people surfacing to get landed. In addition to the four largers centres in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, other smatter centres, such

as Ottawa and Calgary, which have been Inactive of late, are reopening. A list of the major centres is printed below. Check with them for counsellors

closer to you.

Politically, the new amendments are one of the last steps the Canadian government needs to take to close. off immigration after the 60-day pertod to all but the highly-skilled and/or well-educated applicants who can afford to apply or are able to apply from their own coun-

The immigration crackdown of last November was clearly designed to cut off large numbers of non-white immigrants entering Canada from both southern Asia. and the Carribean by eliminating their most common avenue of entry, application from within Canada.

The new amendments institutionallze the ractst crackdown as well as close permanently the Canada-U.S. border for immigration application.

So the amendments are welcomed by those who can benefit from the 60-day period of grace, but afterward the doors to Canadian immigration look to be very closed.

COUNSELLING CENTRES ACROSS CANADA

American Relugee Service P.O. Box 5, Westmount Station (office at Yellow Door Coffee House, 3625 Aylmer) Montreal, Quebec; phone 514-843-3132.

Toronto Anti-Draft Programme 11-1/2 Spadina Road, Toronto; ph. 416-920-0241.

Winnipeg Committee to Assist War Objectors 175 Colony St., Winnipeg, Manitoba; phone 204-774-9323.

Vancouver Committee to Ald American War Objectors Suite 204, 144 Hastings, Vancouver 9, B.C.; phone 604-688-4056.

VIETNAM CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FUND BENEFIT HELD

The Vietnam Children's Hospital Fund in conjunction with the University of Toronto Faculty Committee Against the War sponsored an evening of entertainment provided by the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada on June 23. The Toronto Committee to Free Political Frisoners in South Vietnam from 🎉 Detention, Torture and Death also participated in the program.

The Toronto Association of Vietnamese Fatriots with the assistance of their compatrtots from Montreal read poetry; sang, danced, and performed skits depicting the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence. Three Lactian Patriots also joined the celebration with songs from the Laotian liberation movement.

Aboul 75 to 100 Canadians and war resisters came to enjoy the evening and pick up literature from the various organizations.

SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS SUPPORTED

The Committee to Free Political Prisoners in South Vietnam from Detention, Torture and Death held a meeting June 27 at the Friends House during which the British TV documentary film, "A Question of Torture", was screened. Sam Noumoff, an American professor of Political Science at McGill University, spoke of his recent experiences in South Vietnam on a fact-finding mission with respect to Thieu's poiltical prisoners.

The film was anti-communist to the core but Its impact lay in its visual Images, it opens with a scene of recenlly released prisoners from Con Son Island doing the "spider walk". After three months in legchains, one's leg muscles atrophy completely. The released prisoners "waik" with the help of a disc of wood they sit on while they move their legs out in front of them with their hands.

Noumoff argued that Canada should stay on the ICCS and apply pressure on Thieu to release the prisoners. Otherwise, he said, it would be impossible to create a political environment In South Vietnam conductive to holding the free elections called for by the January 27 Ceasefire Agreement. If Canada Ilmps off the ICCS before the prisoners are freed, the PRG cadres will go back into the jungles, he said, and prepare for further fighting. He reiterated Le Duc Tho's slated concept of the Ceasefire Agreement; a battlefield ceasefire, followed by the release of all political prisoners, and the creation of an environment of political freedom. Only then would free elections be possible.

The concept of Canada remaining on the ICCS drew a predominantly negative reaction from the crowd of about 60 Canadians and war resisters. Some speakers argued, contrary to Noumoff's position that Canada could play a useful and independent role on the ICCS, that the only role Canada could play independent of the U.S. was to get off the ICCS.

In spite of the controversy over Canada's role and the generally depressing nature of any discussion of South Vietnamese political prisoners, one couldn't help but draw inspiration from the model of the Vietnamese. According to Noumoff, those released prisoners he met with spoke in splite of the risk of being thrown back in jail for speaking to foreigners about the prison conditions. But their spirit is indomitable. "One leaves Salgon, not with the sense of pessimism, but with optimism," Noumoff concluded.

We MUST help free them

SEND LETTERS OF PROTEST demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners in South Vletnam -- as stipulated in the January 27 Ceasefire Agreement, to:

your member of Parllament

- Mitcheil Sharp, Minister of External Affairs
- Robert Stanfield, opposition leader,
- David Lewls, New Democratic Party leader Ail at the House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario; Also to:
- Ambassador of Vietnam, 2251 R Street N.W. Washington, D.C.; And to your Senator and Congressperson.

AMNESTY-ACTION-CONFERENCE

TORONTO, MAY 26, 27, 28, 1973 TORONTO, MAY 26, 27, 28, 27,

A new level in the U.S. movement for universal unconditional amnesty was marked in Toronto at the Amnesty Action Conference held May 26, 27 and 28, hosted by Amex. The conference followed the National Amnesty Conference in Washington, DC, held May 4 and 5, which was sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union Project on Amnesty, the National Council of Churches, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, the National Students Association and Vietnam Veterans Against the War Winter Soldier Organization.

NCUUA...an umbrella coalition of all committed groups

The earlier conference, and the recent formation of the National Council for Universal Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA), provided a context for the growing activity among many different tendencies and organizations on the amnesty issue. NCUUA is an umbrella type coalition of all groups committed to concerted action for universal, unconditional amnesty. Virtually all groups participating in the Toronto conference were members of NCUUA or were planning to join.

The special purpose of the Toronto conference was to bring together the "amnesty constituency"—groups of those directly affected by amnesty—to discuss our participation in the broader amnesty movement, among ourselves as well as together with other members of NCUUA. There were present about 125 delegates representing 50 national, regional and local organizations. The largest delegation participating was VVAW Winter Soldier Organization, with 30 defegates from 15 regions, stretching from New England to Californta,

Also present from the U.S. were the Chicago Area Military Project and other GI resistance groups, newly formed amnesty groups from Wisconsin and California, Walter Collins of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (Walter was jailed for drait refusal and recently won parole; he, his mother and SCEF have been working for amnesty since 1970), and representatives of CCCO, the ACLU Amnesty Project; the National Council of Churches, War Resisters the National Council of Churches, War Resisters lowship of Reconciliation, Clergy and Lafty Concerned the newly formed national Americans for Amnesty organization, and other local anti-war organizations,

From Canada, in addition to Amex people and indiv-

idual exiles from Toronto and Montreal, there were representatives of the Vancouver American Exiles Union, the Winnipeg Committee to Ald American War Objectors, the Toronto Anti-Draft Programme and the American Regugee Service in Montreal. From Europe, there were representatives of Up from Exile in Sweden and the Union of American Exiles in Britain.

Since the conference was held in exite, it was fronto that one main point repeated again and again was that the majority of people in need of amnesty are in the United States, and are Vletnam era veterans. These are the 560,000 vets with other than honorable discharges from the military, as well as the 13,000 deserters and AWOLs still at large, most of them underground in the States. (The Pentagon admits to only about 32,000 deserters at large, but CCCO military counselor Bob Musli discovered that the Pentagon's figures were "hiding" 100,000 deserters (see "The Facts About Deserters," The Nation, 16 April, 1973 or "Pentagon Hides Over 100,000 Deserters," Amex Vol. 4 No. 2, May-June 1973). These figures compare with an estimated 30,000 to 50,000 war resisters in exile.

Our strategy:

facus on race and class

These numbers, and the social facts behind them-that most of these people are from the working class and a large percentage of Third World origin--formed the background for a discussion of strategy and tactics for mobilizing amnesty support at the base of American society. Third World members of VVAW Winter Soldier Organization, stressed the importance of amnesty to their community from the outset of the conference. They pointed out that there were no legal options of resistance open to Blacks and other Third World people, and consequently many have great need for amnesty--especially in the category of bad discharges from the military. But, they said, Third World people have no interest In an amnesty movement which does not recognize the existence and special oppression of Third World people. They said amnesty should be to fight against racism and unemployment. These are the two factors that accompany the bad discharge for the Third World vet. 1. 水水水水水水水水水

GI organizers at the conference pointed out the relationship of the amnesty movement to the continued "mass strike of GIs which has been developing since the Tet offensive of 1966. The Chicago Area Military Project (CAMP) presented a paper on strategy perspectives for the amnest movement which would connect it to the continued effort to build an anti-imperialist movement in the U.S. based in the white and Third World working class, civilian and military, female and male. (This paper is available from CAMP, 2801 N. Sheffield, Chicago, III, 60657)

It was also pointed out that an historical analysis of amnesty in the U.S. shows that the quality and exient of amnesty depends on the amount of social cohesion In society, and the extent of unity and organization of the people who need amnesty. Thus in the 18th and 19th centuries, when American society was highly factionalized and the central government comparatively weak, early U.S. governments from Washington to Andrew Johnson (after Lincoln), extended broad amnesties numerous times, even to citizens who rose in armed rebelllon, as in the Fries and Whiskey rebelllons and the Clvil War. But when the central government became stronger and popular organization relatively weak, as in the 20th century, repression was used instead of amnesty to achieve social cohesion. This analysts indicated the need for an amnesty movement prepared to avoid spiltting along class and racial lines, and to focus on mass organizing.

Organizing from the bottom up

A concrete "guldeilne paper" for local organizing was presented by the New York City chapter of VVAW Winter Soldier Organization. The paper called for combining legal aid services for people in need of amnesty with a political campaign. The main emphasis of the legal aid work would be on "upgrading" tess than honorable discharges. The purpose of this would be to put pressure on the Government for a collective solution to the hundreds of thousands of bad discharges, by encouraging individual vets to work together to change their discharge ciassifications.

The paper suggested that there must be organizing people in every city who devote all their political time to the amnesty campaign, connecting political education, publicity and organizing with the use of legal aid resources. These people should include vets, especially Third World vets, draft and military counselors, lawyers, etc. These people should make it their business to learn aif the legal, political and historical aspects of amnesty, so that they can coordinate organizing, provide public speakers, raise funds for local activities, and serve as contacts between local/national amnssty work.

The paper said the main job for iocal organizers would be to help the people directly in need of amnesty and their families to get organized. These people can be found in unemployment lines and at temporary empioymeni agencles, in anti-poverty programs, Veterans Administration centers, vets groups on campus, etc., and through mailing lists. They would be encouraged to learn what they could do with belp from the amnesty campaign to change their immediate situation, and work together with others directly affected to mobilize support at the community level for amnesty. Opportunities to speak would be soughi in community centers, schools, colleges, churches, unions, etc. This paper, which includes a political analysis of the above strategy, is available from New York City VVAW WSO, 857 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; phone 212/ 255-7017.

In a joint caucus of organizations made up of, or directly working with those in need of amnesty (VVAW/WSO, GI Projects, organizations of war resisters), votes were taken on some key matters in the building of the amnesty movement. First, all participants

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS WERE AT GRADUATE STUDENTS UNION ON U.OF T. CAMPUS



Under the conference banner, following a plenary session, a workshop discussion was held. Recognizable participants are Evangeline Mix and Louise Bard of Amex, Chick Judd of the National Council of Churches Emergency Ministry Concerning the War, and Henry Schwartzschild, director of the Project on Amnesty of the American Civil Liberties Union.



Main debate and decision making took place in joint caucus of the "amnesty constituency"—vets, Gls and civilian resisters. Here Lisa Vaianti of New York City VVAW/WSO chapter speaks up.



Jeanne Friedman of Campaign for Amnesty of San Francisco makes a point.



agreed to state at the outset our solldarity with the continued resistance of the Indochinese peoples to U.S. imperialism, and eepecially to prees for the strict implementation of the January 27 Ceasefire Agreement. The following resolution was passed:

WE ARE IN FULL SUPPORT OF AND DEMAND
THAT THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION LIVE UP TO
AND IMPLEMENT THE JANUARY 27 CEASEFIRE
ACCORDS AND SPECIFICALLY ITS RESPONSIBILITY
TO GUARANTEE THE CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF
ALL VIETNAMESE PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY THE
200,000 SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS
IN THIEU'S JAILS.

This resolution was unanimously passed

This resolution was passed unanimously for addition to the NCUUA statement of purpose, and was urged for adoption by all groups working for amnesty.

Secondly, the caucus agreed to constitute Itself to represent the "Amnesty Constituency"—those directly in need of amnesty. Here is the exact text of that resolution:

WE, THE GI MOVEMENT, VETERANS MOVEMENT, AND HEPHESENTATIVES OF THE WAR RESISTERS (CIVILIAN AND MILITARY) COMMUNITY BOTH IN EXILE AND AT HOME; CONSTITUTE THE AMNESTY CONSTITUENCY.

- (1) WE WIEL MEET AGAIN WITHIN ONE YEAR:
- REPRESENTATIVES OF THEM TO THE STEER-ING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR ONE YEAR;
- (3) THOSE HEPHESENTATIVES WILL CONSTITUTE:
 (a) A COMMUNICATION NETWORK WITHIN OURSELVES:
 - (b) AN AMNESTY CONSTITUENCY CAUCUS WITHIN NCUUA.
- (4) WE WILL REVIEW THIS POLICY AT OUR NEXT
- (5) WITHIN THE YEAR, THE ORGANIZATIONS FROM WHICH OUR DELEGATES COME ARE AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANY PERSONNEL OR POLICY CHANGES

Minority statement was presented

The following statement was presented to the final plenary of the conference by twelve people, two from exile and the others from stateside organizations:

"This statement is being presented by a number of groups and individuals representing a large segment of the extle, anti-war and GI communities."

"Many of us involved feel that we have been presented with the idea that a large part of this conference has centered around a 'United Front' with a 'United Front' ideology. This, to us involved, is not the correct way to deal with the issue of amnesty and its ramifications.

"To be more specific, the 'representation' on the NCUUA council is not representative--a broader representation of those immediately alfected, regardless of whether or not their representatives follow the prevailing ideological line--is necessary. Numerical superiority at this conference and on the steering council is not necessarily indicative of a proportionate constituency within the anti-war, Gl, or exile movement. We feel that a way must be found to voice the opinions of the groups in this caucus and their constituencies.

"We look to the steering committee of NCUUA to find a way to effectively deal with this problem and implement a solution satisfactorily to ail parties and constituencies concerned."

In response to the problem posed by the above statement, the following procedure was resolved upon:

"That internal contradictions within a member constituency of the amnesty movement be dealt with within that constituency with the help of mutually agreed upon other members of the larger amnesty constituency, at least one of whom will be a person elected to the steering committee of NCUUA."

Tacties

The final session of the conference was a discussion of tactics. Brian Adam's of VVAW 'Winter Soldier Organization announced that organization's plans to build a national protest to the trial of the "Gainesville 8", to include a large-scale, week-iong demonstration and camp-in in Gainesville at the beginning of the trial, July 17. He cailed on the amnesty movement to help build support for the Gainesville 8 at the local level

These 6 are on steering committee

The following people were nominated by the joint caucus to serve on the NCUUA Steering Committee for one year, representing the categories indicated:

- (2) Draft resistere (ex-prisoners) -- Walter Collins, SCEF, 9130 Fig St., New Orleans, La. 70118; 504/482-7476;
- (3) Gis-- Jeff Hayes, "Highway 13" 'Fort Meade Project, 1590 Annapolis Rd., Odenton, Maryland 21113.
- (4) Civilian War Resisters -- Jeanne Friedman, Campaign for Amnesty, 2588 Mission St., Room 216, San Francisco, Calif. 94110; 415/647-3036.
- (5) Families of people in need of amnesty-- Sandy Rutherford, Vancouver American Exiles Union, 618 Salsbury Drv., Vancouver 8, B.C.; 604/ 255-8648.
- (6) Extles-- Dee Knight, Amex, P.O. Box 187 Station D, Toronto, Ontarlo M6P 3J8 Canada; 416/924-6012.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR UNIVERSAL <u>UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY</u>

HERE ARE PLANS FOR NATIONAL AMNESTY CAMPAIGN

The National Council for Universal Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA), which came together formally at the National Amnesty Conference May 4 and 5, is still in the formative stages. A 12-person steering committee has met twice (May 17 in Chicago and June 26 in New York), and after one effort at bullding membership about 25 groups and organizations have joined the Council. However, only four organizations had pald the full membership fee of \$300 as of June 26-the ACLU Project on Amnesty, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Lutheran Council-USA, and the Emergency Ministries Concerning the War of the National Council of Churches. The War Resisters League paid half.

The steering committee is made up of six representatives of those in need of amnesty (vets with less than honorable discharges. GIs, civillan resisters, exiles, draft resisters in prison, and families of all these), and six representiatives of organizations supporting amnesty. At its second meeting it agreed upon the following functions for NCUUA:

1. Establish a national office-clearing house with staff;

2. Establish a national network of information sharing about activities at local levels and of various national groups:

3. Develop amnosty literature—leaflets and a newsletter—available either free or at cost to local amnesty groups;

Help coordinate working areas of member groups
 for instance, discharge upgrading, "peoples amnes-

ty", local amnesty centers, lobbying, street organizing, family organizing, etc.;

5. Develop and publicize a speakers bureau;

Participate in, or organize, regional conferences on amnesty;

7. Build a nation-wide mobilization October 14 to 22 (Veterans Week):

8. Prepare a media campaign;

9. Be a funding clearing house for amnesty projects.

Immediate priorities were to be setting up an office and hiring staff, developing leaflets and a newsletter and getting them distributed, funding local amnesty work, and hiring fieldworkers. There was \$2500 on hand after paying for the lounding meeting and the two steering committee meetings, and a budget for a year's operation of \$37,700 was discussed. A number of New York-based foundations were thought to be approachable for raising the budget, and other money could be raised through building membership, as well as advertising and direct mailing.

Henry Schwarzschild said at the second steering committee meeting that NCUUA would have to compete with the separate organizations working on amnesty for the finite amount of money available, but after considerable discussion it was agreed that NCUUA would try to minimize this kind of competition by helping local amnesty projects and others without access otherwise to foundations, to prepare and submit fund proposals that could get money, if it was agreed that they should get money.

through demonstrations and setting up local "Gaines-ville Freedom Committees", and encouraged us to educate people about the repressive nature of the Gainesville frame-up, and its relation to the amnesty movement. For more information, contact the Gainesville Defense Fund, Box 13179, Gainesville, Florida 32601; 904/378-0774; or VVAW/WSO national office, Chicago.

There was a discussion of ways to begin dischargeupgrading work with vets with less than honorable discharges. The following contacts were given:

* Lawyers Military Defense Committee, 40i First St., S.E., Washington, DC 20001;

* Discharge Upgrading Project, c/o VVAW/WSO national oifice, 827 W. Newport, Chicago, Ill. 60657;

 * Campaign for Amnesty, 2588 Mission St., Room 216, San Francisco, Cal. 94110;

* NYC-VVAW WSO, 857 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Tactics were discussed for focusing attention on draft resisters in the courts, as well as helping draft resisters and deserters with their legal status before going to court. It was commented that the counseling process should be politicized and connected with public education and organizing for amnesty support. It was suggested that in small towns where the whole town could be leafletted before a case was tried before a jury, it would make it impossible to find a jury that

didn't know about the case, and it would be dismissed.

It was also suggested that amnesty campaigners could find out who is coming to trial for draft law violation in a particular district, and when, and these people could be contacted and involved in politicizing their defense, through publicity, consciousness raising and organizing. A model for this has already been set up in Buffalo, called Citizens Against the War Indictments, in delense of the 153 draft law violators recently indicted in that city. CAWI can be contacted at 103 Whitney Pl., Buffalo, N.Y. 14201.

Finally, during this session a "perspective rap" was delivered which summed up the mood of the entire conference: The amnesty movement should stress politics, not morality; amnesty is not pardon, and it must be emphasized that no crime was committed in resisting U.S. aggression in Indochina; violent actions as well as non-violent actions must be talked about: Third World and working class people must be at the center of the struggle; amnesty is to come from the people, not the government, and the struggle should be focused in the U.S., and not abroad. And finally, it was emphasized that we cannot depend on the media to present our political point of view, even though it can be useful in making known that organizing is going on

Conference participants departed with an exchange of solidarity and thanks from conference organizers for the seriousness and interest of all who attended.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.

COMMITTEE TO ASSIST WAR OBJECTORS EXPANDS SERVICE

The Winnipeg Committee to Assist War Objectors has embarked upon a new "outreach program" to provide services to war resisters it was not able to help in its eartier immigration counseling program. In addition to immigration and "repatriation" counseling the program includes providing housing, food, ciothing and professional services to war resisters in need in the Winnipeg area. Professional services will include legal, medical, dental and psychiatric referrals.

The new services will be available to the approximately 600 war resisters in Winnipeg, respecially the. 200 or so who are living "underground" in Winnipeg. Help wilt also be offered to the thirty or so war resisters who have come to the Winnipeg area since the change in immigration rules in November 1972.

With the new immigration law presently being instituted, it is expected that a major effort with be made to help these people apply and get immigrant status, and then to assist them in finding jobs and getting settled more satisfactorily than before.

To put the program into action, the Committee will have three paid staff--Scott H. Smith. a draft and military counselor: Ron Isaac, an "outreach worker" to mainly be in contact with people in need of help: and Gail Thomson, a community liaison worker to help provide the services required by being in contact with Canadian supporters and encouraging them to help with housing, fund raising, professional services and the like.

In addition to the above services, the program will include holding meetings in the community and putting posters in and visiting piaces frequented by American exiles and transients.

The Committee expects that it may end up helping



Canadian Churchman

A CHURCH FEED-IN FOR WAR EXILES A FEW YEARS BACK

more than the 230 without immigrant status or others of the estimated 600 war resisters in Winnipeg, because other counseting and aid centres across Canada have been closing down or reducing the amount of services they provide. (There is a two-month revitalization period for the other centres expected, to help with immigration counseling-- see story elsewhere in this section.) Also, since the Canadian Councit of Churches is no tonger acting as a channel for funding of war resister aid services, the Committee has had to approach other sources. The budget for a year's operation of the program is projected at \$42,000. The Emergency Ministries Concerning the War of the National Council of Churches (USA) have agreed to raise hatf of this. The Committee hopes to raise the rest through Canadian churches, individual contributions, grants and services in kind.

The program is planned to last for one year onty. The Committee is located at 175 Colony St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 1W2. Phone 204-774-9323.

WHITE ROCK, B.C.

U.S. WAR RESISTERS MARK JULY 4th WITH PICNIC AND PIE THROWING AT NIXON EFFIGY

About 20 American draft dodgers and deserters, including their wives and a few supporters from Canada and the United States, celebrated the traditional American fourth of July holiday in White Rock, about 30 miles south of Vancouver at the Canada-U.S. border.

Under the peace arch that marks the international boundary between the two countries, the celebranis, most of whom are members of the Vancouver American Exiles Union, spread blankets and dined on fried chicken, hot dogs, salad, beer and apple pie.

They played catch with a softball and there was coun-

try music from a tape deck.

The climax of the event was when they petted a larger-than-tife-sized paper maché head of Richard Nixon' (worn by a friend) with small apple pies (real and simulated). This took place in view of cars approaching Canadian customs with some great reactions resulting.

Middle-aged, middle-class people driving across the border with Washington license plates were laughing hysterically.

A few others thought it less humorous, however. Homemade signs denouncing Nixon and demanding universal, unconditional amnesty for war resisters were placed along the roadway. Some young Americans managed to tear up one of the posters.

"It's just a good old-fashioned Fourth of July picnic, apple pie and atl," said Michael Leavy, a 27-year-old draft resister from Seattle. He then picked up one of the pies and hurted it at the effigy of Nixon,

A spokesperson for the Exites Union, Gerry Condon said that because the picnic was such a good collective experience and also due to the resulting good publicity, the Union is planning to do it again before the summer is out-on a much larger scale.



O, CANAOA; WE STANO ON GUARO FOR THEE

CBC radio reports that "some" Americans in Calgary have started a campaign to rid Canada of its tast vestiges of Britain. One might wonder just who these Americans think they are worrying about British influence until coming to realize most Americans living in Calgary are part of the Alberta community of Texas oil magnates. To these expatriates, the picture of an American-owned oil refinery on the obverse side of the new Canadian ten dollar bill is a step in the right direction in the development of new national symbols.

WASHINGTON

Despite Richard Nixon's insistence that a 1970 plan for widespread domestic spying never went into effect, the New York DAILY NEWS reported May 29 that along with a break-in at the Chilean Embassy, allegedly carried out by Administration operatives, plans were faid to break into the Canadian Embassy to determine what aid, if any, the Canadian government was providing to American draft resisters.

OTTAWA

A bill to lower the residency requirement for Canadian citizenship to three years from five was given first reading in the House of Commons before the summer recess. Present law requires immigrants to have fived in the country at least five years before they can apply for cllizenship. The private-member's bill was moved by Marcel Prud'homme (L-Montreal-St. Denis) and placed on the Commons order paper for later discussion. However, its chances of enactment without government support are slim.

THE BORDER

If you're in the U.S. and thinking of heading for the border and chance to breathe easier on the other side for a while, read this and think twice before acting. Since early 1970, every automobile crossing the U.S.-Mexico border has had its license plate numbers recorded by customs agents and punched on a keyboard that transmits the information to a central computer. The keyboard on a little black box has, since early March of this year, now been put Into use at the Blaine. Washington border crossing into Canada. Within minutes the border inspector receives a positive or negative response concerning past criminal offenses of any car owner thought to be suspicious-looking enough enough to warrant a check.

In Canada, the Ontario Provincial Police are the first police force to begin using a continent-wide computer network which can print out information on any license plate from Canada or the U.S. in minutes. Police forces from all over Canada are feeding information into the computer at the Police Information Centre in Ottawa. If a police search reaches a deadend at the computer in Ottawa, the license plate number is then rerouted automatically into another system which searches a computer in Washington, D.C.

MONTREAL

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF PRG IS CELEBRATED

On June eighth through tenth, some 300 people gathered in Montreal to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of the Republic of South Vietnam.

The conference, which was organized by the Association of Vletnamese Patriots in Canada, was conducted in both English and French to accommodate all the participants, most of whom came from the United States or Quebec. Others who came were originally from Argentina. Brazil. Canada. Cuba. England, France. Guinea-Bissau. Haiti, India, Indochina. Iran. Italy. Pakistan. Palestine. Portugal. Puerto Rico. Sweden. Tanzania and Zambia.

At the end of the conference, a general assembly passed a resolution in support of the Indochtnese people and their rights to independence, democracy, and territortal integrity.

Among its many demands, the resolution catled for: an end to U.S. economic ald to the Thieu regime to Saigon; the imptementation of the Paris Accords, including cessation of bombing over Laos and Cambodia and the release of the over 200,000 political prisoners still heid in the jails of South Vietnam.

"We call upon all governments." it read, "to immediately recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the Lao Patriotic Front, the Royal Government of the National Union in Cambodia and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as the sole and legitimate representatives of the Indochinese people."

The resolution included demands for a complete withdrawal of U.S. personnel from South Vietnam and the dismantling of U.S. bases in Southeast Asia. It also demanded that the U.S. government "grant universal and unconditional amnesty to all Americans who have refused to participate in the war and that no reprisals be taken against those American prisoners of war who have denounced this war."

The document condemned the Canadian government 'for their abuse of the International Commission for Control and Supervision to aid the U.S. aggression in Indochina." and voiced support for national liberation struggles throughout the world.

(Liberation News Service)

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THE WORLD

BRING THE TOMMIES HOME



British army post in Belfast, Northern Ireland

LONDON (AP)--Some British citizens have launched a campaign to bring the boys home from Northern Ireland.

The first protest—a feeble effort as demonstrations go—involved a cluster of people who gathered over the weekend at the House of Commons and turned in a petition with 120 signatures.

But it was only the beginning, they said.

The petitioners, who call themselves "The British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Group," plan a series of domonstrations outside recruiting centers urging young men not to join Britain's all-volunteer army. Leaflets will be distributed urging soddiers not to accept assignments in Northern Ireland.

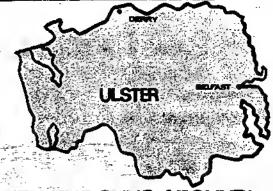
A separate but similar campaign has been mounted by Peggy Chaston, the mother of a young British soldier in Northern Ireland.

Though so far unable to rouse much support, the drives potentially could affect the outcome in Northern Ireiand much as anti-war groups in the United States eventually played a ro' in the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

The British army now has about 17,500 men in Northern Ireland, far below the some half-million Americans in Vietnam at the peak of U.S. involvement.

But some politicians in Britain's ruling Conservative Party and the Labor opposition have long worried about the possibility of widespread discontent over the British role in the Northern Ireland viotence.

Note--In Canada, contact the Irish Republican Clubs at 491 Balliol Street, Toronto. Ont: phone 416/488-0330.



TURN THE GUNS AROUND

BELFAST--U.S. GIs and British Tommies who have taken refuge in Sweden have launched a joint campaign in Britain and Northern Ireland to encourage British troops to desert.

Since 1970 there has been a steady stream of British Army deserters, making their way to both Sweden and the Irish Republic. Now some of these deserters hope to convince their former Army buddies to join them.

Within the next few weeks, thousands of leaflets calling on iroops to "turn their guns on their officers" will be distributed to British troops in Northern Ireland. Copies of the leaflet have already been circulated in Beliast. "Don't be used by the rich or powerful or brass," it says. "See who the real enemy is and turn the guns around."

The campaign is run by the "Veterans from Sweden" and is organized by a British soldier who deserted last year. He is being helped by U.S. Vietnam Vets and draft resisters.

Directly comparing the situation in Northern Ireland to the Vietnam War, the leaflet says that most soldiers come from working class backgrounds and joined the Army because they wanted travel, adventure and security. Once on active duty, however, they found themselves fighting people who wanted the very same things that they wanted.

This is the fourth campaign of its type in Northern Ireland. In 1970, the Official IRA called on troops to refuse to fight their "working class Irish comrades" in Beliast and Derry. And, in 1972, Welsh Nationalists called on Welsh troops not to fight "their Celtic brothers in Ireland."

Last week, two leading members of the Swedish group made a secret visit to Belfast and met with sympathizers from inside the Army's ranks. Two months sarlier, a weil-known Black militant from the U.S. managed to enter a British Army post and called Black soldiers to desert. (These soldiers come out of the non-white communities in Britain made up of emmigrants from Britain's former colonies in Africa and the West Indies, as well as India.)

The current campaign coincides with a nation-wide petition campaign in Britain, calling for the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland. The petition is being organized by the wives and mothers of British-troops serving there. One organizer, Mrs. Margaret Chaston, mother of a soldier serving in Derry said. The reception has been fantastic. Letters keep pouring in and the telephone never stops ringing.

-- Richard Trench, Liberation News Service



INTERVIEW WITH A BRITISH DESERTER

We publish below an interview with a British soldier who deserted rather than be part of British imperialism's war of occupation against the Irish people. For security reasons, his name has had to remain anonymous.

At what stage did you first become distilusioned with army life?

Well, it started off last summer when we began what was known as internal security exercises which were designed especialty for service in tretand. I just didn't think it was right the way that these were being carried out.

What sort of things were being done that revolted you?

The things that we were taught to do and say whilst interrogating prisoners—like telling them that their father was a bastard and their mother was a prostitute, and some of the less subtle things like standing them up against a wall upon toes and finger-tips with a sack over their heads, white throwing buckets of water over them, punching them in the ribs and going over them with a scrubbing brush. This was in addition to all the muggings and beating up and general intimidation of the population.

How do you view the objective role of the army in the north of Ireland?

I just don't think that what the army is doing is right. It's not going to help anybody at all. I certainly support the right of the Irish people to sort out their own affairs without any interference from anybody, and to resist any such interference by any means necessary. At present this means supporting the I,R,A,

Can you see any clear signs of general demoralisation within the army?

Yes, certainly. This is illustrated in the amount of mindless discipline being inflicted upon troops during the past year or so, even during training. Stupid, pointless things like being put on a charge and fined if so much as a speck of dust is found near your bed during inspection, getting prison sentences for all sorts of silly things, not being able to speak or think for yourself. You were a number more than a person. It's a form of brainwashing.

Two men from my unit deserted at the same time as me. They were led up with this sort of treatment. Also there have been several cases of attempted suicide in my unit.

Do you foresee the possibility of the army being used against workers in struggle in this country?

Yes I do. I'm sure that if a revolutionary situation were to come about, they would try to use troops against British workers.

Have you come into contact with anybody who is thinking about deserting from the army sooner than serve in Ireland?

Quite a few people have said they would. I think at the moment most of them are scared of being caught or scared of what would happen to them if they go back. I hope in the near future quite a lot of them will take their fate into their own hands and follow my example.

FROM RED WEEKLY, A BRITISH LEFT NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD

BRITISH STUDENTS PROTEST U.S. PROF'S VIETNAM ROLE

BRIGHTON, England--About 700 students at the University of Sussex took part in a demonstration June 5, which prevented Professor Samuel Huntington of Harvard University from delivering a lecture on "The Role of the Military in U.S. Foreign Policy."

The Sussex Indochina Solidarity Committee, which organized the demonstration, had been campatening against Huntington's visit because he has actively aided U.S. military planning in Vietnam as a consultant to the Secretary of Defense. In particular, Huntington was a major proponent of the pacification program which aimed to force Vietnamese villagers into camps and urban siums by bombing and destroying the countryside,

The demonstration included a street theater group performing scenes representing Huntington's academic and military activities.

One demonstrator said that it "raised consciousness on Indochina among the students", many of whom had not previously joined in the committee's activities.

Since the demonstration the University has stated that every effort would be made to "identify those members of the University responsible for the disruption", and "consider what action to take against them."

-- Liberation News Service

AUSTRALIA

A LETTER TO AMEX FROM DOWN UNDER

I recently received a copy of AMEX (Vol. 4, No. 1 WN 33) -- not the first one by a long run, and hopefully not the last one either. My sweet grandmother in Toronto sends 'em down to us when she's finished with them and they always seem to provide a touch of "homeliness"; we used to have them laying around the house in TO. at the time. Anyway, I write you not as a "knowledgeable source", which you have asked for concerning experiences here in this country of beer-cans and sun-tans, (Ed. Note: See "Thinking of Going Down Under? Here's What You'll Find" -- in the Amex referred to above but rather as a Canadian who may have a bit of info. on the surrounds of Sydney and other (ir) relevant fields.

When I put down this AMEX, I immediately wrote to Al Grassby, the man in the Ministry for Immigration. A delightful character to watch on the "telly" with a mouth that spews words out faster than the speed of light. However, the questions that I put to him in my letter (eligibility of resisters to come here, qualifications required etc.) weren't answered and instead a terse reply came which told me nothing other than I would hear from him in the future when more concrete information had been cottected. I

presume then that there is some form of headway being made on the plight of resisters (etc.) from the U.S. or from wherever they may presently be in their bids to escape the Uncle. Therefore, I can't really tell you much about immigration prospects, although I assume that the High Commissions in foreign countries can, or will be able to fill In prospective Immigrants to Australia.

The picture that Gary Fontane gave of Australia is certainly one which I doubt few Australians would admit to. The thing about Australians, and I have found this in Sydney and Melbourne, concerning North Americans, is that there appears to be a phobia of some sort which doesn't favour them (us!). There is an inner fear that Australia will follow the paths of 🦸 (American) fortune, but will eventually finish up in a, fate that they would never have experienced if they'd" been left alone. But there is some incongruity in that attitude, for not only is Australia grateful for American (and overseas) innovation; They cherish it, but have not got the pride to say STOP. The average Aussie will welcome the latest in fashion, music or technology, but at the same time he will condemn the outcomes of these advancements. Sounds a bit tike Canada more and more!

The minimum wage in Australia is set down by the Government at \$60.80 per week. In Canadian terms, that is about 78 bucks a week. I guess that doesn't sound too impressive, and it sounds even less impressive when the theory that the cost of living here is half as much as in North America, is dispelled. Gary Fontane does say that the cost of living is lower "especially if you're willing to sacrifice some of your consumer habits"; however, it isn't that much lower. Fresh fruits and vegetables are considerably, although not necessarily consistently, lower in price, as is meat. There have been reports that the Australian housewife has of late been paying more for her light meat than what the American housewife is! Countering that claim is the Government which points out that you'd have to be buying on the black-market to get rump steak at \$1.18 a pound, or roast beef at 75¢ a pound in North America. Would you?

To fill you in on the more cultural side of things, a bookseller in Brisbane (Queensland, the home of Premier Bjelke Petersen who has threatened to secede from Australia if his pro-right wing demands aren't met.) was fined \$20 for selling a copy of Portnoy's Complaint. He was charged under the "obscene publications" Act. Sounds a bit like the "burning of un-German books by Hitler in his rise to totalitarianism! If one comes to Australia, one should be prepared to sit through re-runs at the movies. The Godfather and A Clockwork Crange are stilled being billed as the "films of the year." Which year?

Maybe I haven't given as thorough a running through of the Australian elements, but my real aim was not so much to influence you negatively about Australia, but more not to influence you positively. I guess you can be the judge, or if 'judge' is such a dirty word to so many of us nowdays, you can decide for yourself whether you deserve Australia

Cautiously, (Mr.) Sandi Logan (16) 33 Mount St. Wentworthville, NSW 2145, Australia

VIETNAM

U.S. DESERTERS HANDLED WITH CARE

The following article appeared in the New York Post on May 22, 1973:

SAIGON--Since the U.S. troop withdrawai from South Vietnam ended seven weeks ago eight American deserters have been swept up by Vietnamese authorities.

The U.S. consulate has asked them a legally intriguing question: "Do you want to go home?"

So far, all have replied: "Yes No factorial-

It is generally believed that about 70 American deserters remained in South Vietnam after the pullout. Some officials now think there could be as many as 200. American authorities in Salgon have no official list or even an official estimate.

In the confused final phase of troop withdrawal little consideration was given to men left behind. Since then legal experts at the U.S. Embassy and the residual Defense Attache's Office have weighed the problem. The initial findings put the deserters—"absentees" they are now called—into a sort of legal limbo.

For one thing, the legal experts have concluded that the 50 American military officers now with the DAO have no right to arrest any deserters. This led to a Keystone Kops episode recently when a deserter was found at the small post exchange in the DAO building. Military officers, American civilians and civilian Vietnamese guards were involved before Vietnamese military policemen were found to cart the bemused deserter off.

LEGALISTIC CARE

After that, the word was put out that "absentees" would be treated with legalistic care.

If they surrendered voluntarity to U.S. Embassy Officials they were to be required to sign a statement saying they wished to return to U.S. military control.

If they were apprehended by the South Vletnamese authorities, the U.S. consul was to "request" the South Vietnamese to Issue an expulsion order and then "arrange transportation" for the "absentees." In practice, the consul has also asked them if they wished to return to U.S. Army control.

In every case so iar there has been no difficulty and the men have been flown to military jails in Thailand. The Pentagon is presumably now deciding whether they should face trial.

This procedure raises some points about the unusual treaty which has provided the legal basis for the U.S. troop presence in South Vietnam since 1950. The U.S. Embassy and the Satgon foreign ministry both say the treaty continues in force, though it is a vaguely worded anachronism originally intended to cover U.S. military ald during the French colonial days. It is known as the Pentilateral agreement and was signed by the U.S. and France and the then puppet French states of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

1000 CIVILIANS

Technically, that protection would cover the deserters still in Vietnam since they continue to be official members of the Army until discharged after a courtmartial. In effect, however, the U.S. has now recognized the right of the Saigon government to hold and

try the men if it sees fit. This defacto admission could affect the 50 officers and about 1000 Pentagon civilians now working at DAO headquarters.

In practice, however, such problems are unlikely. In the case of offending Americans the Saigon government has mainly indicated a strong desire to simply get them out of the country as soon as possible. This has even been true of occasional civilians such as merchant seamen or fast-buck black marketeers who ran afoul of the law.

Over the years several hundred Americans have been involved in various crimes but none has ever drawn a stiff sentence or served more than a few years in prison.



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HERE & THERE AROUND THE WORLD

AUSTRALIA

An Australian Amex friend, Sandi Logan, received the following in a letter from the office of the Australian Minister of Immigration: "American draft resisters, whether applying for migration in the United States or elsewhere, are subject to the conditions which all applicants for migration to Australia must satisfy."

policy administered with sympathy, understanding and tolerance" (official policy paper), seeking both "the avoldance of discrimination on any grounds of race or colour of skin or nationality" and "the avoidance of the difficult social and economic problems which may follow from an Influx of people having different standards of living, traditions and cultures." Catch 22?

It seems that U.S. draft resisters who 'will be economically viable in Australia, have the personal qualities that will enable them to flt into the Australian community, are medically fit, have a satisfactory character record, and have a sincere intention of making a permanent home in Australia and joining the Australian tive". The symposium was scheduled to be held at family through citizenship" will qualify for immigration, another location, drawing Americans from all over

But what about deserters?

VASHINGTON

About 50 German conscientious objectors performing alternate service in the United Slates and Canada met in Washington, D. C. in May. The C.O.s are sponsored by Aktion Suhnezeichen (Operation Reconcillation), a service organization. In order to become C.O.sthe Germans must present their claim to a jury and emphasize the religious nature of the beliefs. Unlike the United States, conscientious objection in Germany is a constitutional right, and was written into the Constitution before Germany was allowed to re-create its army following the Second World War.

LONDON

British Army deserter Leonard Winn, reported to have sought asylum in Sweden because he was fed up with killing in Northern Ireland, vanished two days after his arrival in Malmo, according to the U.S. deserter community there. Deserters said they are trying to establish whether the soldier, who crossed from Denmark in full uniform, had been sent back by the police, and if so on what pretext, or if he has gone underground, and if so for what reason. They need to know whether he was turned out as they are compiling a casebook on the border police's attempts to obstruct the inflow of deserters, whether they be British or Portuguese or any others, a spokesman səld. ·

Sweden is no longer open to American war resisters because they are not considered liable for as

A deserter support group in Stockholm has puttogether an information sheet for British deserters wanting asylum in Sweden. Full details taken from the sheet were also published in early June in the British underground paper called 'it'. British authorities face the difficult situation of having their forces planted just across the Irisb Sea from home where the English language is in use and mass circulation papers like 'lt' have ready access.

STOCKHOLM

The Center for American Exiles has obtained, rentfree, quarters for the "American Exile Newsletter" at Luntmarkargatan 68. The Center is a pan-exile group, coordinating the efforts of the various Amerlcan exile groups in Stockholm. All groups and individuals may contribute to the newsletter.

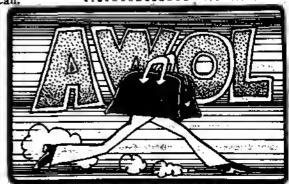
The steering committee of the Center will be hold, ing their regular first-Wednesday-of-the-month The ruling Labor Party is pledged to an 'Immigration meetings at the Bok-care on Drottninggatan, as soon as work is finished there. The bok-cafe is a non-profit, community-minded organization which is fixing up these large facilities in the centre of the city."

> The Wenner-Gren Center In Stockholm houses a large number of visiting American academics and professlorals. A panel discussion on amnesty intended as an informational meeting for Wenner-Gren residents was originally scheduled there by members of Up From Exile and other groups of Stockholm exiles but had to be cancelled because the Wenner-Gren Board of Directors considered the subject of amnesty "too sensithe Stockholm area.

TOKYO

A disgruntled reader of the JAPAN TIMES in Kanagawa Prefecture objected to certain inaccuracies in a report on a ty program called "NHK Overseas Report" which focused on feelings towards amnesty and patriotism (important to Japanese) within the Toronto Amexile community. The Japanese public weren't made fully aware of the distinction between a draft dodger and a deserter. Nor did the NHK (sort of a Japanese CBC) network point out that deserters are on the lam also from the Navy and Marine Corps, ... not only the army. A further impression was given of most desertions being from the front lines, not from. within the U.S. The reader, in his letter to the paper, objected that too much attention was paid to those in 🖟 Toronto, "a very minor number," he said, and not . enough to the "much larger number of draft dodgers who have returned home to face the punishment as prescribed by law."

The JAPAN TIMES is the major news source for English-speaking residents of that country. The writer of the letter in question was obviously an Ameri-



PRESS RELEASES

This interesting graphic actually accompanied a U.S. government press release attempting to lightly explain away the causes of desertion and AWOLs as non-political

LITTLE KNOWN COMMUNITY OF 200 U.S. DESERTERS LIVES QUIETLY UNDERGROUND

Despite the fact of a U.S. base located near Utrecht, the American deserter community in Holland has grown to 200 since the iirst two arrived in 1966.

Many deserters have gone through Holland on their way to Canada, Sweden and France, where a more certain legal status would await them, but an amazingly large number have stayed in this NATO-signatory country. Holland has strong ties to the U.S. and Canada; the miliions of tulips biooming in Ottawa every May is evidence of the thanks for the shelter given the Dutch royal family during World War II.

U.S. armed forces radio is very big In Hoiland. The broadcasts are strong on how to get along within Dutch culture. And the Dutch are willing to cooperate with U.S. authorities in order to keep the GIs in the Netherlands in line. If a deserter is noticed, American authorities cannot take Immediate action. The Dutch military police must first be notified. They then try to locate the deserter and then arrest him and turn him over to the Americans, who then airlift the man to Germany.

The legal situation for deserters is similar to that in France (see AMEX-CANADA Mar-Apr '73), but even tighter since the French will at least grant renewable working permits, as long as the individual does not engage in political activity. In Holland, any small incident with the police, even going through a red light, leads to deportation.

Last October (1972) Ralph Waver was the first deserter who was openly allowed by the Dutch government to stay in that country. He had deserted his ship, the "Marias", on the 26th of June, 1970, while it was docked. in Rotterdam. Though he went briefly to Sweden (two of his friends were arrested and deported from Holiand before they even had a chance to apply for permission to stay in the country), he was afraid the Swedish authorities were going to do the same to him, so he returned to Holland. Even with people demonstrating in the streets in his favour, it took two years to get a decision worked out which by no means gives him anything near secure status. With public pressure on one hand and pressure from the U.S. government on the other, pointing to the Dutch Minister of Justice's own opinion that the NATO Treaty applied in Waver's situation, a deal was apparently made so that he would not be considered a political refugee and he was allowed to stay as an alien only so that no precedent would be set.

Patrick Walden is the latest deserter to try for such status.

For the average deserter living in Holland the tension is almost too much. One, a deserter named Terry. is married to a Dutch woman who says that every time she hears a police siren it makes her think, "will he be" home when I get there?" She is working to support them both because a "license" is needed to hold down a permanent job.

But Terry would consider some place like Canada or Australia only as a last resort. He wants to stay for be is beginning to set down roots. The 198 other deserters in Holland might have Canada on meir minds, but they are probably not aware of Canada's changes in immigration law.

FRANCE EXILES BEGIN NEWSLETTER

Exiles in France have announced publication of a newsletter, ZERO, which contains information about and of interest to military deserters and other U.S. war resisters living in Paris and the rest of France. In addition to legal and "survival" information for the exiles, the new magazine will provide news and discussion of political issues such as amnesty, the U.S. ioreign policy and military, etc. Its main purposes will be to help unify exiles in France around their common needs and goals, and to be a communication link with exiles in other countries, and our supporters at home.

ZERO is at present an "underground" publication in France-pending efforts at legal registration which, because of incredible repression and bureaucratic complications in France, may be difficult. Therefore, distribution in North America for ZERO is being coordinated by AMEX. We have received 350 copies from our friends in France, and will happily send samples to individuals and groups in return for a donation to help the exiles in France. (They are in dire need of linancial help, so people are encouraged to be generous-make checks payable to AMEX, but mark them "for ZERO".)

FRANCE ONLY EUROPEAN COUNTRY OPEN TO DESERTERS

France is the only country in Europe stili officially "open" to deserters from the U.S. military. Sweden stopped granting humanitarian asylum to deserters following the January 27 Ceasefire Agreement. There are deserters living in other European countries, but without the official recognition of government.

ZERO reports that three deserters have come from Germany seeking aid and asylum since the Ceasefire Agreement was signed, and the French Ministry of the Interior granted them permission to stay in France.

Though there has never been a question of the right of U.S. deserters to stay in France In recent years, the Ministry of Labor has not "recognized" this policy by granting them permission to seek employment freely. The exlle must therefore find work for which no French citizen or citizen of a Common Market country living in France is available. This has caused great hardships for exiles in France, and ZERO is now trying to solve this problem through legal channels.

PEACE PRIZE FOR RESISTERS?

A group of about 100 (so far) Americans are in the process of gathering support to nominate for the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize those who refused complicity with their government's war in Vietnam—through draft rejusal, desertion, or opposition within the military.

People who qualify to offer nominations are past recipients of the Prize, national legislators, and professors of law, political science, history and philosophy. Persons in any of these categories who wish to join the effort can contact Martin Duberman, c/o History Dept., Lehman College, CUNY, Bedford Park Blvd West, Bronx, N.Y.

Reading up on the Third World

People of our generation were politicized essentially by the Vietnam war. Although this politicization may have been in the offing anyway (witness the effects of the Ban the Bomb and Civil Rights campaign), from the point of view of the individual, its content was formed by an interaction with the questions raised by the Vietnam war. For those for whom the war came to mean more than simple moral revulsion. Vietnam brought a forced re-ordering of perceptions and attltudes towards national and international realities and towards the social processes at work at home and a-

Vietnam had this effect because it directly raised seemingly all the fundamental issues of our time so that we had to sort them out for ourselves. Without a ready means of understanding, we were forced at first to read between the lines of the New York Times and the Seattie Post Intelligencer, etc. (We also drew our own conclusions from Catcher in the Rye.)

Fundamentally, at first comprehending, Vietnam posed the Right to Revolution of the Vietnamese people, a right Americans once honored as part of the Declaration of Independence. Behind this question were larger and more potent ones; of impertalism and the role of capitalism in the twentieth century; and beyond that (a turning which opponents of the war who have remained liberals in the narrow sense have not yet made), the question of alternatives -- of some form of socialism, a question long obliterated by the ideological censorship of Cold War America.

A continued study of underdeveloped neo-colonial societies such as Vletnam remains fruitfui; particularly for those of us who have become sensitive to Canadian reality. Now that people in Canada are realizing that their country is an American colony, a coionial society with a dependent bourgeoisie that has the most highly under-developed economy in the world, the relevance of such study takes on a new and different dimension. In the United States one studies the Third World to discover America by refraction: to find out what the metropolis is doing and what that : says about the Imperial power itself. In Canada, on the other hand, one studies the Third World to understand Canadlan society directly.

For this task let me pass on some recent books on the Third World. (Asterisks* indicate hardbounds; 🚈 prices are considerably lower in the U.S.

India had been the darling of Kennedy's New Frontier; It was to be outfitted for a developement race with the yellow Communist ogre. China, and to show how sham, formalistic "democracy" (the masked rider of free enterprise) was to prove itself superior to JFK's nemisis--the Communist Challenge." Despite the Rockefeller Foundation's Green Revolution, India



is stlll going nowhere, aithough the lack of direction and sloth of Indian politics is leading to a political polarization which in itself promises nothing. This is chronicated in Lasse and Lisa Berg's book, Face to Face: Fascism and Revolution in India (Ramparts Press, \$7,25*). It is good journalism with interest ing Interviews of business men, politicians, "fascists", and revolutionaries.

Lizelle Reymond's My Life With a Brahman Famlly (Penguin Books, \$2.25) is an account of the religious family life of a Brahman family ln North India. The author's Interest is Hindu mysticism, but the sub-society she describes, the dominant caste, provides-the leadership cadre and "Hindu" Ideology of the "fascists" described by the Bergs. V.S. Naipaul, a West Indian novelist of East Indian parentage, writes about a year of distilusionment in India in An-Area of Darkness (Penguin Books, \$1.25), a depressing chronicle of a society effectively immobilized by the colonial experience and its history. The book reads like a novel.

It is important to understand Third World countries ruied by effective dictatorships orlented to serving corporate imperialism and thereby creating a neo-colonial society which, while obliterating effective national independence and creating an economy run by muiti-national corporations, does produce some ill-directed economic growth and considerable wealth and Western goodies for the ruling elltes. Peter Polmka's, Indonesia Since Sukarno (Penguin, \$i.65) rather apologetically reports developments in that nation of i00 million. No silver lining is seen in the tragedy of Africa's military regimes in South African exile Ruth First's The Barrel of a Gun (Penguin, \$3.25).

Latin America, which has been more studied than Africa or Asia, presents to the reader theoretically more sophisticated grounds over which to develop his or ber sensitivity to political processes. James D. Cockroft, Andre Gunder Frank, and Dale L. Johnson's collection, <u>Dependence and Underdevelopment:</u>
Latin America's Political Economy (Doubleday Anchor, \$2.75) is essential reading for the more sertous student and for anyone interested In Canadian or development problems per se. Pablo Casanova's Democracy

In Mexico (Oxford, \$2.15) is a study of a nominally democratic political system, indeed one which allows certain forms of opposition, but which is essentially a one-party dictatorship. Such a political culture is not unlike that prevalting in North America and Western Europe where the formal right to opposition exists but where power and opinion formation are essentially monopolies of the ruling classes.

Some books provide a more heady theoretical contribution for people who are ready for beavy thinking on political and social subjects. The volume edited by Cockcroft et al includes essential theoretical articles Including crucially Important pieces by Andre Gunder Frank such as his "The Development of Underdevelopment". Frank has just published in English his Lumpenbourgeoisie and Lumpendevelopment (Monthly Review Press; \$2.75) which concerns itself with bourgeois strata that serve not so much to develop a coun try but rather as agents of foreign capitalism, the relevance of which should be evident to people in Canada and Quebec. Darcy Ribelro's The Americas and Civilization (Dutton, \$4.75) attempts to survey Latin America from the standpoint of culture. (Ribeiro is a Marxian anthropologist and exile from Brazil.) He contrasts the dominant imperial cultures with those which these cultures "incorporated" through conquest, colonization, enslavement, subjugation or superior technology in an elfort to see the effects of such incorporation and the resultant transformed society. See also his earlier and more general The Civilizational Process (Harper, \$2.75). It is a magnificent contribution to the study of colonial and imperial societies. For example Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and Quebec (to give examples be does not deal with) are all societies severely impacted by what Ribelro calls the "trauma" of conquest. His theory has startling and wide-reaching implications.

Many who are interested in Africa will be familiar with the essays of Giovanni Arright and John S. Saul, a collection of which has been published as Essays in the Political Economy of Africa (Monthly Review. Press \$5.50). These socialist scholars attempt to grapple with the development of class stratification in Africa.

Africa
Lastly, the only work which has made an empirical study of political generations (age groups whose politics were shaped by political socialization through similar experiences, e.g. the Silent Generation and the 1950's); William B. Quandt's Revolution and Political Leadership: Algeria, 1954-1968 (M.1.T. Press, \$10.75*). Quant's political views and methodology are quite straight but his study, while pedestrian, adequately covers the generation question and does so with an empirical basis that makes his contribution significant.

-- Gordon Peterson



REVIEWS

Under the bombs struggle continues

Cambodia in the South East Asian War by Malcolm Caldwell and Lek Tan, Monthly Review Press, New York, \$15.00

My War with the C.I.A. by Norodom Silanouk and Wilfred Burchett, Penquin Books Ltd. Harmandsworth, Middlesex, Engishd, \$2.15

The need for relevent information on Cambodia which is at the forefront in the struggle of the indo-Chinese people at this stage is somewhat met by these two recently published books. They both tend to stress the personal role of Sihanouk in maintaining Cambodia as a neutral and independant state, and down play the revolutionary development of the masses of the Cambodian people. History is more than the personal retations of Mao Tse Tung, Leonid Brezhnev, Richard Nixon, and Norodom Sihanouk. It is involved with the economic and political positions of the peoples of the world and their need to resolve the basic economic and political contradictions between them.

Malcolm Caldwell and Lek Tan's book begins to give the necessary background to an understanding of the Cambodian peoples' desire for neutrality and independence. It centers mainly on the development of Norodom Sihonouk and the manners in which he tried to maintain Cambodian independence from 1946 through his de-leposition in 1970 and the organizing of the National United Front of Cambodia in Peking and Cambodia. It's political position is in support of the Cambodian people's just war for independence and neutrality and



PENILLAL NE

Princess Monique Sihanouk, Mr. Khieu Samphan, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mr. Hu Nim stand (left to right, front row) next to the Stun Trc Phnom Penh State Highway during Sihanouk's April visit to the liberated territories of Cambodia. The bullet marked stone tablet bears the inscription, "Phnom Penh, 525 kilometers (approximately 328 miles)"

one which supports the position of the People's Republic of China against the Soviet Union. In this respect it has some very serious failures in that there is no at tempt to provide relevent documents from the Soviet Union! on their position towards the National United Front of Cambodia or on the level of military aid provided to the NUFK through the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Caldwell and Lek Tan's book does give an historical background to the struggle against imperialist domination by the ruling cisss of Cambodla and the methods In which the peasants have tought to maintain national independance. Lek Tan and Caldwell's book does not, however, give an Insightful picture of the struggle within Cambodia, the development of the Khmer. Rouge or the manner in which the independence war is carried oul on a day by day level. It also does not provide a picture of the political and military develop-ment within the liberated areas of Cambodia², or in their connection within the struggle as it is carried out in the areas yet to be liberated such as Phnom Penh.

Sihanouk's book gives a very personal account of his struggle to maintain independence and neutrality against the encroachment of U.S. Imperialism and the manner. in which the U.S. has tried to subvert Cambodian neutralism through the C.I.A., the State Department under Dulles, and various Aid programs. It becomes evident that Sihanouk personally struggled to maintain the national independence of Cambodia, but il was only after his deposition that the revolutionary forces which lay dormant could come to the forefront in the struggle against U.S. Imperialism. Sihanouk's role as the head of State from March 1970 has been progressive in that he called for armed struggle and played hasically a diplomatic role in giving legitamacy to the just struggle of the Cambodian people. The dual nature of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia helng centered both In Peking and Cambodia becomes apparent within the course of Sihanouk's book. In the liberated areas of Cambodia, which comprise 90% of the land areas and 5 of 7 million people, there. has been set up a whole new system of government which incorporates the masses of the people in the decision-making process which directly affects their lives from the village through provincial levels of the N.U.F.K. Committees.. Sihanouk gives a good description of Khieu Samphan as the chief organizer? within Cambodia and the manner in which the liberation war is organized to include the whole people in the revolutionary struggle, and the manner in which that struggle is tied into the struggle of the Indo-Chinese people as a whole.

Both books give a picture of the development of the Cambodian revolution from a removed perspective-Caldwell's and Lek Tan's book in an academic sense having heen written in London, obviously can not give the depth of the Internal situation like Wilfred Burchett did in Viet Nam: Inside Story of the Cuerilla War. It has value in that it places the struggle in Cambodia in an historical perspective, and partially exptains the

See pp. 41-45, USSR-Viet Nam a lasting solldarity for Soviet Government's statements on NUFK and US invasion of Cambodia (Novosti Press Agency Puh House, Moscow, 1972)

²Cambodia 1972 by Ieny Sary, National United Front of Cambodia, gives a glimpse into the revolutionary development within Cambodia.









relationship of Cambodia to the conflict between the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China. Sihanouk's book is written from the perspective of an exile and the Read of State of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia, and it shows his key posttion in trying to maintain Cambodian Independence and neutrality. His relationship to the revolution in Cambodia is therefore Ilmited and does not take on the scope that either Ro Chi Minh or Prince Souphanouvong of Laos did in the political development of the other two Indo Chinese countries.

Halting U.S. bombing of Cambodia is critical, at this stage, to resolve the internal contradictions of Cambodia. The National United Front of Cambodia is capable of seizing Phnom Penh, because of opposition to U.S. bombing and the Lon Noi regime within the city. It chooses not to do so because of the need to disperse American bombing in to the countryside rather than at the densely populated centre of Phnom Penh. Peace will come to Cambodia only when the

Lon Nol regime is ousted; which will follow closely upon the heels of the U.S. bombing halt. It is therefore imperative for those who support the peoples of Indo China to resolutely struggle to implement the finale of U.S. involvement in Cambodia. This will tie into the struggle to effect Accords of January 27th and the release of the political prisoners of South Viet Nam and force the Right Wing neutralists to fully implement the Vientiane agreements in Laos. U.S. involvement will continue in Indo China centered mainly in Thailand and will be concentrated upon the liberated zone of the Thai people.

Those who struggle against imperialism are obviosly in for a long term battle ranging both in the Third
World Colonies and in the factories, barrlos, and
ghettos. The inspiration of the Indo Chinese people
and the uniqueness of their revolutionary war has
greatly affected all peoples of the world and will
continue to do so throughout our political and economic development.

—— Charles Stimac.

HOSTAGES OF 'PEACE'

ROSTAGES OF WAR, SAIGON'S POLITICAL PRISONERS by Holmes Brown and Don Luce Indochina Mobile Education Project 1322 18th St. N.W., Washington, DC 20036 109 pages, \$1.50

AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE PARIS AGREEMENTS:
DOCUMENTS ON SOUTH VIETNAM'S
POLITICAL PRISONERS
NARMIC (N. American Research on the MilitaryIndustrial Complex)
112 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102
50 pages, \$1.70

SOUTH VIETNAM: A QUESTION OF TORTURE (Film)
30-minute color film
produced by the BBC
available at nominal rent from the International
Committee to Free South Vietnam Political Prisoners from Detention, Torture and Death,
52 Elgin Ave., Toronto M5R-1GA.

Despite killing 2 million Indochinese, half of them civilians, a war expenditure of 200 billion dollars, and despite the loss of 55,000 GIs killed and over

300,000 wounded, U.S. war aims in Vletnam and Laos have been decisively defeated. Similarly, Nixon's present desperate attempts to save the Lon Nol regime in Cambodia through secret negotiations must eventually yield to the realities of the battlefield. In all three countries National Liberation Forces control the greater part of the land area and in Cambodia and Laos enjoy the support of a majority of the people. In South Vietnam, only the abrogation of all non-government-controlled political activity, a vast political police force and huge standing army plus the forced relocation of millions of peasants into governmentcontrolled refugee camps prevents the expression of the true political aspirations of the majority of the **建**。但我先生 The state of people.

One of the most sinister and diabolical methods of the Thieu regime to terrorize and silence the Vietnamese people is the detention and torture of over 200,000 political prisoners in Thieu's national and provincial jails. Virtually every South Vietnamese family has a relative in prison. Prisoners are spending years in jail under the most abject and cruel conditions, frequently without ever being brought to trial or even informed of charges against them. While many of those imprisoned are well known Buddhist monks and nuns, high school and university students and professors,

Catholic priests and intellectuals - those who would constitute a neutralist force for peace and reconciliation in the upcoming political struggle-the majority of the people in prison are actually small farmers, oid people, women and children.

Thieu's refusal to release these prisoners held on political charges is a clear viotation of the January 27 Ceasefire Agreement (Section 8C), which binds the signing parties to release political detainees with-In 90 days. Saigon's reclassification of political prisoners into the category of common criminais indicates Saigon has no intention of adhering to the Paris accords and of ever releasing this polltical opposition. There is considerable fear in Saigon political circles and in the Vietnamese exile community in Paris that a large number of the 200,000 political prisoners heid by the Thieu regime are about to be liquidated. Many prisoners, particutariy those in the notorious "Tiger Cages", have aiready died in jall from beatings, mainutrition and disease or have been blinded by lime thrown on them by their guards. Many of those reieased are permanently crippied from having their iegs shackled for years or from internal hemmorhages as a result of beatings and from electrical torture.

PUBLIC OUTCRY NEEDED

Only a massive outcry and protest can save the lives of these political prisoners and win their reiease. Committees in a dozen countries are working for this goal. It is really impossible to talk about this complex issue in a few paragraphs and convey the suffering these hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese are undergoing for their opposition to the dictatorial Thieu regime. Several excelient research matertals are avaliable which fully describe the history of political repression in South Vietnam, American financing and participation in the prison system, documentation of prison conditions and biographies of those imprisoned and tortured. Particularly extensive is the book by Brown and Luce. The NARMIC documents are less complete but also representative. The film, "South Vietnam: A Question of Torture", available here in Toronto, is exceiient and very useful for beginning understanding and discussion. The Toronto branch of the International Committee, which has been doing and extensive educational work here, can provide people... with addresses of similar committees in nine other 🖰 Canadian cities and in the States. :

War resisters in Canada have an especially great. responeibility to invoive themseives actively in the fight to free the Vietnamese political prisoners. For too long many of us have ignored the plight of war resisters in U.S. civilian and mllitary jails and the struggle of political prisoners like Kari Armstrong. The condition of the Vietnamese prisoners is even more serious. They have no legal rights whatever and face constant torture, mainutrition, disease and death. Ironically, many Vietnamese first joined the NLF in the late fifties and early sixtles because of the dictatoriai policles of the Diem regime. Today, Thieu is again turning the people against him through his repression of political dissent and imprisonment and torture of political apponents. Peace will not come to



U. S. Government caption : "Youthful hard-core Viet Cong, beavily guarded, avaits interrogation..."

South Vietnam until all political parties can struggie openly and freely for the allegiance of the Vletnamese people. 2.4872

The international Committee to Free South Vietnamese Political Prisoners urges people to send letters of protest demanding the immediate release of aii . polltical prisoners as stipulated by the Paris Accords to: your member of Parilament, Mitcheil Sharp, David Lewis and Robert Stanfleid, House of Commons, Ottawa; the Ambassador of Vietnam, 225i R Street N.W., Washington, DC 20008; and to your Senator and Congressperson.

The important thing is not only to educate oneseif on this issue but to act. Contact the Internstional Committee, the Indochina Education Project, NARMIC or the People's Coalllion for Peace and Justice, 158 Fifth Ave., Room 527, New York, N.Y. 10010, or the Coalition to Free South Vietnamese Political Prisoners, 2302 Elisworth, Berkeley, CA, and 28 Inman St., Cambridge, Mass., for other possible areas of involvement.

-- Tony Wagner

TELEVISION DRAMA

Civil War setting, contemporary issue

I had an opportunity to view an excellent dramatization titled "The Andersonville Trial." It was presented in the "Humanities Fllm Forum" series telecasted by our local P.B.S. station. This fine courtroom drama, directed by George C. Scott and written by Saul Levine, won an Emmy in 1970. The distinguished cast included, William Shatner as the prosecuting advocate general, Colonel Chipman, Jack Cassidy as the defense counsel, Otis Baker, and Richard Basehart as the defendant, Captaln Henry Wirz.

The melancholy production was based upon the 1865 trial of Confederate captain, Henry Wirz, a Swiss limited was indicted by the U.S. government for alleged war crimes and consplracy. The basis of these charges resulted from the fact that Cpt. Wirz was commandant of a dilapidated P.O. W. camp in Andersonville. Georgia. It is alleged that over 14,000-Union prisoners died due to negligence, overcrowding, and starvation. Despite insufficient evidence, the prejudicial military tribunal subjected the debilitated Mr. Wirz to long hours of ignominious grilling.

When defense counsel, Mr. Baker, brilliantly discredited the dejusive case of advocate general Col. Chipman, a young lawyer whose aspirations to the Republican party could be secured through success in this trial, a new case strategy was necessary. The plan was to introduce the issue of morality and link this to the charge of conspiracy by encroaching the boundaries of law and duty. An incredulous and flabbergasted Mr. Baker assiduously objected, but in vain.

In defiance of the thrust of the advocate general, the outraged Mr. Baker protested that it was impracticable to bridge the question of duty and morality. He was overruled which obliterated the slim chance of acquittal that Mr. Wirz possessed. The prosecutor then proceeded to answer the question that has not been suitably resolved in time immemorial.

Col. Chipman asserted that Mr. Wirz was not accoutable to his military superiors, but liable to a higher morality. Mr. Wirz, who obviously never breached a law in his life, submitted an impassioned query to the Colonel and the tribunal. If they were in his place would they defy their superiors, override their orders, and submit to prosecution, possibly death? They gave him no pertinent answer, but maintained that he should have done so.

It was decided that it was wrong for Mr. Wirz to confine his sense of religious or moral responsibility because of his dedication to duty. However, Col. Chipman and the others did not stop to introspect and apply this high moral accountability to themselves in regards to the case they were prosecuting. Ostensibly, this was the reason for the conviction and execution of Henry Wirz. In reality, despite the unsubstantiated evidence and mitigating curcumstances presented in his defense, Wirz was all too aware of the fact that he was condemned to die at the outset. In a conversation with his counsel, the distressful Mr. Wirz said, "... I just joined the wrong side."

The parallels between this incldent and the issues surrounding Vietnam are obvious—for instance My Lai, bombing raids; desertion, amnesty, and the morality of the war itself. When this case transpired, the country was in turmoil because of the Civil War, and the assasination of President Lincoln. If Henry Wirz was not the scapegoat, it would have been someone else. Amnesty had been granted to the Condederates in order to heal the wounds of war. Perhaps this show of magnanimity produced apprehension in the U.S. government. It is conceivable that it did not want to be depicted as a soft and forgiving benefactor.

The disposition and ulterior motivation of this period is difficult to ascertain. However, I think it is safe to say that man has made no significant change to date. The pathos of this production stimulates reflection. One paradox was more conspicuous in my mind. In the summer of 1865 a man was executed because he placed devotion to duty above his conscience. Over 100 years later, thousands of men are being persecuted because of their adherence to scruples and deflance of fallible, man made laws. This disheartening knowledge only adds to the credence that you can't fight the U.S. government and win. Hopefully, this will be changed.—John D'Ambrosio, Jr.

AMNESTY AND WATERGATE

Dear Mr. President:

2 May 1973

In a speech after the election you gave your thoughts on amnesty. At that time you said, "amnesty means forgiveness." Several sources pointed out that amnesty comes from the same word source as amnesia. It is an act of forgetting past acts..

On Monday night, May 2, you talked to the American people on Watergate. Your speech seemed to forget that republicans and democrats have commented that you are either a president who has lost command and control of his personal staff or a president who knowingly allowed political espionage of an illegal nature and tolerated a coverup.

You seemed to want America to forget that although you were "appalled" about Watergate in June of 1972, you allowed Ronald Ziegler, you personal representative to label it a "third-rate burglary". You wanted us to forget your attempted use of executive privilege to limit access to people with information on the Watergate:

You came to us "accepting responsibility" yet rejecting blame. You talked of those whose zeal exceeded their judgment, and of a president who was too busy to know what his slaff was doing. You then switched topics covering the "Year of Europe" and hinted at a new attitude towards social programs. Was this an attempt to help us forget?

If it is, then you are asking us to forget, not forgive. Indeed at times, it seemed you were trying to prevent the American people from learning if there was anything to forgive, accidently or intentionally.

I am compelled to ask you if you want us to forgetif you are asking for amnesty for you and your administration, can you give amnesty as well?

Sincerely, Charles 5. L'Hommeuseu Capt., USAF



FIGHT NIXON'S CONSPIRACY!

EMONSTRATE JULY 31-AUG. 4

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA



JULY 31-AUG.3

MASS RALLY AUG. 4

VVAW-WSO

Second Class postage paid at Toronto Terminal Second Class Mail Registration Number 2364

AMEX-CANADA P.O. Box 187, Station 'I Toronto, Ontario, Cana M6P 316



U. 1ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

St. Louis, Missouri October 12, 1973

Title

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI AUGUST 23-27, 1973

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - VVAW/WSO

Reference

St. Louis report of SA October 12, 1973.

679

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATE SOVERNMENT

emorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI

11/5/73

SAC, MILWAUKEE

SECURITY OF SPECIAL AGENT PERSONNEL SUBJECT:

Milwaukee File 66-2107

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) IS - VVAW OO: CHICAGO

(Bufile 100-448092) (Chicago File 100-50772) (Milwaukee File 100-15674)

Re Bureau airtel dated 9/17/73 entitled, "Security of Special Agent Personnel.

or information of the Bureau, was a member of the Army from to 1967, at which time he was discharged on 3/12/67 Upon his return to the United complained of flashbacks and tates from Vietnam, had nightmares of the Vietnam war. He claimed that treatment by the Veterans Administration (VA) did him no ood

received at the Wisconsin State Prison, May wi, Wisconsin,

is described as follows: 100 -

Male

Race Sex Date of Birth Place of Birth Height-Weight Eyes

Bureau (RM) 100-44809

Hair

3 - Milwaukee 1 - 66-2107 1 - 100-15674 Chicago (198-50772) (Info) 1 - 100-15674 1 - 100-21004

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NOT RECORDED

Wisconsin

NOV-15 1973

NOT RECORDED

9 1973

MI 66-2107 MI 100-100-15674

Investigation at Milwaukee determined that

was periodically contacted by Milwaukee VVAW

representative MI 100-18373) (Bufile 100-471690)

who I is a Validation to Selor for the City of Milwaukee

Following his incarceration, sent two letters, dated 3/1/73 and 3/5/73, requesting an interview with FBI Agents. was interviewed at Waupun on 3/12/73 and furnished no pertinent information. Another letter dated 8/17/73 was received requesting another interview. On 9/7/73, Agents traveled from Milwaukee to Waupun to interview and he refused to be interviewed, stating he did not want to speak to any Agents at any time.

on 9/14/73, advised the following was discussed at a Milwaukee VVAW nucleus meeting which was held on 9/13/73:

had contacted VVAW and claimed that FBI Agents have been harassing him in prison. He has prepared signed affidavits to the fact that FBI Agents extracted information from him during their interviews under undue pressure and by use of threats. He allegedly turned these affidavits over to an attorney, who is one of the attorneys for

The above follows the Milwaukee VVAW policy regarding interviews by law enforcement agencies. VVAW has instructed their members to obtain names and badge or credential numbers from the interviewers and then attempt to obtain their license plate numbers. This information is to be furnished to attorneys. Milwaukee VVAW hopes that when enough such incidents are on record, they will be made public through the news media, and hopefully creat enough public pressure to curtail interviews by law enforcement agencies.

Memorandum

DIRECTOR FBI

SAC, BUFFALO (100-22722) (C)

SUBJECT:

SM - VVÄW/WSO

Re Buffalo teletype to the Bureau, dated 7/30/73 captioned VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION, IS - RA."

Referenced Buffalo teletype indicates that a white male, was believed to have travelled to demonstrations in Gainesville, Florida, 7/31-8/4/73 in support of defendants at "Gainesville 8" trials.

advised that an individual On 7/2/73, was a member of the Buffalo believed to be named Chapter, VVAW/WSO. Source advised that this individual that the Buffalo VVAW/WSO is involved in an to be Chapter is of the VVAW.

advised that the Subsequently, who went to Gainesville, individual identified as who went to Gainesville, Florida for the "Gainesville" emonstrations, who works in Buffalo, and who is on on the VV the VVAW has been

subject of Bureau it 100-11/1, Buffalo tile 19-20579 entitled

SM - (EXTREMES

REC-64 Source advised that the original misidentifica

a VVAW had been made when at a meeting, and when source checked would have for the name and osition where

Source advited tha it was

VAL functions on 7/2/73.

meeting

Bureau (RM)

- Buffalo

GGL:sjp

16 NOV 12 1973

45 51 26 6 Jalis 6)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

BU 100-22722

bic

Race
Sex
SSAN
Employment
Job Title
Address
Telephone Number
Former Address
Telephone Number
Previous Employment
Education

Marital Status
DOB

In view of the above, ruffel is conducting no further investigation regarding inasmuch as he does not appear to be an activist in the local VVAW/WSO.

SAC, DETROIT (100-41088) (C)

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SH - WAY

Re Bureau letter to Detroit, dated 10/16/73, captioned "VVAW/WSO - IS; VVAW/WSO DETROIT DIVISION".

Referenced Aurem letter instructed Datroit to identify above captioned subject. A nonpresecutive susmar report was previously submitted to the Buress regarding captioned subject, a former member of the VVAN.

familiar with subversive activities at and and personally familiar with subject, advised subject no longer is involved in the VVAN or any other subversive activity.

times to reside at Michigan, but is no longer employed. Sources stated employed is yeary and is now involved in the same accordance of the same accordance of the same accordance of the same of the s

VVAN activity in the purpose of the Bureau, there is no

as he is a of Detroit that be would haver be a reliable source of information.

3 - Bureau (24) 2 - Detroit 1 - 100-39271 - 5/4/9 5 - 866-29

EWK/draw (5)

NOT RECORD 1 87 NJV 25 1973

'0 V Z 5 18/3

575

MAY 1981 EDITION GSA FPMR (4) CFN) 981-11.5 UNITED STATES GOVER

lemorandum' :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100=448092)

DATE: 11/12/73

SAC, DETROIT (100-39271) (RUC)

UBJECT:

VIETNAM VETERAN'S AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) /WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (WSO) IS - VVAW/MSO

Re Bureau letters to Detroit, 10/16/73 and 10/4/73, and Detroit report of SA

62,670

On 10/30/73 advised there is no chapter of captioned group at Michigan State University (MSU), East Lansing, Michigan.

Public Safety Depart-On 10/31/73 (ment, MSU, East Lansing, advised the past leaders of VVAW at MSU have not returned to school and there has been no attempt to give rebirth to captioned group.

a francisco Investigation concerning will be reported under individual captions as appropriate.

L Bureau (RM) - Chicago (100-50772)I - Detroit BGK/rlq 6 NOV 14 1973

6 NOV 2Bly 1973 Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum

DIRECTOR FBI

DATE: 11/8/73

SAC, BUFFALC (100-22682) (C)

SUBJECT:

Re Buffalo teletype to the Bureau, dated 7/30/73

spd Buffalo nitel to Jacksonville, dated 7/31/73 captioned

"VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION, IS - RA."

Referenced Buffalo teletype to the Bureau, dated 7/30/73 indicated subject believed to have departed Buffalo for demonstrations in Gainesville, Florida in support of the "Gainesville 8", 7/31-8/4/73.

Referenced Buffalo nitel to Jacksonville, dated 7/31/73 advised did not go to Gainesville, Florida to participate in demonstrations.

On 9/22/73, and ¶ both advised that is a regularly attending member of the Buffalo Chapter, VVAW/WSO. They indicated, however, that he has no influence on the chapter and actually seems rather confused about the whole thing. They indicated that he appears to be afraid to do anything publicly or become heavily involved.

A review of the Student Listing of State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYAB) reveals the following descriptive 100-4482 data regarding subject:

Name DOB. SSAN

Status.

Current and Permaneut Address

freshman, ex ecting a BA Degre

New York

In view of the above, it appears that member of Buffalo Chapter, VVAW/WSO and as per Sureau instructions does not qualify for continued investigation.

GGL **55 NOV 27 1973**

46 NOV 12 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum:

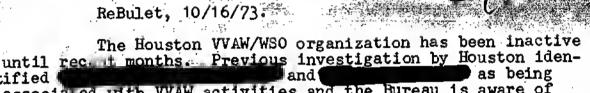
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/12/73

SAC. HOUSTON (100-12219) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS - VVAW/WSO

ReBulet, 10/16/73.



and associated with VVAW activities and the Bureau is aware of investigative activity in this regard. In approximately mid-summer, 1973, informant

coverage reflected that was attempting to organize "parties" sponsored by the VVAW at the Prairie Fire Bookstore (PFB), Houston.

The Houston Division currently has a marker and two other who are in a position to furnish in Trattice concerning VVAW/WSO activities due to their affiliation with other organizations. In addition, the Houston Police Department, Criminal Intelligence Division, has a member of the Intelligence Division as a member of the VVAW, having been recruited by

Since approximately mid-September, 1973, VVAW periodic meetings and social activities sponsored by the VVAW have been held at the PFB, 2912 Wentwith Turton meetings regenerally attended by

reportedly the with PFB; and occasionally other individuals who do not attend regularly. At a recent meeting, was described as the "coordinator", and she has chaired the last two or three of these meetings. Is leading a political education study group and at a recent meeting, he suggested that the Nov 15 1973

Nov 15 1973

2) - Bureau (RM) 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (RM)

1 - Houston

RWS: jam 🦈

NOV27.53. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MC

HO 100-12219

group study a booklet written by MAO Tse-tung.
objected to compulsory attendance at these study groups,
stating that, in his opinion, the only requirement of the
members should be that they agree to abide by the VVAW/WSO
objectives as set forth in the October, 1973 issue of the
"Winter Soldier." Those in attendance agreed with
and, although attendance is not compulsory, most of those
identified above have been attending these study groups.

The VVAW/WSO group was among participants sponsoring the recent visit of JANE FONDA at the University of Houston on 10/16/73.

As the Bureau is aware, the PFB arrears to be

FFF is a gathering
place of people and groups which appear to have MarxistMaoist leanings.

DIRECTOR, FB1 (100-448092)

SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-15819)(P)

SUBJECT:

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Re Bureau letter to Minneapolis dated October 16, 1973

DATE: 11/12//3

Referenced letter requested Minneapolis to advise the Bureau of the results of a review of the current status of VVAW/WSO within the <u>Division:</u> the status of Minneapolis investigations concerning and the and and the for source penetration of VVAW/WSO in the Division area. and the potential

Separate letters have been sent to the Bureau under the individual case captions concerning

Concerning the current status of VVAW/WSO within this Division, the following is provided for information of the Bureau.

Continuous checks with established sources and informants throughout the Division area have provided no indication that there is an active VVAW/WSO chapter, group, or faction currently functioning. It is noted that former who previously provided reliable information concerning VVAW activities in the Minneapolis area, and is anxious to reestablish his association with

the Bureau. This former source has been attempting to locate any group of individuals claiming to represent the VVAW in the area since source feels he is more qualified to furnish information concerning VVAW than any other organization of current interest to the FBI. X Source has been unable to locate such a group

Ы 2 Bureau (RM) 1-960 9+

1 - 100-16434 1 - 100-17091

PBC/mjb

1 - 100-17 3/4/9 - 2/6/2017 3 O NOV 2 7191.

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MP 100-15819

hl

All source and informats within the Minneapolis Division have been alerted to FBI interest in VVAW activities and members and none has provided any indication this organization is in existence within this Division.

It is also noted that on two occasions there evidently have been individuals who have traveled to Miami and Milwaukee claiming to be the VVAW "Minnesota Contingent;" however, these individuals evidently took such an insignificant part in VVAW activities that their names did not come to the attention of the Bureau sources traveling with these groups. In addition, their names have never appeared on any lists of members of the various chapters of VVAW within the Minneapolis Division area, and they evidently have made no attempts to organize VVAW/WSO within this Division if in fact they were from Minnesota and did return.

In view of the above, Minneapolis is of the opinion that our current source coverage of VVAW is more than adequate and our potential for intensified source coverage, should VVAW become active in our area, is excellent.

CODE

TELETYPE

TO WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM ATT: DR. HENRY A. KISSINGER

SECRETARY OF STATE

DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI. (100-361031)

COMP IDENTIAL

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC); INTERNAL SECURITY

XGDS-2, DATE OF DECKASSIFI-

CATION INDEFIRITE.

100.448692

1)- 100-448092 (VVAW/WSO) 4.

1973

(6) SFE: lps

NOTE:

Above extracted from captioned "VVAW/WSO; IS-VVAW/WSO. Source utilized is Teletype classified "Conf ential" to protect

62, 67D

ROUTE IN ENVELOP

HELEGW OF A PRINCIPLE (

UNITED STATES GOV MENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)



SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-3808) P

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS - .VVAW/WSO (Albuquerque Division)

ReBulet, 10/12/73.

ALL INFORMATION

Previous investigation has determined P. O. Box 461, Placitas, NM, is registered to who was the subject of Bufile 100-477194. Albuquerque LHMs dated 4/30/73 and 7/24/73 have been submitted regarding WYMAN.

Previous investigation has also determined that is an alias of by who was the subject of Bufile 100-476805. She is the subject of Albuquerque LHMs dated 4/30/73 and 6/27/73. The current University of New Mexico (UNM) Student Directory lists her. present address as

The 1973-1974 issue of "Campus Key," a listing of organizations chartered on the UNM campus for the current academic year lists the VVAW/WSO as one of these organizations. The stated purpose of VVAW/WSO is "to educate the public on the social ills of racism and sexism which create the basis for a divided society and lay open the doors for future wars. at all costs!"

The following are listed as "organizers



The faculty advisor is listed as the mailing address as the Student Union Building on the UNM campus.

Bureau (RM)

3808) 1)00-4296

- 100-2591. 100-New. 100-New.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

16 NOV

AQ 100-3808

A separate case has been opened on he was previously identified as the UNM VVAW/WSO "Coordinator' in an article which appeared in the 8/30/73 issue of the "New Mexico Daily Lobo," student newspaper published at UNM.

is the subject of a closed 100 case in the Albuquerque Office based on his anti-Vietnam War activities. t department in the contract

Separate cases are being opened on to develop information regarding their backgrounds and the extent of their overall VVAW/WSO activity.

> is identical with As set forth above.

With reference to informant coverage of VVAW/WSO, who recently area and who is a

In addition, a

opment as a Isl and will be targeted at the VVAW/WSO. Both of these individuals have been advised of the current stringent security measures in effect in the VVAW/WSO and appropriate cover stories have been arranged for them to explain their interest in the organization.

PIC

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/12/73

SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-6011)(P)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ALL THEORMATION CONTAINED
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
VVAW/WSO (LOUISVILLE DIVISION) SUBJECT

Re Bureau letter to Louisville dated 10/16/73, Cincinnati letter to Bureau dated 10/24/73, and Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/2/73.

The Louisville files with regard to the VVAW/WSO within the Louisville Division have been reviewed.

This review reflects that Louisville is office of SM-VVAW (Sufile: origin in a case captioned 100-477572; CI File: 100-20 : LS File 10 -619A).

-saidentical with-thementioned in Sureau letter to Louisville dated 10/16/73. report was submitted on this case on 10/18/73. Coverage of is effected through and (

> louisville is also office of origin in a case captioned aka.; SM-VVAW (Bufile: 100-4736)7. mentioned in referenced is identical with the Cincinnati letter to Bureau, dated 10/24/73. A report was submitted in this matter in 8/21/73 and coverage is effected and through

Louisville files reflect Sureau letter of 10/16/73, is identical to (LS 100-6192). Is aware of the actions of and his activity at Eastern Kentucky University (EKU) as and nonsymbol sources at EKU A followed through review of this file on reflects that does not meet investigative guidelines as set out in Bureau letter to Albany dated B/2/73. REC-15

00-4 2 - Sureau (RM) (INFO) (RM) (INFO) (RM)

1 - Chicago (100-50772)(INFO)(RM) 5 - Louisville (2 - 100-6011)

1 - 100 - 612254 NOV 21 (973 100-6192) 1.- 100-6078

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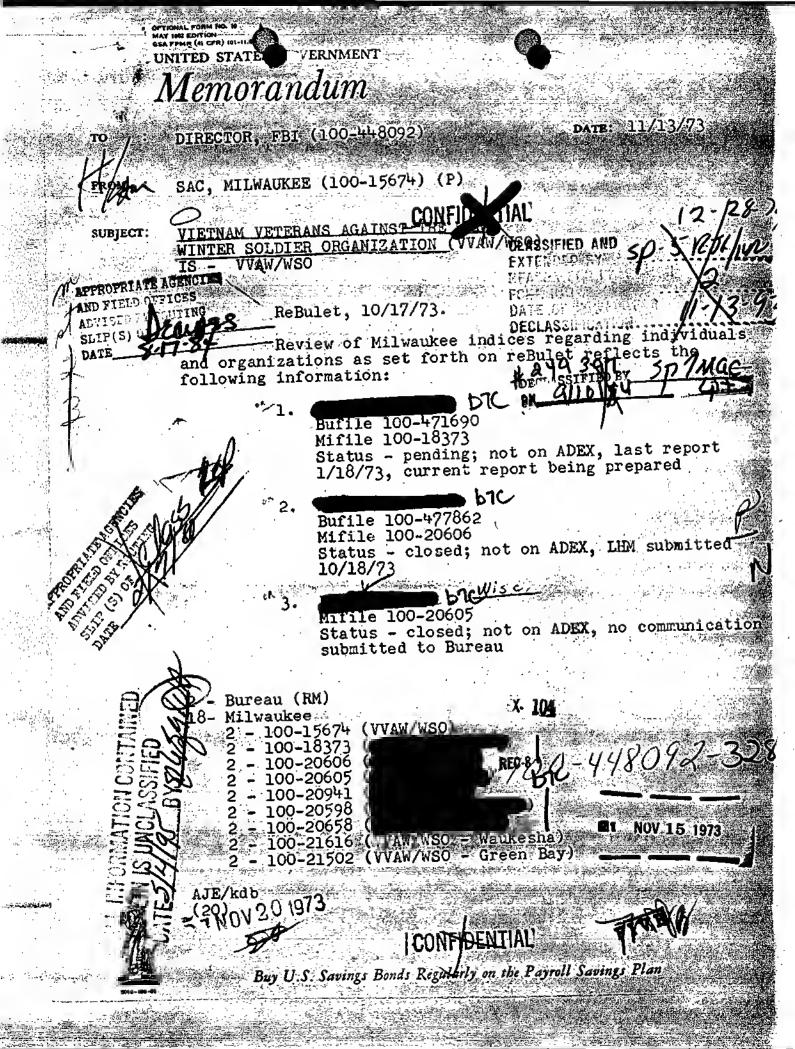
JRS/ek

15 NOV 15 1973

LS 100-6011

 On 10/22/73, reported that an attempt was made on 10/21/73, to organize the VVAW/WSO Chapter at University of Kentucky. And another Cincinnati subject of the VVAW were present, which meeting was attended by only seven individuals including from EKU. Nothing was accomplished at this meeting and source reports that there is no VVAW/WSO organization at either UK or EKU. Source reported that is the only terson who would be to sidered a VVAW member at EKU and

Although names have been reported on national lists which indicate VVAW in this Division, sources, in a position to know, report that there have been no organized VVAW chapters in Kentucky during the past two years and that there are none at the present time.



MI 100-15674

CONFIDENTIAL

Bufile 100-476527
Mifile 100-20941
Status - closed; not on ADEX, summary report submitted on 8/13/73

Mifile 100-20598

Status - closed; not on ADEX, summary report submitted on 7/12/73 entitled,

SM - VVAW (Stevens Point Veterans for Peace)"

Mifile 100-20598
Status - closed; not on ADEX, no communication submitted to Bureau

- 7. Waukesha VVAW/WSO
 Mifile 100-21616
 Status pending; investigation continuing
 to identify members and extent of activity,
 no communication submitted to Bureau
- Mifile 100-21502 Status - pending; investigation continuing to identify members and extent of activity, no communication submitted to Bureau

Milwaukee will reopen those cases which are in a closed status and proceed with investigation as set forth in re Bureau letter. In those cases where no previous report or LHM has been submitted, appropriate communication will be submitted. In those cases where reports or LHM have been submitted, a letter will be submitted with ADEX recommendation and current status of investigation.

The Milwaukee Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) Chapter currently remains active in the Milwaukee area. In the past, this organization has attempted to act as organizer for various other anti-war groups; however, it has been unable to do so. VVAW participates.

CONFINENTIAL

MI: 100=1567

CONFIDENCE in most of the rallies and demonstrations held in the Milwaukee area which follow the anti-war - anti-imperialist theme. VVAW likes to take credit and to publicize more activities than those in which they actually participate. WVAW participates in activities which seem to attract media whenever attempting to organize an activity, inasmuch as the organization has contacts with the news media.

VVAW currently claims to have a membership numbering in the thousands in the State of Wisconsin; however, sources report that at open meetings, approximately 10-15 individuals attend, and at closed meetings, approximately the same number are in attendance, usually these being the same individuals.

Pertaining to the above, VVAW in Milwaukee currently claims a functional Chapter of VVAW within the Wisconsin State Prison (WSP) located at Waupun, Wisconsin. Investigation in this regard reflects that various VVAW representatives have traveled to the Prison from the Milwaukee area; h wever, their purpose has been to visit Milwaukee file 100-21004, who was a lormer part-time member of the Milwaukee VVAW Chapter Contacts with

P, as recent as 9/7/73, have been has been apprised of these travels. ade lcated he was aware of various individuals representing VVAW visiting on a regular basis; however, there has been no indication of any type of VVAW activities being organized within the Prison walls.

As the Bureau is aware, Milwaukee also is canductine investigation regarding one Bufile 65-74971, Mifile currently resides within though the Milwaukee Division, he has not been known to be associated with any VVAW Chapter within the Milwaukee Division, although it is known he has been closely associated with the National VVAW Office in the past.

the liformant coverage Milwaukee Regardin

MI 100-15674

CONFIDENTIAL

Regional Coordinator for Wisconsin/Minnesota, is a member. This Collective formulates and dictator policies for Wisconsin/Minnesota region.

This source has been reporting on open functions of the Milwaukee Chapter. The following Milwaukee sources report on the Milwaukee Chapter of VVAW/WSO indirectly through other organizations which they have penetrated:

MT aukee, on a continuing basis, remains alert during investigations of individuals affiliated with VVAW who indicate a willingness to cooperate with the FBI, and evaluation is made as to possible informant potential.

Milwaukee will continue its efforts to increase informant coverage as set forth in re Bulet in an effort to keep apprised on a timely basis of pertinent activity by captioned organization.

CONSIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOV.

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

OATE:

SAC, NEW YORK (100-160644) (P)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) IS-VVAW/WSO (NEW YORK DIVISION)

ReBulet to New York, 10/15/73.



Following the removal of the National Office of the VVAW/WSO from New York City (NYC) to Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1972, the activity of the organization in the NYC area has substantially lessened. The New York Regional Office of the VVAW/WSO was moved from NYC to Buffalo, New York, during February, 1973, due to the lack of activity in the NYC Chapter.

The NYC Chapter of the VVAW/WSO was formed in October, 1972, to include the five boroughs of NYC. The membership of the NYC Chapter during October, 1972, was listed as 49. A source has advised that the membership at this time is about 50 although only about 25 persons attend meetings of the Chapter and are active. The Chapter is in extremely poor financial straits.

2 - Bureau (RM) 1 - Chicago (100-50772) (RMEC-69 1 - New York JFM:trr

(4)

NOV 15 1973

Sessings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



100-160644 .

During 1973, the activities of the NYC Chapter centered in the main in fund-raising activities on behalf of the "Gainesville 8" and in veterans counseling services. A source has advised that at the present time the Chapter is beginning to be involved in the amnesty issue and the impeachment issue and continues to work at veterans counseling and to raise funds to defray the costs of the defense of the "Gainesville 8".

The leadership of the NYC Chapter is exerted by its coordinators,

The NYC Chapter continues to have close ties with the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) in that it supports PCPJ policies and its leaders attend national meetings of the PCPJ.

A source has advised that a VVAN/WSO group exists in the area headed by who is referred to in relet. This group which reportedly consists of about has been inactive.

During the Spring of 1973, a Chapter of the VVAW/WSO existed at Columbia University, NYC. The Chapter reportedly consisted Its activities to a large extent melded into the activities of the NYC Chapter. There is no indication that this Chapter continues to exist at this time.

Inquiries made of sources in during November, 1973, disclosed no VVAW/WSO activities in those counties. It is noted that relet listed persoin those counties as connected with the VVAW/WSO. Cases on those individuals have been opened or reopened to conduct preliminary inquiries to determine the extent of their VVAW/WSO activity.

MANTERSTORIAS

NY 100-160644

INFORMANT COVERAGE, VVAW/WSO, NEW YORK DIVISION

The following informants are members of the Chapter,

b2 b10

It is noted that

organization and is it a position to obtain information at the

The following informants because of their positions in the subversive movement have furnished information on the activities of the VVAW WS in NYC and are in a position to continue to do so:

1 (9

VVAW/WSO, is in a position to furnish information on VVAW/WSO activities New York area.

In order that the Bureau be apprised on a timely basis of pertinent activity of the VVAW/WSO, has been encouraged to lectivity in the NTC that ter with the NTC that ter with

Increase their activity in the NTC Chapter. On a selective basis interviews will be conducted of VVAW/WSO members in an effort to increase the number of member informants.

UNITED STATES GC RNMENT

Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

62,670

DATE: 11/13/73

FROM

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) IS - VVAW/WSO (00:CG)

62,61D

Enclosed for the Bureau and other receiving offices is one copy of a letter received on 11/12/73 from the

The letter advises that next National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM) of the VVAW/WSO will be held at Antioch College on 12/27-30/73. This is the first information received concerning the meeting by the Florida Regional VVAW.

The Bureau and interested offices will be advised of further information concerning the NSCM when this information is received.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED. HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

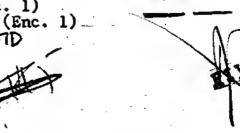
NOV 16 1973

Z-Bureau (Enc.1) 2-Chicago (100-50772) (Enc. 1) 2-Cincinnati (100-194743) (Enc. 1)

62, 57D

TVH:hlf (8)

- NOV 21 1973





Dear Brothers and Sisters,

14/2 Susque

The meeting of the VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee will be held at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio (15 miles east of Dayton) on December 27-31. This is a proliminary letter to ask you for information and to give the information which comes from our most recent regional meeting which worked on plans for the NSCM.

The meeting will begin at 9 AM on Friday, December 28; we will be prepared for people to come to Antioch on Thursday. For the first day's meeting, please remember the decision made at St Louis (and at various earlier NSCMs) that round robin reports will be printed and available for the delegates; if they are ready for Thursday night, people could read them before the first meeting.

Each member of a delegation will be charged \$10 for food, room (and, believe it or not, bed), registration, etc. We believe that the time has some when the organization must pay its own way at these meetings—it is the responsibility of each region to some up with the necessary funds if an individual cannot do so. If the individual, his or her chapter, or his or her region does not have the necessary interest or sense of responsibility to the organization to get together the money, then we would suggest that they don't belong at the NSCM.

We don't yet know the results of the vote on our regional proposal (carried in the last National Newsletter) to allow unlimited numbers of observers from each region. If that passed (and we hope it did), regions are obligated to send us the number of people attending in advance. But even if the proposal didn't pass, we hope that regions will let us know how many people are coming and, if possible, send their names and registration fee ahead of time.

A tentative agenda and list of workshops will be sent out in the near future; please let us know what items you want to see on the agenda, and what workshops—in addition to the numberous ones left-over from the St Louis meeting—you want.

The Palo Alto NSCM passed a resolution banning beasts (dogs, cats, etc); the uncomfortable experiences in St Louis underlined the need for that resolution.

Possession or use of illegal drugs will be prohibited in the convention facilities.

Details of such items as agenda, childcare, maps, etc will be covered in the next letter. We are looking forward to the opportunity to see all of you at Antioch--and to provide the facilities needed to make the meeting as efficient and comfortable as possible.

In the Struggle,

Pete %astrow, for the VVAW/WS:
Regional Office

SHELLIGHER

TO . DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) DATE: 11/14/73

SAC, SEATTLE (100-30733) (RUC)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

IS - VVAW/WSO (Seattle Division) OO: CHICAGO



Re Bureau letter to Seattle, 10/16/73.

VVAW activity in the State of Washington since the inception of that organization has been very limited. With regard to the persons mentioned in referenced Bureau letter, the following is set forth:

SEfile 100-31748, was reported on to the Byreau by letter October 6, 1972.

SEfile 100-32248, was reported on to the Bureau by letter dated September 13, 1973.

> . SEfile 100-32240, is the , and is not known to be

SEfile 100-32250, was the subject of a preliminary inquiry which developed no violent tendencies and the case is closed at Seattle.

SEfile 100-31753, was reported on to the ureau by 1 ter October 5, 1972.

SEfile 100-31980, was the subject letter to the Bureau May 10, 1973. He continues to be an under the jurisdiction of Military Intelligence.

\ EX-111 100-6-092 Enlisted man at Fort Lewis under the jurisdiction of Military Intelligence.

-906 atD Bureau

- Chicago (100-50772) (Info)

1 - Seattle

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

16 NOV 16 1973

SE 100-30733

bz b10 b10 from an has taken over of the real of the row. In November 12, 1973, he stated the organization exists on paper only, and its activities are very limited. The source is the row observe VVAW activity there. He has been cautioned not to build up VVAW as an organization or to recruit others into it.

If and when VVAW increases in the Seattle area, the case will be reopened. will continue to follow pertinent developments.

Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/14/73

FROM

52/13 SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-12685) (P)

SUBJECT:

VIETHAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS - VVAW/WSO

Re Bureau letters to Springfield dated 9/21/73 and 10/15/73.

Referenced communications set forth entries on the VVAW/WSO mailing list dated 4/5/73:

Chapaign; Illinois 1,20 Telephone number 217

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Telephone number 309

VVAW/WSO, 373 North Belaire, Bourbannais, Illinois 60914.

Springfield has conducted preliminary inquiries to identify these individuals and to determine the extent, if any, of their activity in VVAW/WSO.

(Bufile 100-477294) was the subject of active invalidation in the Springfield Division and the results of that investigation were furnished to the Bureau via summer result of SA Lated 6/8/73 entitled was involved with any basic revolutionary organization nor is known to be prone to violence or an advocate of the violent overthrow of the government.

2)- Bureau (100-448092) (RM) 1- Chicago (100-50772) (120) (AM)

2 - Springfield (100-12685)

193 U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

22 NOV 19 1973



SI 100-12685.

The results of investigation concerning

Springfield file 100-13968, ware submitted to the
Bureau in a summary report of SA

11/2/73 entitled I No evidence has been
found that is involved in any VVAW/WSO activity or
any other ravolutionary type activity.

Invastization of daterminad that he resides at the address of an alleged VVAW/WSO Chapter. The summary raport of SA dated 11/8/73 entitled was submitted to the Buraau on 11/8/73. was interviewed by Bureau Agents regarding his activity in VVAW/WSO. stated he had attended one VVAW meating in DeKalb, Illinois in the early spring of 1973; however, he does not subscribe to the objectives of tha VVAW/WSO and has made no efforts in their behalf. Ha has naver attended subsequent meetings but continues to receive mail from VVAW National Haadquarters in Chicago, Illinois, indicating that a VVAW/WSO chapter exits at his present home address. denied that such a chapter exists. Investigation substantiated statements regarding his disassociation with VVAW/WSO.

as he is not acquainted with other VVAW/WSO members nor does he have any current interest in VVAW/WSO activities.

Information received from informants familiar with revolutionary type activities continues to indicate that VVAW/WSO activity is defunct in Southern Illinois. It is noted that information supplied by on 9/12/73 indicates that the Southern Illinois and Eastern Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma region is inactive.

A report of SA

St. Louis antitled "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE
MEETING (NSCM), ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, AUGUST 23-27, 1973"
sets forth minutes of captionad meeting. The above report
shows regional activitias indicating attempts were made to
reactivate a VVAW/WSO Chapter in Alton, Illinois. No other
activity in Southarn Illinois was indicated. There is no
avidance of any VVAW/WSO activity in the Alton area.

SI 100-12685

Investigation will continue in VVAW/WSO matters within the Springfield Division in keeping with the guidelines set forth in Bureau letter dated 8/2/73.

1emoranaum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/14/73

SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-17114) (C)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION 1S-VVAW/WSO (Pittshurgh Division)

ReBulet dated 10/15/73, captioned as above.

Pursuant to relet a pittsburgh review of captioned case resulted in the following observations:

On 3/7/73, pittshurgb, advised that as of that date he was the only active member and there were no future plans for future activity on behalf of the organization. On 3/8/73, Former reported the organization was defunct. 02,670

On 8/29/73, reported the Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia regions were inactive and inoperative. Reasons cited were lack of money and barassment from the FBI and local police.

By report dated IO/12/73, captioned, "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 8/23-27/73; IS-VVAW/WSO," the St. Louis Office reported the Western Pennsylvania - Western Maryland - West Virginia region is not currently functioning due to the resignation of the coordinator who has not been replaced.

It is further noted that for the first time in several years the VVAW did not have a unit in the Veterans Day Parade/ held in Pittsburgh. **67**(12C

has heen carried The name of or on various VVAW/WSO mailing lists since December, 1972, as the 100-448

Bureau T - Cbicago (100-50772) (Info)

1 - Pittsburgh WFM/jkc

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1973 Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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PG 100-17114

67C

regional coordinator for Western Pennsylvania - West Virginia.

This is actually who reside at the part of the par

supra, who resides with the work for the organization.

Informant coverage in the last that been afforded and Of there, Former and Instruction as the Fitt turgh VVAW/WSO is defunct, it would appear that and afford sufficient coverage at the present time. Should the Pittshurgh chapter be reactivated, it will be necessary to re-evaluate informant coverage.

Philips

1emorandum.

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 11/13/73

FROM

AC, TAMPA (100-2514) (P)

SUBJECT:

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) IS - VVAW/WSO (00:CG)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a twinty-page list of movement organizations located within the U. S. as of October 1973. This list was furnished by on 11/12/73. This is being furnished to the Bureau for information only in the event the Bureau is not in receipt of same.

It is noted from the list that the organizations under the heading fir Florida include numerous organizations that have been defunct in the Tampa area for a year or more. It appears from this that the list is probably not an up-to-date picture of the organizations within the country even though it shows a date of October 1973.

22 NOV 16 1973 2-Bureau (Enc. TVH:hIf 62, 675

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES (emorandum TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) 11/16/73 SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-21058) (RUC) VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION CLASS. IS-VVAW/WSO REASO! NEW HAVEN DIVISION Bulet 10/4/73, captioned as above; RE: Bulet 10/16/73. New Haven has thoroughly reviewed its files concerning captioned group and has determined that the informant coverage concerning the VVAW is adequate. 62,67P For the information of the Bureau, was contacted concerning captioned group and provided the following information. 62,670 It is noted that in the Conn. Chapter of the VVA and still maintains contact with former members. The VVAW/WFO office at 53 Wall St., New Haven, no longer exists. The last meetin held in that office was in June of 1973, and COFIN who was in Conn., is no last living in Conn. but is living further (and working in advised that there were no further organized activities by the VVAW in Connecticut for over a year 2 Bureau (RM) 1-New Haven RJW/jhk NOV 19 1973 (3)Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NH 100-21058

- London Artist

With regard to informant coverage and development, New Haven feels that

position to furnish information to the Bureau concerning VVAW/WSO matters in the Connecticut area. It is fall that

the VVAW/ SO may join into with other subversive groups.

New Haven also feels that they can use to infiltrate this organization if necessary.) At the resent time, it is obvious that no activities are being transfer by this group

Should all the liges occur, the ureau will e immediately advised and New Haven will take appropriate steps in order to monitor the activities of this organization.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY J942 EDITION GSA FPLYR (4) CFR) 161-11.6 UNITED STATES GO

Memorandum

TO

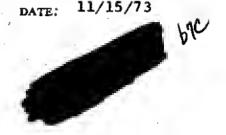
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

C, SAN FRANCISCO (100-71012)

SUBJECT:

VVAW/WSO

IS



ReBulets to San Francisco, 10/4 and 10/15/73 in captioned matter.

The San Francisco VVAW/WSO, Post Office Box 151, San Francisco, Calif., was opened in 12/71 and as of 10/19/73 was still being used by the VVAW/WSO, SF.

It is to be noted that advised that San Francisco does not have an actual chapter of the VVAW and that various ex-members are still active in certain parts of the "movement". 62,67D

advised on 11/14/73 that there has been no activity of the VVAW/WSO in the Bay Area in the past six months. However, the VVAW still has a telephone line at 4919 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Calif., but no VVAW/WSO activity has been noted at this address, which is a store located in a business district.

The Oakland Police Department, Intelligence Unit, advised that the VVAW/WSO had offices at 4919 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, but no noted activity has existed at this address in the past six to nine months.

VVAW/WSO.

Calif.

r porte of on 5/29/73 as the local coordinates for the VVAW/WSO. A report is being prepared by the San Francisco Division.

Organized Crime Unit, San Mateo County Sheriff's Office, advised on 10/23/73 that still the local head of the VVAW/WSO, however, he knows of no activity on the part of this organization since approximately <u>6/</u>73.

2 Bureau (RM)

2-Chicago (100-50772) (RM)

2-San Francisco

LFT: kah S-2

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SF 100-71012 LFT:kah

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Mr. Canada College, Redwood City, advised on 11/5/73 that the VVAW/WSO is not registered on campus this semester and there has been no activity on the part of the VVAW/WSO during this school year.

on 11/6/73, College of San Mateo, San Mateo, Calif., advised that the VVAW/WSO has not been heard from on the campus of this school during this school year. No literature or posters have been circulated on the campus for this organization this semester.

State College, advised on 10/24/73 that the VVAW/WSO has not signed as a legal, recognized organization on the campus this semester. He stated there have been no VVAW/WSO activities on the San Francisco State College campus this semester.

b2, 570 advised on 11/4/73 that the VVAW/WSO chapters no longer exist in Santa Cruz or Monterey, California.

b2.b7D advised he has heard of no activities of the VVAW/WSO in the San Jose area. The source further advised that if a chapter does exist in San Francisco, there have been no major group activities on the part of the VVAW/WSO, although recently some individuals from the Bay Area VVAW/WSO attended a regional conference in Los Angeles, Calif. It is to be noted that the San Francisco Division has opened files on individuals known to have attended the above-mentioned conference and as soon as background information is obtained, reports will be submitted to the Bureau regarding these individuals.

Mrs.

Monterey, California Post Office, advised on 11/8/73 that Post Office Box 1501, Monterey, Calif., was closed 7/7/72. This Post Office Box was listed in the name of the company with an office at 469 Alvarado Street, Poom 39, Monterey, Calif.

On 11/8/73, Mrs.

advised that the office previously located in at 46 Warado St., Monterey, was closed in 7/73 for non-payment of rent. She stated the office was rented by one and that she had no forwarding address for this individual. The Bureau has previously been advised of activities.

SF 100-71012 LFT:kah

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Records of the Pacific Telephone Regional Office, San Jose, Calif., reviewed 11/8/73, indicated that the telephone for Room 19 at 467 Alvarado Street was discontinued in 7/73. Other chapter locations noted as of 4/73 were in San Jose, Fremont and Santa Rosa, California.

On 10/5/73,

San Jose, which had an office at 96 S. 17th St., is no longer in existence. The source added that at the end of the Vietnam conflict, all members of the group lost interest and formal meetings were no longer held.

On 11/1/73, Santa Rosa Junior College, advised that the VVAW/WSO existed on the campus in the past and always conducted activities in a peaceful manner. He stated that the VVAW/WSO is not active on the campus of the Santa Rosa Junior College this semester.

On 11/2/73, Police Science Department, Santa Rosa Junior College (SRJC), advised that the VVAW/WSO was a recognized campus organization during the previous school year, but with the end of U. S. involvement in Vietnam, the group ceased activity and no longer exists at SRJC. added that while the organization did exist on campus, it was a peaceful organization which cooperated fully with the SRJC administration. He stated that the leader of the VVAW/WSO in the past school year was always very cooperative and peaceful and merely a student who was sincerely opposed to the U. S. policy in Vietnam.

One resided at Calif., and was considered the head of the Fremont VVAW/WSO.

Officer Intelligence Detail, Fremont Police Department, advised on 11/9/73 that he is acquainted with and his alleged efforts to organize the VVAW/WSO at Ohlone College in Fremont, Calif. He stated that the VVAW/WSO had failed to organize on the campus of Ohlone College and there have been no VVAW/WSO activities in the Fremont area.

Under the pretext of was interviewed on 11/12/73 and he volunteered that in his opinion the VVAW/WSO has dissolved since he has received no literature or other information from the national organization during the past nine months. He further advised there was no organization at Ohlone College and that he had dropped all

SF 100-71012 LFT:kah

affiliation with this organization because it no longer supports a worthy purpose. He added that, in his opinion, after following the Gainesville 8 trial of VVAW members, it was his opinion that FBI Agents in this organization also helped to destroy the overall objectives of the organization. The presently by employed

The San Francisco Division will continue through its sources as noted above to determine the activities of the VVAW/WSO in the San Francisco Division and the Bureau will be kept advised.

	Dissemination Routing Slip FD-417 (9-12-69)	Confidential (Copies to Offices Checked)		ı
$\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$	To: Director, Att.:			• .
	Albany Albuquerque Alexandria Anchorage Atlanta Baltimore Birmingham Boston Buffalo Butte Charlotte Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland Columbia Dallas Denver Detroit El Paso Honolulu	Houston Indianapolis Jackson Jacksonville Kansas City Knoxville Las Vegas Little Rock Los Angeles Louisville Memphia Miami Milwaukee Minneapolis Mobile Newark New Haven New Orleans New York City Norfolk	Oklahoma City Omaha Philadelphia Phoenix Pittshurgh Portland Sacramento St. Louis Salt Lake City San Antonio San Diego San Frencisco San Juan Savannah Seattle Springfield Tampa Washington Field	À
~ ()	RE:	Date 9/25	/73	
LL INFORMATA EREIN IS UN HERE SHOW	VIETNAM WINTER & VVAW/WSC ASSIFIED EXCEPT OTHERWISE. OTHERWISE.	VETERANS AGAINST T SOLDIER ORGANIZATION	HE WAR/	Par & Usa
SSIFIED AND ENDED BY SOLL IN THE CASSIFICATOR	ATTACLASTO	OFFICE.	BERT W. EVANS V	DECLASSI
	58 NOV 28197?	AEC-100 -	4480777 NOT RECORDED	3211

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VIETNAM VETERA AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION Date prepared VVAW/WSO Confidentia 9/25/73 Date received Received by Received from (name or symbol number) and SA **b**2,690 Hethod of delivery (check appropriate blocks) x in person orally recording device by telephone written by Information graphy furnished and reduced to writing by Agent: Date of Report Date **67**0 Mrs **Cheta**ted Date(s) of activity a scribed enticated scription of activity or material 576 Memo of SA File where original is located if not attached * INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPAL VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED. Information recorded on a card index by . Remarks Debriefing of Informant after return from The Steering Committee Meeting at St. Louis, Missouri, on August 23, 1973 - August 25, 1973. CLASSIFIED AND BEA" FCCC DATE C. Bureau (Enc.1) DECLASSIFICATION St. Louis (Enc. 1) HVR/hgb (3) Block Stamp APPROPRIATE AGENCY AND FIELD OFFI ADVISED BY A SLIP (5) CA DATE 0-4480

Memorandum

70

SAC (Confidential

DATE: 9/15/73

FROM

SUBJECT:

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION VVAW/WSO IS - NEW LEFT

ESTATE STANDANTA

62, 670

On 9/10/73, advised SAs and as follows:

The Steering Committee of VVAW/WSO met at St. Louis, Hissouri, on 8/23/25/73. \bigcirc

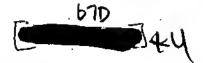
The meeting was generally presided over by SAM SHORE, Internal Affairs Officer, VVAW/WSO, Chicago, Illinois. The meeting was also shared during the absence of SAM SHORE with a member of the Executive Committee, VVAW/WSO, Chicago. The meeting was attended by also a member of the Headquarters, VVAW/WSO, Chicago.

62,670 62,610 100-9354 100-9364 105-1043 -1 100-9200 1 1100-9353 -100-9224 - TCW 100-9252 100-9387 -1 100-9432 1 100-9431 VVAW/WSO, Boise - Mountain Home, 100-9356 -Idaho Branch 100-9434 1 157-385 105-1189 PS/ Date

SP 3 JEK COJ GENERAL #37,206

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY COUTING SLIP (S) 0

1-448612.



The purpose of the meeting was generally to hold workshops in discussing the affairs of VVAW/WSA and obtain information as to what methods could be utilized in upgrading the operation. The following are topics of discussions held:

- 1. Discharge upgrade discussions were held regarding the methods of upgrading discharges from the armed forces, persons having received discharges due to their being conscientious objectors relating to wars in Southeast Asia. It was generally agreed that the best method of operation was for persons to act as counselors to military personnel seeking discharges. In addition, it was generally agreed that each method should be used to see that justice prevails for those persons discharged due to their failure to fight in the Vietnam War.
- 2. Women's workshop con- back con- back ducted women's workshops with the theme that women must become more involved in furthering the goals and aims of VVAW/WSO.
- 3. Mass organization discussions were held that VVAW/WSO is failing to get attention inasmuch as they are unable to utilize a mass news media process due to lack of funds. A discussion was held as to whether or not the VVAW/WSO should affiliate itself with the National Committee for universal and unconditional amnesty. No decision was made as to whether or not the UCUUA should be utilized in the mass organization operation.

- Prisons VVAW/WSC discussed in detail workshops regarding prison reforms in the US. It was generally agreed that the prisons was a good place to begin in calling attention to the hardships created on prison inmates' family due to their being confined hehind prison walls. It was discussed in detail about more VVAW/WSD members should go out and speak at speaking engagements and participate in prison reform. was hoped that each prison in the US would be contacted and a memorial week established in such a manner that Atica. New York would he remembered and talked about.
- 5. Gainesville Past and Present A discussion was held regarding the fact that the Gainesville Eight should not he forgotten and that this should be always present in the members' minds in order that this illegal arrest would not occur in the future or the present.
- 6. GI Organization A discussion was held showing that members being discharged from the US military branches should be better organized and efforts to get them to join the VVAW/WSO organization. The Steering Committee had a listing of names of prisoners recently discharged from the armed services. QL
- 7. Electronic surveillances A discussion was held regarding the fact that electronic surveillances was possible and was utilized by law enforcement. The workshop agreed that hetter methods should he made and developed to comhat electronic surveillances against VVAW/WSO members.

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- 3. Amnesty It was discussed that amnesty should be granted to all prisoners that have fled the US or had received prison sentences for their objection to serve in the Vietnam War. It was discussed that funds should be raised and continuous efforts made to see that amnesty is granted to these individuals. The committee arrived at no conclusions as to how this could best be handled and the matter was held for future discussions.
- 9. Marches It was recommended that members attend the Lahor Day demonstrations at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 9/3/73. Each person present was encouraged to attend these meetings and support their causes.
- 10. Delegates The Steering Committee had delegates from Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana Regions; California and Nevada Region; Colorado, Utah, Wyoming Region; District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia Region; Florida Region, North Illinois and Iowa Region; South Illinois, and eastern Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky Region; Great Plains Region; New York, New Jersey Region; Oregon Region and Texas Region.

It was discussed that the Colorado, Utah, Wyoming Region became completely ineffective and it was suggested that the Montana - Idaho Area, commonly known as the Great Plains, be considered to take over the Colorado, Utah and Wyoming area.

11. Dissentions - The VVAW/WSO experienced difficulty with the ex-military members who opposed to having VVAW/WSO involved

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Confidence

in matters other than that relating to the Vietnam War or the armed services. There was speculation that the VVAW/WSO might become split because of these frictions between the ex-military members.

Whereabouts of Members - Informant advised that has been confined in a jail at Denver, Colorado, and is extremely bad inasmuch as he has been confined in the City Hospital at Denver under the care of a psychiatrist.

Informant advised that has been spending her time at Rapid City, South Dakota for the past month and a half. departed Rapid City on 8/31/73, for her home in Boston, Massa chusetts, spent the Labor Day holidays in the Boston, Massachusetts, area. The exact date she is to return to Rapid City, South Dakota, is unknown.

Informant advised that currently residing at Rapid NIT.
South Dakota with She
is currently financing activities
at Rapid City, South Dakota, in connection with his serving as legal counselor
to individuals arrested in the AIM Movement.

Informant said that has departed from the Covered Magon (TCW), Mountain Home, Idaho, for the past month and is in a constant travel status working clasely with and at Rapid City. In addition, has traveled to the home of his parents in Humberg, Hew York, The Informant said that is currently.

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residing at Rapid City, South Dakota, or Humberg, New York. The exact place is unknown to him.

Informant advised that
might possibly return to the TCW,
Mountain Home, Idaho, at some later
date. has continued to travel
throughout the U.S. in a constant
itinerate travel status for the headquarters,
VVAW/WSO, on his own without any financial
support from the headquarters, VVAW/WSO.

The Informant advised that the TCW is experiencing extreme financial difficulty since has become extremely interested in AIM activities at Rapid City, South Dakota. TCW only has from two to eight persons hanging around it during the absence of

The TCW continues to act as a GI Coffee House but on some occasions they do not have anything to serve or anyone to lead any type of discussions that are knowledgeable in the field.

is the only permanent person hanging around the TCW and he is lacking in sufficient knowledge to become a leader or effective speaker.

Informant advised that has completely disassociated himself with the VVAW/WSO or TCW activities. has supposedly been drafted and has indicated that he might possibly travel to the San Francisco, California, area. The exact place is unknown.

makes no effort to correspond with TCW, VVAW/WSO members.

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Informant advised that is currently residing at the residence of his father, Colorado, where he is active in VVAW/WSO activities. & U

Informant advised that bas been working on a ranch at Bruneau, Idabo, during the summer of 1873. He has just recently moved back to Boise, Idaho, where be is residing across the street from Boise State College.

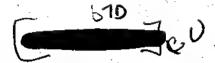
Informant advised that has failed to contact the regional coordinator, VVAW/WSO, for Idaho - Montana area and may not be considered as a member in view of his lack of interest in the VVAW/WSO.

Informant advised that the VVAW/WSO, Boise - Mountain Home, Idaho, Chapter is now not too active due to the apparent lack of interest shown by the members. Efforts to develop members have been slow but should be increased during the fall of 1973 and the first six months of 1974. The Boise - Mountain Home Chapter are planning to concentrate on obtaining members for VVAW/WSO through contact with Boise State College students and military personnel assigned at Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idabo. Most military have shown a complete lack of interest in view of the stopping of bostilities in Southeast Asia in 1973.

Informant advised that the has failed to contact the regional coordinator VVAW/WSC, Idaho - Montana Region Due to his lack of contact, no action has been taken against application.

Informant advised that the serving in the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Thailand. He

).) MENDERSOF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION



shows absolutely no interest in TCW or VVAW/WSO activities.

Wilder, Idaho. Shows no interest in VVAW/WSO activities, and has done little if anything to assist the American Indian Movement.

Activities of Regional Coordinator, Idaho - Montana
VVAW/WSO - The Regional Coordinator traveled
to Milwaukee, Wisconsin where he observed the Lahor Day
demonstration from a hackground area.

National Coordinator, VVAW/WSO, Chicago, Illinois,
that due to possible school committments he would he unable
to personally participate in any manner in which he might
hecome involved in some type of arrest.
declined to move to VVAW/WSO headquarters in Chicago, Illinois.

610 610 A conference was held with SAM SHORE, International Coordinator, and women's coordinator publisher, and National Coordinator, VVAW/WSO, Chicago, Illinois. It was decided that no action would be taken against Seattle, Washington, Chanter, VVAW/WSO, until additional information of value was developed positively identifying for the Seattle, Washington, PD and also an only on that

continue to search for information indicating that was disloyal to the VVAW/VSO organization. Q ()

Informant advised that traveled to New York City, New York, where he contacted (phonetic), New York Regional Coordinator, VVAW/Wo. claims that he is concentrating the VVAW/WSO movement hy contacting inmates at Atica State Prison, Atica, New York, and the Rabway State Prison, Rahway, New Jersey, but has been unsuccessful in getting many prisoners interested in the VVAW/WSO movement.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) TO

BAC, DENVER (100-10467) (P)

SUBJECT:

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) IS T VVAW/WSO.



Re Bureau letter to Denver, 11/6/73, indicating that according to St. Louis report of 10/12/73, the following individuals were possibly present at a VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting, St. Louis, Missouri, B/23-27/73:



10/24/73, based on A file was opened on (this same information and Denver intends to conduct preliminary and inquiry concerning References already in file indicate and (, are possibly husband and wife. If possible,

will also be identified. \ \

100-418092-3292 By copies of instant communication, Denver is It is noted that as of 5/11/73, was still on active duty with the Air Force stationed at Lowry AFB. On 11/12/73, SA OSI, Lowry AFB, advised that subsequent to May, 1973,

was released from the Air Force and is now a civilian. REC-69 Bureau Denver 100-10467) 100-11051) 100-10843)

100-10996) 100-11685) 100-

BOA: kmb (9)

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

A preliminary inquiry concerning was completed in May, 1973, and by LHM, dated 5/2/73, information concerning her background and activities was furnished the Bureau and Secret Service.

Concerning Bureau is referred to LHM.
dated 8/30/73 captioned "Language L SUBVERSIVE MATTER +
REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES THAN!" which was forwarded by airtel
of same date captioned "SCOTT CAMIL, ET AL, ARL - CONSPIRACY;
EID" Bureau file 176-2255.

Similarly, an LHM dated 8/29/73 was submitted to the Bureau concerning DAVID LEE ROSEN by airtel of same date in the SCOTT CAMIL case. Also in Bureau file-100-469540 there will be found a letter concerning ROSEN from Denver, dated 4/18/73, wherein Denver stated that information to date did not indicate ROSE meets the criteria of the current ADEX.

These LHMs set forth results of background and activities investigation concerning this common-law husband and wife team. It is noted that they currently have a young child which undoubtedly is part of the reason for their reduced activities.

VVAW/WSO activities in the Denver area have been severely curtailed since the end of the war in Vietnam. Other than their attendance at the National Steering Committee meeting in St. Louis, their activities have consisted of having a party with friends in the Rocky Mountain Military Project, whose offices VVAW recently shared at 1460 Pennsylvania Avenue; meeting with several antiwar, anti-draft, and anti-military groups in Denver such as Clergy and Laity Concerned; Rock Mountain Military Project (anti-draft, anti-military); American Friends Service Committee (Quaker pacifist organization); Institute Mountain West (a communal group self-proclaimed as a group living together to bring about change through a non-violent revolution); and possibly one or two other ad hoc committees, for the purpose of all joining together to plan future activities; and participate with the Clergy and Laity Concerned (a group of ministers and lay people opposed to war) in handing out flyers requesting

DN 100-10467

amnesty for military personnel released from service with less than an honorable discharge during the Veterans Day Parade, 10/20/73.

The cases on reopened in order to currently investigate their activities since they were apparently present at the National Steering Committee meeting.



Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) DATE: 11/15/73

SUBJECT:

SAC, PORTLAND (100-12313) (P)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS - VVAW/WSO

(00: CHICAGO)

Re Bureau letter to Portland dated 10/15/73, ... and Bureau airtel to Portland dated 10/19/73.

There is no organized chapter of the VVAW in Portland as reported by Portland sources and o 1 32, 679 62,670

On 9/20/73, a confidential source who is in a position to provide information of this type advised . there is no active chapter of the VVAW in Portland at the present. The last known activity of any of the former memhers was approximately six months ago. There has been little or no activity on the part of the Lane County VVAW located in Eugene, Oregon.

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On 10/29/73, advised that had heen recently contacted and stated that the VVAW in Oregon is just about dead. (stated that there has been no interest shown in VVAW activities except for about three persons in Eugene, Oregon. The Lane County vets are still headed hy

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The Lane County Chapter continues to he the only organized chapter in the State of Oregon. informants, provide coverage. In ort n, there is no organized chapter.

Socialist Workers Party/oung Socialist Alliance, who is associated with past memhers of the VVAW, continues to provide coverage along with

the Radical Education Project (REP).

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PD 100-12313

Portland Division is continuing efforts to develop additional sources and will remain alert for VVAW activities.

In response to Bureau airtel to Portland dated 10/19/73, where it is noted that in a recent interview of a direct participant in "ARMBOM" activities. stated that had participated in a discussion group at the Oregon State Correctional Institution during the early part of 1972, and that at that time both indicated they were representing the REP and the VVAW. No portland sources have indicated that were ever involved with VVAW organization. It is the opinion of the Portland Division that the only association these individuals had with VVAW was through who is a member of the REP and whose name continues to appear on the national mailing list of the VVAW.

In regards to "ARMBOM" subjects, during course of investigation there has been nothing to indicate any of them were ever associated in any way with the VVAW.

Portland will continue investigation on individuals listed in referenced communication and will submit appropriate communications to Bureau.

PD 100-12313

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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Division, Trilan College Partment, Oregon. (By Request)

Charles de la company